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CONTAINING

THE TREATIES, &c., RELATING TO CENTRAL INDIA (PART II—BUNDELKHAND AND BAGHELKHAND) AND GWALIOR.

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PART II.

Treaties, Engagements and Sanads

relating to the States, etc.,

in

Central India

in

Political Relations

with the

Government of India

through the

Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

I.—BUNDELKHAND.

THE Rajas of Bundelkhand long struggled to maintain their independence against the Muhammadan powers of Delhi. During the latter part of the reign of Shah Jahan, a Chief named Champat Rai asserted his independence and a new dynasty in the eastern part of the province was founded by his son Chhatarsal. The western Chiefs continued more or less subject to Delhi. The territories of Chhatarsal were estimated to produce a yearly land revenue of one crore of rupees. His only strong fortress was Kalinjar, and his principal residence the city of Panna, in the neighbourhood of which are the celebrated diamond mines of Panna.

During the government of Raja Chhatarsal, the province of Bundelkhand was invaded by Muhammad Khan Bangash, the Pathan Chief of Farrukhabad; and the first Peshwa, Baji Rao, was invited from the Deccan for the purpose of repelling this invasion. The expulsion of the Pathan from Bundelkhand through the successful exertions of a Mahratta army was followed by Raja Chhatarsal's adoption of the Peshwa as his son, and by a distribution of his territory between his two legitimate sons, Hirde Sah and Jagat Raj, and his son by adoption, Baji Rao. By this arrangement the Peshwa became the legitimate possessor of a large portion of territory in Bundelkhand, which was the earliest territorial

requisition of the Mahratta Government in Northern India and was considerably extended by subsequent conquests. The two remaining shares of the possessions of Raja Chhatarsal continued to be held in small portions by the numerous descendants of his legitimate sons, or by the nominal adherents and rebellious servants of the declining branches of that family.

Madhuji Scindia, in his last and successful attempt to re-establish the Mahratta power and influence in Northern India, was attended by a strong reinforcement of troops from the Deccan under the command of Ali Bahadur, a grandson of Baji Rao, being the son of Shanisher Bahadur, who was the offspring of the Peshwa and a Musahman concubine. On a former expedition of Madhuji Scindia to Northern India, a number of the nobles had abandoned the Musahman faction and influence at Delhi and had attached themselves to the Mahratta leader. Among these was Raja Himmat Bahadur, the spiritual head and military commander of a large body of devotees, who had acquired some territory in Bundelkhand. Dissatisfied with his treatment by Scindia, Ali Bahadur, at the instigation of Raja Himmat Bahadur, turned his attention to the entire conquest of Bundelkhand. An agreement was concluded between Ali Bahadur and the Raja, by which a large portion of the province was, when conquered, to be consigned to the independent management of Himmat Bahadur, and its revenue to be exclusively applied to the payment of a body of troops which the Raja engaged to furnish and to maintain in the service of Ali Bahadur.

The distracted state of the province of Bundelkhand, which had long been a scene of domestic dissension and civil war between the legitimate descendants of Raja Chhatarsal, afforded at this time peculiar encouragement to the ambitious views of Ali Bahadur. Of the territory which had descended to the two legitimate sons of Raja Chhatarsal and had been divided in unequal portions between them, the larger share, which was possessed by Raja Hirde Sah, had passed from the possession of his grandson Hindupat to that of two rebellious servants of his family, named Beni Huzuri and Kaim Raj Chaube, the former of whom had established independent authority at Panna, while the latter had obtained possession of the fortress of Kalinjar with the districts surrounding it. The possessions also of Raja Jagat Raj, after a long and severe contest between his second son and his two grandsons, Guman Singh and Khuman Singh, the children of the eldest son of Jagat Raj, had been first distributed among the three: but they were afterwards entirely usurped by the two latter, whose posterity were now contending in their turn for the sole possession of the whole of the inheritance of Jagat Raj.

Ali Bahadur soon established his authority in the greater part of the province. The only serious resistance he met with was at Kalinjar, at the siege of which he died in 1802, after having concluded an arrangement

with the Court of Poona by which the sovereign and paramount right of the Peshwa over all the conquests of Ali Bahadur in Bundelkhand was declared and acknowledged.

Ali Bahadur left two sons, Shamsheer Bahadur and Zulfikar Ali. The former was at Poona at the time of his father's death. Raja Himmat Bahadur professed at first the intention of supporting the right of Shamsheer Bahadur and of maintaining the government of his father's possessions in his name and behalf till his arrival in Bundelkhand. For this purpose he selected from the several Mahratta leaders who remained in Ali Bahadur's camp the maternal cousin of the late Nawab, by name Ghani Bahadur, who was accordingly declared Regent during the absence of Shamsheer Bahadur: Raja Himmat Bahadur retaining, as before, the exclusive management of his own districts and an increased influence over the mind and councils of the Regent and of the native Chiefs of Bundelkhand.

About this period the declared hostility of the several subordinate Chiefs of the Mahratta Empire to the arrangements which were concluded by the Treaty of Bassein*, by which, among other advantages, the British Government acquired territory in Bundelkhand yielding Rs. 36,16,000 a year, occasioned a formal declaration on the part of the British Government of their intention of maintaining the provisions of that treaty; and this declaration was immediately followed by offensive operations on the part of Daulat Rao Scindia and the Raja of Berar, and by no less hostile, though more secret and cautious, measures of aggression on the part of Jaswant Rao Holkar.

In the plan of hostile operations suggested by the last named Chief, the invasion of the British territories in the Gangetic Doab, and a predatory incursion into the districts of Mirzapur and Benares by the route of Bundelkhand, would appear to have been some of the measures which, the greatest importance was attached; and Nawab Shamsheer Bahadur was selected for the execution of the project.

Raja Himmat Bahadur, foreseeing in the success of the project of the Mahratta Chiefs an immediate diminution of his power in Bundelkhand, determined to abandon the Mahratta alliance, and to secure the permanent establishment of his own influence in the province by the cession of his possessions in Bundelkhand, by treaty with the British Government (No. I) concluded at Shahpur in 1795. The treaty provided, among other stipulations, that the British Government should cede to the Raja for the maintenance of his troops in the service of the British Government, an annual revenue of Rs. 1,00,000.

* See Vol. I. p. 100.

of the great advantages which were expected from the junction of the power and influence of Himmat Bahadur, and from his zealous co-operation with the British force in their occupation of Bundelkhand and in the establishment of the British authority in that province, a permanent jagir in the British dominions was also promised to the Raja, the extent of it to be proportioned to the benefits which might afterwards appear to have been derived from his adherence to the terms of his engagement. The immediate advantage which accrued to the British Government from this arrangement was the assistance afforded to a detachment of their troops in crossing the Jumna into Bundelkhand, which might otherwise have been vigorously opposed by the united force of the Mahrattas and of Himmat Bahadur; and to the latter Chieftain the acquisition of a rich and fertile territory, of more than double the extent of that which he had possessed under the former government, without any considerable increase of his former military establishment. The districts which were specifically assigned to Raja Himmat Bahadur comprised, with a few trifling exceptions, the whole of the territory contiguous to the west bank of the Jumna from Allahabad to Kalpi.

On the death of Raja Himmat Bahadur in 1804 these lands were resumed, and jagirs and pensions were assigned to his family.

During the negotiations between the British Government and Raja Himmat Bahadur, Nawab Shamsheer Bahadur had arrived in Bundelkhand. But his efforts to establish his authority against the British Government were unsuccessful, and he was content in 1804 to accept a provision (No. II) of four lakhs of rupees a year, with permission to reside at Banda. This provision was subsequently guaranteed (No. III) to him in 1812. Shamsheer Bahadur died in 1823, and was succeeded by his brother Zulfikar Ali. To him succeeded Ali Bahadur, who joined in the mutiny of 1857, and was therefore deprived of his pension of four lakhs a year. He was removed to Indore, where he was placed under surveillance and allowed for his support a pension of Rs. 36,000 a year for life. He died in 1873, when stipends amounting to one-third of the lapsed pension, or Rs. 12,000 a year, were assigned to his family.

Of the territory ceded by the Peshwa, the British Government retained in their own possession lands on the banks of the Jumna yielding about fourteen lakhs, exclusive of the territory granted to Raja Himmat Bahadur. The Chiefs who held the remaining portion were maintained in their territorial rights, with a view to secure a barrier against the inroads which were then meditated by Holkar. As the authority of the Peshwa in Bundelkhand was little more than nominal, it became necessary for the pacification of the country to enter into engagements with the Chiefs holding lands in the Peshwa's share of the province, securing to them the rights they enjoyed under Ali Bahadur's government on condition of allegiance and fidelity. The Chiefs in the western portion of Bundel-

for the support of his grandson Diwan Nirbhe Singh and his family. These allowances have been continued in gradually decreasing amounts. At present a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem is enjoyed by a descendant, Diwan Sawant Singh.

6. TIROHA OR KIRUR.

Amrit Rao of Tiroha was the son of the Peshwa Raghoba. On the flight of Baji Rao to Bassein, Holkar wished to treat his flight as an abdication, and to put forward Amrit Rao as his successor. The advance of the British troops on Poona, however, defeated his plans. Amrit Rao opened a friendly correspondence with the British authorities, and an Agreement (No. XI) was made in 1803, guaranteeing to him and to his son a provision of seven lakhs of rupees a year. Amrit Rao at the same time abandoned his pretensions to the Peshwaship. He selected Tiroha in Bundelkhand as his residence, where a Jagir of Rs. 4,691 was conferred on him. Amrit Rao died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son Vinayak Rao. On Vinayak Rao's death in 1853 without issue, the pension of seven lakhs ceased. He left two sons by adoption, Narayan Rao and Madho Rao. These joined in the rebellion in 1857, and their family estates were confiscated. Narayan Rao died a prisoner at Hazaribagh in 1860. Madho Rao was pardoned in consideration of his youth. He attained his majority in 1866, and was permitted to draw the provision of Rs. 30,000 a year which had been made for him. In 1873 a sum of Rs. 50,000 was advanced to him for the purchase of landed property in Bareilly, the amount being deducted from the capital sum invested; in 1877 a similar transaction was sanctioned involving a further advance of Rs. 32,000. The allowance payable to Madho Rao was thus reduced to Rs. 26,720 a year. He was originally permitted to reside at Bareilly and to purchase lands there; but about 1894 he left Bareilly and settled at Beharghat in the Bulandshahr district, and in 1901 it was decided that there was no longer any reason for requiring him to reside in a specified place.

(III).—STATES HELD UNDER TREATIES.

The only three States in Bundelkhand with which formal treaties have been concluded by the British Government are Orchha, Datia and Samthar.

1. ORCHHA.

Orchha, which was formerly known also as Tehri, is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States, and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa, though the Mahrattas severed from it the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

Rudra Pratap is said to have founded Orchha in 1501. Bir Singh Deo (1605-1626), who was the fourth in succession from him, is the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor Jujhar Singh (1626-1635) rebelled and was dispossessed of his Chiefship, the State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641, when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

Sawant Singh ruled over the State from 1752 to 1765 and received from Shah Alam, son of Alam Gir II, a royal banner and the title of "Mahendra" which is still borne by the Orchha Chief.

Raja Bikramajit Mahendra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh, was the ruling Chief of Orchha when the British entered Bundelkhand, and a Treaty of friendship and defensive alliance (No. XII) was concluded with him on the 23rd December 1812. This Chief formally abdicated in favour of his son Dharam Pal; but, on the death of the latter without issue, Bikramajit again assumed the government of his State. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his brother Tej Singh, who died in 1841, having previously adopted his cousin's son, Sujan Singh. Sujan Singh's right was disputed by the Larai Rani, the widow of Dharam Pal, who claimed the right to adopt a successor to the State. The pretensions of the Larai Rani led to serious disturbances; but, as the adoption of Sujan Singh was acknowledged by the British Government and acquiesced in by the neighbouring Chiefs, Government established Sujan Singh in the succession and appointed the Rani as regent till he attained his majority. Sujan Singh died a few months after he had reached his majority. On his death his widow was permitted, with the advice of the principal Bundela Chiefs, to adopt Hamir Singh, a collateral relation of the family and then a minor.

The Maharaja of Orchha formerly paid a tribute of Rs. 3,000 to Jhansi for the Jagir of Terauli. This payment passed to the British Government on the lapse of Jhansi, but was remitted as a reward for the services of the Maharaja in 1857. The *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was remitted at the same time.

In 1862 the Ruler of Orchha received a Sanad of Adoption (No. XIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns.

The Larai Rani died in 1867, shortly after Hamir Singh had been invested with the administration of his State. Hamir Singh died in March 1874. His younger brother Pratap Singh was recognised as his successor, and a British officer was temporarily deputed to supervise the administration of the State. Pratap Singh was entrusted with the government in June 1874, and the British officer was withdrawn in May 1876.

All transit duties were abolished in the Orchha State in 1880, and the fact was notified in the *Gazette of India*.

In 1882 Maharaja Pratap Singh was granted the hereditary title of Sawai, and in 1886 that of Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand or First of the Princes of Bundelkhand.

The Maharaja's eldest son Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh died in 1920; and his second son, Rao Raja Sawant Singh, was adopted by the Chief of Bijawar whom, with the sanction of Government, he succeeded in 1899, after renouncing all possible future claims to the Orchha State.

In 1884 the Maharaja made over land free of cost for the Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway (now the Great Indian Peninsula). Subsequently he claimed compensation which, in the special circumstances of the case, the Government of India paid. Civil and criminal jurisdiction in the lands acquired for the railway was ceded (No. XIV) by the Maharaja in 1888.

In 1887 the name of the capital of the State was changed from "Tehri" to "Tikamgarh," and the State and the Darbar were officially styled "Orchha," thus avoiding the former confusion with the Tehri (or Garhwal) State in the United Provinces.

Prior to 1909 the village of Dadpura had escaped actual incorporation with any of the States or Jagirs in Bundelkhand or with the Jhansi District. This omission was discovered in 1908: and Orchha, Dhurwai and Tori Fatehpur each laid claim to the village. It was decided in 1911 that it was dependent on the Orchha Darbar, to whom it was accordingly transferred.

For the construction of the Dhakwan weir of the Betwa Canal the United Provinces Government in 1915 acquired from the State, on payment of compensation and under certain other conditions, the land of the Karkigarh island in the Betwa River.

In connection with the construction of the Pahari Reservoir in the Dhasan River the United Provinces Canal Department acquired in 1915 an area of approximately 298 acres of State land under an Agreement (No. XV).

In January 1920 the Maharaja acquired from Kampta Rajaula, a Jagir in Baghelkhand, a plot of land for the construction of a temple.

Maharaja Pratap Singh died on the 3rd March 1930 and was succeeded by his grandson the present Maharaja Vir Singh, born in 1898.

The area of Orchha is about 2,080 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 284,948; and the revenue about ten lakhs of rupees, but about one-half of this amount is alienated to relations of the Chief and others.

In August 1865 the Government of India decided that in future the Chief of *Datia* should be called Maharaja, and in January 1877 the hereditary title of Lokendra (No. XVIII) was bestowed on him.

In 1867 the Ruler of *Datia* was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns.

In 1879 the Maharaja entered into an Agreement (No. XIX) regarding the manufacture, import and export of salt: and prohibiting the export of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug, or preparation thereof, by routes barred by the inland customs line. In consideration of the loss he would sustain by this agreement, it was arranged that he should receive Rs. 10,000 a year. The prohibition regarding the import of salt was tentatively withdrawn in 1884, and has not yet been re-imposed.

In 1882 a question of much importance to the State, which had been pending for many years, was decided. It related to the devolution of shares in the Beroni Jagir. The main point involved was the origin of this estate, and it was definitely ruled that the Jagir was a grant entirely independent of *Datia*, made from Delhi, and that the Maharaja could not therefore claim to stand in the same relation to Beroni as he might to jagirdars holding under a grant from his State, though the Thakurs must be considered as politically subordinate to *Datia*. In 1902 the Government of India re-affirmed their decision that in matters of succession Beroni is not subject to *Datia*, and that succession to shares in the Beroni Estate must be according to the rules of Hindu Law; this decision, however, in no way affects the general subordination of the Beroni Thakurs to the *Datia* State.

In 1882 the Maharaja ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving payment for the area acquired. In 1888 an Agreement (No. XX) was negotiated between Government and the Darbar regarding cession of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the Canal.

In 1888 the Maharaja ceded (No. XXI) civil and criminal jurisdiction in the lands which had been acquired in 1884 in the *Datia* State for the present Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A question of compensation arose, similar to that which was discussed in the case of Orchha; but the Maharaja declined to receive any payment from Government for the land he had made over for the railway.

The Darbar has adopted British currency as the sole legal tender for all transactions in the State, and reported that the work of conversion had been completed on the 9th January 1904.

Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907 and was succeeded by his son, the present Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur. Owing to maladministration the Maharaja was temporarily deprived of his powers in 1911, and the administration was carried on, under the

Political Agent's control, by a Diwan appointed by the Government of India.

Restricted powers were given to the Maharaja in 1913, and full administrative powers were restored to him in 1916.

In 1908 the State entered into an Agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure on certain conditions of the liquor and drug shops in the State village Pandri.

The Imperial Postal Department took over the postal arrangements of the State in 1921, since when a free grant of Service Postage Stamps of the face value of Rs. 5,000 is made annually to the State.

The Maharaja of Datia pays to Scindia, through the British Government, Rs. 15,000 (Nanak Shahi currency) on account of the pargana of Nadigaon.

The area of Datia is 911 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 148,659; and the revenue about Rs. 19,00,000.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Datia State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

1st Govind Infantry	187
Govind Infantry	115

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Cavalry	140
Infantry	1,172
Artillery	92
Armed Police	97
Military Transport	31

The State has 48 serviceable and 76 unserviceable guns.

With effect from the 1st January 1922 the designation "Imperial Service Troops" was changed to "Indian State Forces".

3. SAMTHAR.

The State of Samthar was once a part of the Datia State. About 1735 Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to Naune Shah's son Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kilahdar of the Samthar Fort. Later, a Jagir of five villages was granted to Madan Singh's son Devi Singh, and from this Jagir the present State of Samthar developed. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817, when a Treaty (No. XXII) was concluded with him.

and Jagat Raj. The dissensions in the family, however, broke up the possessions of the two sons into a number of small States, and prepared the way for their conquest by Ali Bahadur. On the death of Ali Bahadur, at which time actual possession formed the basis of the engagements between the British Government and the Chiefs of Bundelkhand, the following States were held by the descendants of Chhatarsal:—by the descendants of his second son, Hirde Sah, the States of Panna and Lugasi; by the descendants of his third son, Jagat Raj, the States of Charkhari, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Sarila and Jaitpur; the State of Jigni by a grandson of his eldest son, Padam Singh; and the State of Jaso by a great-grandson of Bharti Chand, the fourth son. The State of Beri was held by a descendant of Jagat Raj in the female line. Besides these States held by actual descendants of Chhatarsal, the following States were formed out of the territories over which he ruled: Chhatarpur, Baraundha, the Kalinjar Chaube Jagirs, Bihat, Alipura, Gaurihar, Naigawan Rebai and Garrauli.

A fundamental principle in the arrangements made by the British Government in Bundelkhand was originally declared to be the confirmation of the Chiefs of that province in the possession of such parts of their ancient territorial right as were held under Ali Bahadur's government, subject to the conditions of their allegiance and fidelity to the British power; their renouncing all views of future aggrandizement; and their abandoning such parts of Ali Bahadur's conquests as had been acquired by them subsequently to his death. It was also resolved to form arrangements with some leaders of plundering bands who were not hereditary Chiefs, but whose hostility was directed solely to the object of obtaining subsistence, and to grant them some territory with a view to the pacification of the country. At first it was the policy of Government to leave the protection of their territories to the Chiefs themselves, and to exact no tribute or revenue from them. In several of the engagements executed in 1805 and 1806 it was therefore distinctly stipulated that the Chiefs should renounce all claims to the aid and protection of Government. Experience, however, soon showed the necessity of departing from this principle, and of declaring the Bundelkhand Chiefs to be subordinate to, and dependent on, the British Government. But it was not the intention of Government to establish its laws and regulations in the States of these Chiefs; and to remove all doubts on this subject, these States were declared by Regulation XXII of 1812 to be exempt from the operation of the general regulations and from the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts. The particular clauses of the engagements made with the Chiefs, which imply a right of jurisdiction on the part of Government, have been generally understood to convey exclusively a right of political jurisdiction, that is to say, a right to interfere for the settlement of disputed claims.

differences and disputes of any kind, not through the channel of the courts of justice, but through the agency of the representative of the British Government in Bundelkhand.

The engagements made with the States held under Sanads are nearly all alike. They declare generally that the territory was received by cession from the Peshwa and annexed to the British dominions, but that the States of the Chiefs were continued to them from motives of justice, benevolence, and good faith; they bind the Chiefs to implicit submission, loyalty, and attachment to the British Government; they require them to govern well; to increase the cultivation of their territories and make the ryots contented; to deliver up criminal refugees; to seize thieves and robbers and make them over to the British Government. They are liable to such control, not inconsistent with their engagements, as the British Government may see fit to exercise, and the rights and powers of the Chiefs are limited to such as have been expressly conferred. Those Chiefs on whom special powers had not been conferred were obliged to refer all heinous cases, involving sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for life, to the local officers of the British Government; but in 1921 all of them who enjoyed a salute, except Ajaigarh, received Sanads (No. XXXVI) empowering them to dispose of all criminal cases except those against Europeans, Americans and Government servants, subject to the condition that persons sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General. Ajaigarh received a similar Sanad in 1925.

All transit duties have been abolished in the Bundelkhand States at different dates during the last fifty-seven years, the abolition being usually notified in the *Gazette of India*, as in the case of Orchha in 1880.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the revenue of the Bundelkhand States, owing to the prevailing practice of giving large tracts of land on service tenure, instead of collecting the revenue and paying cash for service. None of the Bundelkhand Chiefs pay tribute in respect of the whole of their States; but three, namely Charkhari, Ajaigarh and Bihat, do so for certain villages or districts. The total amount of tribute paid annually by these three States is Rs. 16,997-5-6. Panna pays a quit-rent of Rs. 9,955 (*q.v.*). (For a list of these payments see Introduction to Vol. IV).

1. PANNA.

The Panna Chiefs are descended by blood from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Sah, Raja of Orchha, broke off all relations with Orchha and became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhatarsal acquired much territory

east of the Dhasan river and founded Panna. On his death his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his senior son Hirde Sah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna.

When the British entered Bundelkhand, Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Sah, who was then a minor of about 12 or 13 years, was the Chief in possession of Panna, which was then in a most disorganised condition. A Sanad (No. XXVII) was conferred upon him in 1807 on his subscribing a deed of allegiance. This Sanad confirmed him in the possession of $802\frac{1}{2}$ villages and three parganas. Many of the villages included in the Sanad were, however, in the possession of men who had wrested them from the Raja and refused to give them up; but with the aid of the British Government he recovered not only these, but many other villages not entered in the Sanad. A fresh Sanad (No. XXVIII) was therefore granted to him in 1811, by which he received in perpetuity $1,363\frac{1}{2}$ villages.

The oppressive conduct of Raja Kishore Singh forced the British Government on several occasions to interpose. In 1823 he entrusted the management of his State to Kuar Pratap Singh of Chhatarpur for four years, and the engagement was guaranteed by the British Government. But before the end of the period the conduct of Kishore Singh led to his expulsion from Panna, and the appointment of his son Harbans Rai as Regent. Kishore Singh died in exile in 1834. Harbans Rai, having no children, was succeeded, in 1849 by his brother Nirpat Singh; but the succession of Nirpat Singh was not acknowledged by the British Government till he had issued orders for the prohibition of *sati* throughout the Panna State.

For his services in the mutiny Nirpat Singh received, among other rewards, a khilat of the value of Rs. 20,000; but in 1862, in consequence of his resisting the settlement of boundary disputes, he had to be warned of the terms of allegiance on which he held his State.

In 1862 the Ruler of Panna received a Sanad of Adoption (No. XXIX).

In 1863 Nirpat Singh ceded certain lands required for railway purposes (No. XXX).

In 1867 the Ruler of Panna was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

Nirpat Singh received in 1867 a Sanad (No. XXXI), conferring upon him, under certain conditions, supreme criminal jurisdiction within his territories; it was specified, however, that the powers thus granted were not necessarily transmissible to his successors. In 1869 the title of Mahendar was conferred on him by a Sanad (No. XXXII) in recognition of his loyalty to the British Government. This title was made hereditary in 1875.

Maharaja Nirpat Singh, whose liberality in alleviating the distress which prevailed in Bundelkhand in 1869 had met with the marked approval of Government, died in June 1870, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rudra Pratap Singh.

In 1887 supreme jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh by a Sanad (No. XXXIII), it being laid down, as in the Sanad granted to Nirpat Singh, that the powers were not necessarily transmissible to his successors. In February 1891 it was ruled that this Sanad had no application to any criminal case in which the person accused, or any one of the persons accused, is a European British subject or of European or American nationality.

In 1893 Rudra Pratap Singh died, and was succeeded by his brother Diwan Lokpal Singh, on whom supreme criminal jurisdiction was conferred under the usual conditions by a Sanad in 1896. In 1898 Lokpal Singh died, and was succeeded by his only son Madho Singh.

The Saugor-Katni Railway, for which land in the Raipur Pargana had been ceded free of cost in 1896, was opened on the 1st January 1899. Full rights of civil and criminal jurisdiction, which had been originally ceded in 1896, were also conceded in the revised form in July 1899 (No. XXXIV).

In 1902 Madho Singh was deposed for complicity in the death of his uncle, Khuman Singh, by poison. He was interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, with a suitable allowance for his support. He was succeeded on the 20th June 1902 by his first cousin Yadvendra Singh, Khuman Singh's eldest son, who was born in 1893. During the minority of Yadvendra Singh the administration of the State was vested in a Diwan and Council supervised by the Political Agent.

In 1905 a lease of the Darbar's excise rights in certain isolated outlying villages situated wholly in the Damoh District was granted to the Central Provinces Administration. In 1910 and 1916 further agreements between the Government of the Central Provinces and the Panna State were entered into restricting the production, sale, etc., of country spirit, opium and hemp drugs in the villages of Urla and Papeti and leasing the excise rights in certain island villages of the State.

For the Ken Canal land was ceded in 1906, on payment of the usual compensation, and in 1908 the State entered into an Agreement (No. XXXV) regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the Canal.

Maharaja Yadvendra Singh was invested with full ruling powers on the 4th February 1915. In 1921 a Sanad (No. XXXVI) conferring hereditary extended judicial powers was granted to him.

In 1921 the Imperial Postal Department agreed to take over the whole of the Postal arrangements in the State, and the Darbar were given a free supply of Service Postage Stamps for State correspondence of the face value of Rs. 900 a year.

The area of Panna is about 2,596 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 197,600; and the revenue about Rs. 10,68,299. A small and fluctuating revenue is also derived from the diamond mines near Panna. The Maharaja pays a quit-rent of Rs. 9,955 on the districts of Sheorajpur and Aktohan.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Panna State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

Panna State Chhatrasal Infantry	153
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The following other State forces are maintained:—

Cavalry	15
Infantry and Artillery	214
Armed Police	121

The State possesses 13 serviceable and 21 unserviceable guns.

With effect from the 1st January 1922 the designation "Imperial Service Troops" was changed to "Indian State Forces".

The State was liable to the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

2. LUGASI.

Diwan Dhiraj Singh, grandson of Hirde Sah, was in possession of seven villages during the government of the Bundela Rajas and also during the period of Ali Bahadur's authority. After the establishment of the British Government he was maintained in possession, and on the 9th December 1808 received a Sanad (No. XXXVII) after executing the usual deed of allegiance.

In consequence of the infirmities of age Dhiraj Singh, in 1814, requested permission to abdicate in favour of his second son Sardar Singh, in preference to his eldest son Padam Singh, who four years before had rebelled against him, and had only submitted before a detachment of British troops, and on receiving a separate assignment of land for his support. This was sanctioned on condition of Padam Singh being permanently secured in his jagir, in order that he might not be driven by his necessities to any desperate steps in asserting his claim to the succession. It was not considered necessary to issue a new Sanad to Sardar Singh. Dhiraj Singh died in 1819.

During the mutiny of 1857 half the villages of Lugasi were laid waste by the rebels in consequence of the fidelity of Sardar Singh to the British

after the settlement of disputes regarding his right to several villages not included in the Sanad of 1804.

The Raja's only legitimate son, Govind Das, died in 1822. The Raja then declared his wish that Ratan Singh, his grandson by his illegitimate son Ranjit Singh, should be nominated his successor, to the exclusion of collateral heirs with whom he was at feud; and the British Government, seeing no objection to Ratan Singh being considered the eventual heir should no legitimate son be born to the Raja, gave a formal and public recognition of his title. Bije Bahadur died in November 1829, when Ratan Singh was only fourteen years of age. The conflicting claims of the collateral relatives were the subject of much discussion. Ratan Singh was eventually confirmed in power, but was required to make provision for his relatives. In 1857 the question came under consideration whether, on the death of Ratan Singh, the State of Charkhari should escheat to the British Government; but it was ruled that the effect of the recognition of Ratan Singh in 1822 was to admit him to all the rights secured to the Raja of Charkhari by the Sanads granted in 1804 and 1811, and necessarily involved the right of his heirs, if he should have any, to succeed to the State. The Raja's son Jai Singh Deo was accordingly recognised as his future successor.

For his services in the mutiny Ratan Singh received, among other rewards, a jagir of Rs. 20,000 in perpetuity, and a khilat. Besides the pargana of Fatehpur, which was bestowed on the Raja as a reward, lands in Mahoba to the value of Rs. 9,500 were given to him for an equivalent in Meradeo.

Ratan Singh died in 1860, and was succeeded by his minor son Jai Singh Deo, whose mother, Rani Bakht Kuar, was appointed Regent, on the condition that she would be recognised as such only so long as she and the two ministers designated by the late Raja, Maulvi Siraj Husain and Diwan Anna Sahib, acted in harmony and without mischievous differences of any kind. The Rani, however, strove to assume an undue share of power, and this eventually led to her removal from the Regency. Shortly afterwards dissensions broke out between the two ministers, and it was found necessary to appoint a British officer to act as referee. On the death of Siraj Husain in 1866 the British officer was withdrawn, and the administration was left in the hands of Diwan Anna Sahib; who, however, died in the following year, when his son Tantia Sahib was appointed manager.

In 1862 the Ruler of Charkhari received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XXXVIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

In 1866 the Charkhari State ceded (No. XLII) the parganas of Fatehpur, Hirapur and Meradeo, receiving in lieu thereof villages of the aggregate annual value of Rs. 29,525. A sum of Rs. 29,029 was also

paid to the State as compensation on account of past losses of revenue from the Meradeo pargana.

In 1874 the Maharaja was invested with full powers of administration in his State, a British officer being deputed to Charkhari for one year to aid the young Chief with his advice. Jai Singh Deo did not, however, profit much by his assistance; for shortly after the officer's departure gross mismanagement ensued, and another officer had to be deputed temporarily to Charkhari in 1879. Next year the Maharaja was deprived of all power and the political officer at Charkhari was nominated Superintendent of the State.

Jai Singh Deo died childless in 1880, without having adopted an heir. The Government of India recognised the succession of Malkhan Singh, son of Jujhar Singh, a distant collateral relation, who had been adopted by Jai Singh Deo's widow. The usual nazarana was levied, the value of the khilat of investiture being deducted from it. Malkhan Singh being a minor, the State remained under British superintendence (the administration being conducted under the Political Agent's orders by the Muntazim, Diwan Rao Jujhar Singh, the father of the minor Chief) until January 1892, when the Chief was given ruling powers but the grant to him of extended powers of criminal jurisdiction was reserved.

In January 1886 the separate Agency at Charkhari which had been created in 1879 was abolished, and the State was again incorporated in the Bundelkhand Agency.

In 1894 supreme criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was granted to Malkhan Singh (No. XLIII), it being specified that the powers were not necessarily transmissible to his successors.

In 1903 the Maharaja agreed to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory, on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

In 1905 he ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area required. In 1908 the State entered into an Agreement similar to the one executed by Panna (*see* No. XXXV) regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the Ken Canal.

Malkhan Singh died without issue in 1908 and was succeeded by his father Jujhar Singh, who died, also without issue, in 1914 and was succeeded by his younger brother Ganga Singh.

In 1909 the Maharaja of Ajaigarh laid claims to the Chiefship of Charkhari; but his claim was rejected by the Government of India in 1914.

Ganga Singh died on the 5th October 1920 and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present ruler, Maharaja Arimardan Singh. During his

minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency, with the Maharaja's father Bhan Pratap Singh, Rao of Jigni, as Regent. Maharaja Arimardan Singh was invested with full ruling powers on the 6th December 1924.

A Sanad (*see* No. XXXVI) conferring hereditary extended criminal powers on the Maharaja was granted in 1921.

The Ruler of Charkhari enjoys the title of Sipahdar-ul-Mulk which was conferred upon them on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877.

The area of Charkhari is about 880 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 123,405; and the revenue about Rs. 6,00,000. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 8,583-9-6 for the Bhina and Chandla districts.

The military forces consist (1926) of 35 Cavalry, 176 Infantry and 44 Artillery men, with 24 serviceable and 18 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

4. BIJAWAR.

The founder of the Bijawar family was Bir Singh Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj. When Ali Bahadur invaded Bundelkhand, Bir Singh Deo refused to acknowledge his supremacy and was killed fighting against him near Charkhari. Raja Himmat Bahadur, however, made interest with Ali Bahadur on behalf of Kesri Singh, son of Bir Singh Deo, and procured for him his father's possessions on the same terms as those subscribed by the Raja of Charkhari.

Kesri Singh was the Chief who was in possession of Bijawar when the British Government obtained supremacy in Bundelkhand. Owing to complicated disputes with Raja Bije Bahadur of Charkhari regarding the pargana of Ramgarh. and with Kunwar Sone Sah of Chhatarpur regarding the villages of Dharampur, Bajra, Sathai and Karaiya, no Sanad was granted to Kesri Singh. He died in December 1810, and was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh, who on his accession in 1811 (the disputes with neighbouring States having in the meantime been decided) received a Sanad (No. XLIV) and was required to sign a deed of allegiance, the 10th Article of which was specially intended to prevent the revival of old, or the setting up of new, claims against neighbouring Rajas.

Ratan Singh died in 1833 without male issue; and, at the request of his widow, his nephew Lachhman Singh was recognised as his successor. Lachhman Singh was succeeded in 1847 by his son, Bhan Pratap Singh. For his services in the mutiny he received rewards, including a khilat.

In 1862 the Ruler of Bijawar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns. In 1866 the Government of India decided that in future the Chief of Bijawar should be called Maharaja: and in 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, he was granted the hereditary title of Sawai.

In 1867 Bhan Pratap Singh received a Sanad (*see* No. XXXI) granting him full criminal powers within his State; but in 1887 his powers of supreme criminal jurisdiction were withdrawn: and, owing to continued mismanagement on his part, the State had to be placed under the superintendence of the Agency. In 1898, having no male issue, the Chief adopted as his heir the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, Rao Raja Sawant Singh, who was born on the 25th November 1877: and the adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Bhan Pratap Singh died on the 15th September 1899, and Sawant Singh's succession was resented by the leading Thakurs; but their almost overt hostility was suppressed by the temporary internment of the ring-leaders at Nowgong, and the resumption of their jagirs till such time as they showed themselves ready to resume their allegiance. Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh was publicly installed on the 28th June 1900. In January 1903 he was given administrative powers under certain conditions, which were relaxed in October 1904. In the interval debts had been liquidated to the extent of several lakhs, and a substantial cash balance accumulated in the State treasuries; the succession nazarana had been paid by the State to Government and by the Thakurs to the State; and the recalcitrant Thakurs had been pardoned and replaced in the peaceful possession of their estates.

The regular revenue survey and settlement of the State by specially selected British officers were completed in 1905.

A Sanad (*see* No. XXXVI), conferring hereditary extended criminal powers on the Ruler, was granted in 1921.

The area of Bijawar is about 973 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 111,723; and the revenue about Rs. 3,34,000.

The military forces consist (1926) of 26 Cavalry, 103 Infantry, 20 Armed Police and 8 Artillery men, with 8 serviceable and 4 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

5. AJAIGARH.

In 1765 Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of Ajaigarh was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakht Singh.

or Bakht Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possessions by Ali Bahadur, and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of two rupees a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803 he received a pension of three thousand Gouhar Shahi rupees a month, until an adequate territorial provision could be assigned to him. At this time the fort of Ajaigarh and the greater portion of the territories forming the old possessions of Jagat Raj were in the hands of a military adventurer named Lachhman Dawa. With a view to the pacification of the country, it was resolved to confirm the occupancy of Lachhman Dawa, on condition of his making submission and tendering allegiance to the British Government. Lachhman Dawa was accordingly required in 1806 (No. XLV) to surrender the fort of Ajaigarh to the British Government at the end of two years, and meanwhile to pay a tribute of Rs. 4,000 a year. He broke these conditions, and was therefore dispossessed. A large share of his territory was given to the Raja of Ajaigarh who in 1807 received a Sanad (No. XLVI) restoring to him a portion of his possessions. His pension was discontinued in 1808. In 1812 the Raja asked for a Sanad, specifying in detail the villages which composed his State. This was granted in September of that year (No. XLVII); and at the same time, at the request of the Raja, the 5th and 6th Articles of the deed of allegiance, which he had executed in 1807, were cancelled.

Bakht Singh died in 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son Madho Singh, who died childless in 1849, and was succeeded by his brother Mahipat Singh. The question was raised at the time whether the engagement with Bakht Singh limited the succession to his lineal descendants, and whether the State should escheat to Government; but a decision was finally given in favour of the succession of Mahipat Singh.

Mahipat Singh died in 1853, and the succession of his son Bije Singh, a boy eleven years old, was recognised. He died in 1855; when the British Government considered that the State of Ajaigarh had lapsed, and declined, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, to recognise the wish of Bije Singh's mother to appoint Ranjor Singh, his illegitimate brother, as successor. At the close of 1856 the Court of Directors desired that, before deciding that there was no rightful heir to the State, an enquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and extent of the rights of Bakht Singh's family as they existed before the grant of the Sanad to Bakht Singh. These instructions had not been acted on when the mutiny of 1857 broke out; and as the rebel Farzand Ali, by proclaiming Lokpal Singh, alleged to be an illegitimate son of Madho Singh, as Chief of Ajaigarh, retarded the pacification of the province, while the widow of Mahipat Singh remained steadfast in her allegiance to the British Government, it was determined in 1859 to waive the claim of Government to the lapse, and to recognise (No. XLVIII) Ranjor Singh,

on the same terms and conditions as those on which the State had been held by Bije Singh, with succession to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. Certain exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to which the British regulations were extended, were, however, excepted from this agreement.

In 1862 the Ruler of Ajaigarh received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XXIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

During the minority of Ranjor Singh, the State was administered by the widow of Mahipat Singh. On her death in 1868, the young Chief was entrusted with the management of the State. At the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 he received the title of Sawai as a hereditary distinction.

Supreme criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on the Chief by a Sanad (*see* No. XXXIII) in 1887. It was ruled in February 1891 that the Sanad does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused, or any one of the persons accused, is a European British subject, or is of European or American nationality.

In 1905 the Maharaja ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area acquired. In 1909 the State entered into an Agreement, similar to that executed by Panna (*see* No. XXXV) regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the Ken Canal.

In 1909 Ranjor Singh laid claim to the Chiefship of the Charkhari State; but this was rejected by the Government of India in 1914.

In the same year the State entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of liquor, opium and drug shops in certain villages of the Banda district and the Ajaigarh State.

Ranjor Singh died in 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present ruler, Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur, born on the 13th November 1866.

A Sanad (*see* No. XXXVI), conferring hereditary extended criminal powers on the Chief, was granted in 1925.

The area of Ajaigarh is 802 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 84,790; and the revenue about Rs. 5,00,000. The Chief pays, on account of the Khera and Bachon districts, a tribute of Rs. 7,013-12-0, a remission of Rs. 2,500 having been made on the separation of Jaso from his territories in 1816.

The military forces consist (1926) of 25 Cavalry, 216 Infantry and 41 Artillery men, with 9 serviceable and 4 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

6. SARILA.

The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, who was the son of Jagat Raj and grandson of Raja Chhatarsal.

Raja Tej Singh, Aman Singh's successor, was expelled from his possessions by Ali Bahadur, but recovered a portion of them through the influence of Raja Himmat Bahadur and, at the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila in the district of Jalalpur, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month was granted to him until a suitable provision in land could be made. The villages he claimed yielded Rs. 23,600. They were conferred upon him in 1807 by a Sanad (No. XLIX), and his pension ceased.

Tej Singh was succeeded by his son Anroddh Singh, and he by his son Hindupat.

In 1862 the Ruler of Sarila received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XXIII).

Hindupat died in June 1871, when the Government of India chose for the Chiefship Khalak Singh, a member of a distant branch of the family, who had been adopted by Hindupat's widow. Khalak Singh was a legitimate descendant of Kehri Singh, another of the sons of Jagat Raj. Khalak Singh died childless in 1882, without adopting an heir. The Government of India selected as his successor his brother Pahar Singh, then aged about six years. The Government were guided in this selection partly by the wishes of the deceased Chief's widow, who was prepared to adopt the boy and subsequently did so; but at the same time they ruled that adoption by the widow of a deceased Chief does not of itself confer a right to succession. As an act of grace the Government of India decided to treat the succession as that of an adopted son and to levy nazarana accordingly. Pahar Singh was installed in 1895, but died on the 22nd February 1898. He was succeeded by his posthumous son, the present Raja Mahipal Singh, born on the 11th September 1898.

In 1903 the State agreed to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through its territory, on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

Raja Mahipal Singh was invested with full administrative powers on the 5th November 1919: and in December 1926 he was granted a Sanad (No. 1) conferring on him enhanced judicial powers as a personal distinction.

The area of Sarila is 35.28 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 6,081; and the revenue about Rs. 60,000.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

7. JIGNI.

The founder of this Jagir was Rao Padam Singh, a son of Chhatarsal. The Jagir was much reduced during the Mahratta invasion, Lachhman Singh, Padam Singh's son, only managing to retain possession of the two parganas of Rath and Panwari.

Prithwi Singh, son and successor of Lachhman Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages at the time of the British occupation. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy; but two years later six of the villages were restored to him by a Sanad (No. 11) granted in 1810. On his death in 1830 without legitimate sons, it was proposed to resume the Jagir; but a posthumous son, Bhopal Singh, was born and was eventually recognised, the administration remaining in the hands of the widow. In 1840, in consequence of a feud between the Rani Regent and her confidential advisers, arising from the Rani having allowed an undue exercise of authority to her brother, a subject of Orchha, the British Government interfered and appointed managers, who were bound to act faithfully in the interests of the Jagirdar and to submit accounts of the income and expenditure to the Agent of the British Government in Bundelkhand. The administration was made over to Bhopal Singh in 1845.

Bhopal Singh was of weak mind: and, in consequence of his gross mismanagement, which resulted in an affray, attended with loss of life, between his followers and those of the Rani, the Jagir was taken under the direct management of the British Government in 1855.

In 1862 the Chief of Jigni received a Sanad of Adoption (No. LII).

Bhopal Singh died in 1870, when the adoption, in accordance with his wishes, of Lachhman Singh, youngest son of Maharaja Nirpat Singh of Panna, was recognised by the Government of India. During Lachhman Singh's minority the Jagir remained under British supervision until 1881, when he was permitted to assume management.

Lachhman Singh died in 1892, and was succeeded by Bhan Pratap Singh, *alias* Fateh Singh, a scion of the Charkhari house, whose adoption

by Lachhman Singh's widow was sanctioned by the Government of India. Bhan Pratap Singh was born on the 18th May 1878, and during his minority the management was entrusted to Lachhman Singh's widow. The management of the Jagir was placed in his own hands on the 1st January 1918.

In 1903 the Jagirdar agreed to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory, on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

Bhan Pratap Singh's only son, Arimardan Singh, succeeded by adoption to the Charkhari Chiefship in 1920: and during his minority the Rao acted as Regent of Charkhari.

In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as the Rao of Jigni.

The area of Jigni is 20.48 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 3,642; and the revenue about Rs. 14,000.

By the terms of the Adoption Sanad of 1862, nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue, in cases where the succession did not go to a lineal heir, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

S. BERI.

Diwan Jugal Prasad, to whom a Sanad (No. LIII) was given in 1809 by the British Government, was a descendant of Jagat Raj in the female line. His grandfather, Acharju, married a daughter of Jagat Raj, who granted him in jagir the villages of Umri, Chili and Dadri. These were held in the family under the Bundela Rajas, and were confirmed to Jugal Prasad by Ali Bahadur. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, but the Diwan was left in possession of Umri. The village of Dadri was given to Nana Govind Rao, Chief of Jalaun, in exchange for villages in the district of Kalpi. Subsequently the right of Diwan Jugal Prasad to these villages was established. The village of Chili was therefore restored, lands of equal value in the pargana of Jalalpur were given in lieu of Dadri, and the collections made from the villages during the period of resumption were refunded. These villages, however, were all surrounded by lands in which the British regulations were in force, and could not conveniently be exempted from the operation of these regulations. Other villages were therefore given to the Diwan in exchange in 1811 (No. LIV).

Jugal Prasad died in 1814. He was succeeded by Phairan Singh, grandson of his full brother Gandharb Singh, the claim to the succession having been voluntarily renounced by Raoju, the father of Phairan Singh. In 1857 Phairan Singh was succeeded by his only son Bishwanath Singh. On the death of Bishwanath Singh in 1861 the widow

wished to adopt Balbhadra Singh, a distant relative of the family, to the exclusion of Bijē Singh, son of Bishwanath Singh's first cousin. But Government installed Bijē Singh, then thirteen years old, on the grounds that he was the nearer relative of the deceased; that he was living in Bishwanath Singh's house at the time of his death, and performed the funeral obsequies; that he was recognised as the rightful claimant by the principal Thakurs; and that the Political Officers were in favour of his recognition on grounds both of right and policy. In consideration, however, of the services of Bishwanath Singh during the mutiny of 1857, the nazarana, which in ordinary circumstances would have been claimed on the succession, was remitted.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (No. LV).

In 1885 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving the usual compensation. No formal engagements were concluded with Beri in regard to this cession of land or jurisdiction.

Bijē Singh died in 1892, and was succeeded by his eldest son Raghuraj Singh. Raghuraj Singh died in 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son Lokendra Singh, who was born on the 29th August 1891. During Lokendra Singh's minority the Jagir was administered, in accordance with Raghuraj Singh's last wishes, by his junior surviving widow, assisted by a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent. Lokendra Singh was granted restricted powers on the 3rd June 1914 and full powers in May 1915.

In 1908 the Jagir entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of the liquor, opium and drug shops in the villages of Bhojpur and Pathraita.

In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should be designated the Rao of Beri.

The area of Beri is about 32 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 4,621; and the revenue about Rs. 40,000.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

9. CHHATARPUR.

Kunwar Sone Sah, whom the British Government established in the Raj of Chhatarpur, was a servant of Hindupat, grandfather of Raja Kishore Singh of Panna. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Mahratta power, Kunwar Sone Sah usurped a large tract of country for himself: and, on the British occupation of Bundelkhand, his influence was so great that the purchase of his submission by the guarantee of his possessions was considered an important political object

In the Sanad (No. LVI), granted to him in 1806, the town of Chhatarpur and four thanas which were in his possession during the lifetime of Ali Bahadur, with the towns of Mhow and Salat, which he had usurped after Ali Bahadur's death, were reserved by the British Government; and in consideration of this, Government remitted to him, as a provision for his son Pratap Singh, the tribute of Rs. 19,000 which he paid to Ali Bahadur.

Government, however, were of opinion that it might be expedient to restore Chhatarpur and the four thanas, on the understanding that Sone Sah would be responsible for the peace of his own territories. The restoration was not made till 1808, when Mhow was given to Sone Sah and Chhatarpur to his son Pratap Singh,* on the withdrawal of the British troops from that quarter.

In 1812 Sone Sah made a distribution of his territories among his five sons. Later he was persuaded by his younger sons to make another distribution, by which the share of Pratap Singh, the elder, was considerably lessened, and all the brothers were declared to be independent of each other. Government disapproved of this partition as being both unjust to Pratap Singh and opposed to the policy of the British Government, which desired to prevent the dismemberment of the Bundelkhand States; and the Raja was informed that if, in consequence thereof, any necessity for interference arose after his death, Government would uphold the rights of Pratap Singh. Government also refused to recognise the hereditary descent of the shares of the younger brothers in their families, and directed the Agent, on the death of Sone Sah, to assume the first distribution of the State as the basis of an arrangement with Pratap Singh; the other brothers, Himmat Singh, Prithwi Singh, Hindupat and Bakht Singh, holding their shares for life in subordination to Pratap Singh. These instructions were carried out on the death of Sone Sah in 1815, and were confirmed by Sanads granted in 1816 to the five brothers, from each of whom a corresponding engagement was taken (No. LVII). After the shares of the brothers had been allotted, some exchanges took place for mutual accommodation. Pratap Singh had incurred much expense in fortifying the fort of Deora, which commanded the passes through the hills. This was in the share allotted to Bakht Singh, but the possession of it was necessary to enable Pratap Singh to fulfil his obligation to keep marauders in check. The districts of Deora and Kariani were therefore given to Pratap Singh, in exchange for Rajgarh and Teloha, which were given to Bakht Singh. Prithwi Singh's share contained no town with a convenient place of residence, and to meet his wishes in this respect Bakht

* The Sanad granted on this occasion does not appear in the records of the Foreign Office. The Sanad given at page 196 of *De Cruz's Political Relations* was not granted to Pratap Singh, son of Sone Sah, but to Pratap Singh, Chief of Alipura.

Singh made over Rajgarh to him, in exchange for six villages of equal value.

The Sanad granted to Pratap Singh contained the names of thirty-nine villages not entered in the Sanad of Sone Sah. Many of these were hamlets dependent on villages named in the Sanad of 1806, but twenty-one of them were claimed by Raja Kishore Singh of Panna. It was found, however, that all these villages were in possession of Sone Sah at the time of Ali Bahadur's death, and his possession of them was therefore maintained. Possession at the time of Ali Bahadur's death was declared in this, as in other cases, to constitute the standard for the adjustment of all such claims.

On the deaths of Himmat Singh, Prithwi Singh and Hindupat, their jagirs reverted to the Chhatarpur State. Bakht Singh was unable to manage his jagir and made it over to Pratap Singh, who gave him in lieu of it an allowance of Rs. 2,250 a month. In this jagir there was an assignment of three villages, which had been made to the Diehhit family of Nowgong by Hindupat. Pratap Singh made various attempts to resume these villages, but was always compelled by the British Government to withdraw, on the ground that the family had a right to the jagir by virtue of old grants from Hindupat. While, however, the right of the Raja of Chhatarpur to resume these villages was denied, his supremacy over the Diehhit family was recognised, and the family were declared to be guaranteed subordinates of Chhatarpur. Thus the Diehhit Jagirdar is not of the rank of a Bundelkhand Chief, nor has he any claim to a separate Sanad from the British Government. It is accordingly incumbent on him to refer such questions, as the abolition of transit dues within the jagir, to the Chhatarpur Chief for his concurrence. In 1919, on the resumption by the Chhatarpur Darbar of certain plots of land in the village of Man, the status of the Chhatarpur State in relation to the Bilehri Muafi was more clearly defined, by the decision of the Government of India that the jurisdiction in the Estate, which had for some years been with the Political Agent, should be restored to the Chhatarpur Darbar on certain conditions. In accordance with this decision the State assumed control of the Muafi with effect from the 20th January 1920, and granted a Sanad to the Muafidar in respect of the lands in Man.

When Sone Sah died in 1815, his second, third and fourth sons, Himmat Singh, Prithwi Singh and Hindupat, had rebelled against Pratap Singh and had resisted his resumption of Sone Sah's jagir; but Prithwi Singh at last accepted, under British guarantee, a money stipend from Pratap Singh on condition of residing out of Chhatarpur: an arrangement by which Prithwi Singh was considered to have forfeited any rights that he might otherwise have had to the succession.

In 1852 Pratap Singh proposed to adopt and nominate as his heir Jagat Raj, grandson of his youngest brother, Bakht Singh, to the exclusion of

Kunjal Sah, son of Prithwi Singh. A reference was made to the Chiefs of Orchha, Charkhari, Bijwar, Panna, Ajaigarh, Datia and Shahgarh, as to the right of Pratap Singh to adopt Jagat Raj. They gave it as their opinion that, according to the practice of the Chiefs of Bundelkhand, Pratap Singh had a right to select Jagat Raj and to pass over Kunjal Sah. The Court of Directors, however, disapproved of reference to the arbitration of the Bundelkhand Chiefs as a means of settling such questions; but, before it was decided whether Pratap Singh should be allowed to adopt Jagat Raj, or whether the State should lapse on his death, Pratap Singh died in 1854. The Court of Directors ruled that Kunjal Sah had no right to the succession, the Sanad of 1806 being only a life grant: and that, as the Sanad of 1817 limited the succession to the lineal heirs male of Pratap Singh, and Pratap Singh had died childless, the State of Chhatarpur had clearly lapsed. Moreover, they declined to recognise any right on the part of Jagat Raj in consequence of his adoption by Pratap Singh. But in consideration of the fidelity of the family and the good government of Pratap Singh, Government consented in 1854, as an act of grace and favour, to grant the State to Jagat Raj under a new Sanad (No. LVIII), the succession being strictly limited to him and his male descendants. The widow of Pratap Singh was made Regent during the minority of Jagat Raj, but was removed from the Regency in 1863, in consequence of her unsatisfactory management, and because of the asylum she gave to rebels in the Chhatarpur territory. A British officer was deputed to Chhatarpur to superintend the administration and instruct the young Chief in his duties.

In 1862 the Ruler of Chhatarpur received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XXIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

Jagat Raj was entrusted with the management of the State early in 1867 but died in the following November, leaving an infant son Vishwanath Singh, born on the 29th August 1866, who was recognised as his successor. From 1867 to 1887, except for a short period (from 1876 to 1878) the State remained under British supervision. But on the 29th August 1887 the Chief, having then completed his twenty-first year, was invested with full administrative powers subject to the conditions usually imposed in such cases. In 1894 Raja Vishwanath Singh was empowered under certain conditions (No. LIX) to exercise criminal jurisdiction over heinous offences within his State as a personal distinction: these powers were made hereditary in 1921 (*see* No. XXXVI). On the 25th May 1895 the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction: and this was made hereditary (No. LX) in June 1919.

In 1905 Maharaja Vishwanath Singh ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area required: and on the 20th October 1908 the State entered into an Agreement similar

to the one executed by Panna (*see* No. XXXV) regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the Ken Canal.

A yearly payment of Rs. 3,249-10-3 is made to the State of Ohhatarpur for land acquired in 1869 for an addition to the Nowgong Cantonment. Similarly, compensation is paid to the muafidar of Bilehri, through Ohhatarpur, amounting to Rs. 2,838-9, for land acquired for the Nowgong Cantonment in 1845 and 1869.

The area of Ohhatarpur is about 1,130 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 166,549; and the revenue about Rs. 7,00,000.

The military forces consist (1926) of 21 Cavalry, 100 Infantry and 296 Armed Police, with 29 serviceable and 3 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911 when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

10. BIHAT.*

The ancestors of the Bihat family, who are Bundela Rajputs, received service grants from the descendants of Hirde Sah and these were continued during the government of Ali Bahadur. Diwan Aparbal Singh and his relative, Diwan Ohhatri, were found in possession at the time of the British occupation, and the usual Sanads (No. LXI) were conferred on them in 1807.

Aparbal Singh was succeeded by his son Bankat Rao, and he in 1828 by his son Kamod Singh. Kamod Singh was succeeded in 1846 by his son Hirde Sah, who died in 1859, and was succeeded by his uncle Govind Das, brother of Kamod Singh.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Govind Das died in 1872 and was succeeded by his son Mahum Singh.

The Jagirdar agreed in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

Mahum Singh died on the 25th January 1908 and was succeeded by his son Bir Singh Ju Deo, born on the 16th May 1902.

In 1908 the Jagir entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of the opium and hemp drug shops in the villages of Alipura and Naikpura in the Bihat Jagir.

In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should be designated Rao of Bihat.

*DeCruz makes the mistake of including Bihat among the Chauho jagirs—*Political Relations*, page 48.

Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo was invested with full administrative powers on the 15th January 1925.

The area of Bihat is 16 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,786; and the revenue Rs. 27,000. The Jagirdar of Bihat pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year for the village of Lohargaon.

Under the terms of the Adoption Sanad, nazarana at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

11. ALIPURA.

The lands composing this Jagir were granted by Hindupat, grandson of Hirde Sah, to Achal Singh, a Parihar Rajput, and the grant was continued to his son Diwan Pratap Singh by Ali Bahadur. Pratap Singh was in possession at the time of the British occupation, and the Jagir was confirmed to him by a Sanad (No. LXII) in 1808.

Pratap Singh left four sons, the eldest of whom, Pancham Singh, succeeded him. In 1835 Pancham Singh divided the jagir between himself and his three brothers, Tilak Singh, Jawahir Singh and Kishore Singh, but the division was not reported to, or recognised by, Government. In 1846 Kishore Singh died leaving a grandson, Bakht Singh. As the sub-division of the Jagir had led to disturbances, Kishore Singh's share was re-annexed to the Jagir, Bakht Singh being allowed to retain lands yielding Rs. 3,000 a year. It was soon afterwards decided that no Jagir held under Sanad from the British Government should be converted by sub-division into a zamindari without the previous sanction of Government. In 1849 Jawahir Singh died after having adopted one of Bakht Singh's sons. Bakht Singh, who had resisted the resumption of his grandfather's share, seized that left by Jawahir Singh, but was compelled by force to yield and retire on an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a year from the Jagirdar of Alipura.

In 1852 an arrangement was effected by which lands of the annual value of Rs. 6,000 were assigned to Kishore Singh's family: this was subsequently modified and a cash payment of the same amount was substituted. In the meantime Tilak Singh had died, and his share had been allowed to descend to his two sons. This gave Bakht Singh ground for further agitation; but it was decided that he had received every consideration, and the Jagirdar was given permission to re-annex Tilak Singh's share on making a suitable provision for the family. Bakht Singh refused to accept this decision and, on the outbreak of the mutiny of 1857, took part in the rebellion. On his surrender in 1865 he was tried for dakaiti and murder, but was acquitted for want of evidence. In

1868 the cash allowance of Rs. 6,000 was divided among Kishore Singh's family. According to recognised custom Jagat Raj, the eldest son of Kishore Singh, would have received Rs. 2,300, and his two brothers Rs. 1,850 each. On the same principle, Bakht Singh, the eldest of the sons of Jagat Raj, received Rs. 880 out of his father's share of Rs. 2,300, and his younger brothers received Rs. 710 each. Both of these have since died, and their heirs receive half the allowance. To secure the peace of Alipura and its neighbourhood, Bakht Singh was kept under surveillance at Gwalior.

In 1862 the Chief of Alipura received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LII).

Hindupat, who was the great-grandson of Pratap Singh in the direct male line, and had succeeded in 1840, died in 1871 and was succeeded by his son Chhatarpati.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, receiving compensation for the area acquired, and in 1888 he ceded (No. LXIII) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

The Jagirdar consented in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

In 1916 the Jagir ceded land to the United Provinces Irrigation Department for the construction of the Pahari and Lachura reservoirs in the Dhasan river (Nos. LXIV and LXV).

Chhatarpati died on the 26th March 1922 and was succeeded by his son Harpal Singh, born on the 12th August 1882. Owing to his father's ill-health, he had assisted him in the administration of the Jagir from 1901 to 1919, and had held sole charge of it, with the approval of Government, since 1919.

In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should be designated the Rao of Alipura.

In 1931 the personal title of Raja was conferred on Rao Harpal Singh.

The area of Alipura is about 73 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 14,580; and the revenue about Rs. 50,000.

Under the terms of the Adoption Sanad the Jagir was held subject to the payment of nazarana, of a quarter of a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

12. GAURIHAR.

Raja Ram was Governor of the fort of Burhagarh, in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Rajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times he rebelled against his master, and for a short while held the

Hari Singh, the grandsons of Chhatarsal, and on the invasion of Ali Bahadur he seized the pargana of Kotra for himself. For years he resisted all efforts of persuasion or force to reduce him to submission; but, being at last convinced of the hopelessness of the unequal contest with the British troops, he submitted on condition of receiving a full pardon and a provision in land. A Sanad (No. LXVII) was given to him in 1812.

As an inducement to Gopal Singh to submit, the Raja of Panna, whom Gopal Singh had befriended in distress, gave him eighteen additional villages. The Raja of Panna asserted that these villages were given on a service tenure; but in 1821, after full enquiry, it was decided that no such condition was annexed to the grant. The villages continued with Gopal Singh till his death in 1831, when they were resumed by the Raja of Panna, the original grant having been only for the life of Gopal Singh.

Gopal Singh was succeeded by Diwan Bahadur Parichat.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Diwan Bahadur Parichat died in 1884, and was succeeded by his infant grandson Chandra Bhan Singh, who was born on the 2nd April 1883.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, receiving compensation for the area acquired; and in 1888 he ceded (No. LXVIII) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

In 1898, on the death of the Superintendent appointed by Government, the administration was entrusted to the Jagirdar's mother. On the 1st July 1904 the management was transferred to Chandra Bhan Singh, on his attaining his majority; but his extravagance necessitated interference and the temporary restoration of the administration to his mother in 1905. She died in 1909, and administrative powers were restored to Chandra Bhan Singh on the 11th February 1910, on certain conditions which were subsequently withdrawn.

The Jagirdar agreed in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

In 1908 the Jagirdar entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of opium and drug shops in certain villages of the Jagir.

In 1915 the Jagirdar ceded land to the United Provinces Irrigation Department for the construction of the Pahari Reservoir in the Dhasan River (No. LXIX): and in 1921 a final Agreement was executed in respect to this land (No. LXX).

The family are Bundela Rajputs.

The area of Garrauli is about 39 square miles, the population, by the Census of 1921, 4,817; and the revenue about Rs. 35,000.

Under the terms of the Adoption Sanad nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

14. NAIGAWAN REBAI.

Lachhman Singh, one of the banditti leaders of Bundelkhand, was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a Sanad (No. LXXI) for five villages. He died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son Jagat Singh. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir of Naigawan Rebai is held merely on a life tenure, and ought to have been resumed on the death of Lachhman Singh. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, in 1862, a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV) was granted: and on the Jagirdar's death in 1867 the succession of his widow, Larai Dulhaiya, was sanctioned. In 1893 the Jagirdarin adopted Viswanath Singh, a distant connection: the adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India and his right of succession to Thakurain Larai Dulhaiya was recognised. Vishwanath Singh was granted administrative powers on the 8th March 1909.

In 1908 the Jagir entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of liquor, opium and drug shops in the villages of Churari and Ragauli in the Jagir.

The Jagirdar enjoys the title of Kunwar.

The area of Naigawan Rebai is 12.25 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 2,113; and the revenue Rs. 14,000.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

15. BAONI.

Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand. Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Khan, grandson of Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad, received from the Peshwa a grant of fifty-two villages near Kalpi. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand his son Nasir-ud-Daula was found in possession of forty-nine of these villages, three having been usurped by the subordinate agents of the Peshwa's Government without authority from the Poona Darbar. The Nawab submitted a paper of requests in 1806 (No. LXXII) claiming the continuance of these villages: and, although actual possession was wanting to complete the

ground of claim to three of them, yet, as a measure of liberality and in consideration of the rank of the Nawab and his exemplary conduct from the time of the British occupation, it was resolved to continue to him the whole of the villages comprised in the Peshwa's grant to his father. But the grant of a Sanad was withheld until the claims of the Nana of Kalpi could be adjusted, as the specific nature and extent of the Nawab's authority and privileges within his jagir might depend in a great measure on the nature of the settlement with the Nana. During the investigation of the Nana's claims it appeared that he stood to the Peshwa in the position of a tributary, and that the district of Kalpi, in which lay the Nawab's jagir, did not form part of the lauds actually held by the Peshwa and ceded under the Treaty of Bassein (*see* Vol. VII, The Peshwa). It was therefore ruled that the British Government had no right to grant a Sanad for the villages constituting the Nawab's jagir, to exercise any authority over the Nawab and his possessions, or to ratify the paper of requests which the Nawab had presented. But Government considered that there were no objections to the execution of a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's Sanad; and this was accordingly done in a letter addressed to the Nawab by the Governor-General on the 24th December 1806. Any claims to independence of the British Government, which the Nawab might have been disposed to base on this decision, were extinguished in 1817, when the Peshwa ceded all his sovereign rights to the British Government.

Nasir-ud-Daula died in 1815, and was succeeded by his son Amir-ul-Mulk, who was succeeded in 1838 by his son Muhammad Husain Khan. In 1856 the Nawab requested that he might be permitted to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and that his eldest son Mehdi Husain Khan might be recognised in the succession; and, with a view to prevent quarrels, he proposed to settle allowances amounting to Rs. 9,000 a year upon the other members of his family. These arrangements were sanctioned, but owing to the mutiny and other causes the Nawab did not go on the pilgrimage. Nevertheless Mehdi Husain Khan continued to be addressed as Nawab, and to have sole charge of the administration till the death of his father Muhammad Husain Khan, which took place in 1859. After the death of Muhammad Husain Khan, one of his sons, Abdulla Husain Khan, endeavoured to cast suspicion on Mehdi Husain Khan's birth and so secure the succession to himself; but after enquiry Government recognised Mehdi Husain Khan as the legitimate heir.

In 1862 the Ruler of Baoni received an Adoption Sanad (No. LXXIII).

In 1863, as a reward for various liberal measures adopted by the Nawab, and particularly the abolition of transit duties within the limits of his State, Government sanctioned an addition to his complimentary titles.

In 1867 the Nawab received a Sanad (*see* No. XXXI), granting him, under certain conditions, supreme criminal jurisdiction within his lands; these powers were not necessarily transmissible to his successors.

In the same year the Ruler of Baoni was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

In 1874, at the special request of the Nawab, who was in ill-health, the management of the State was taken over by Government. In 1883 he abdicated, with the approval of the Government of India, in favour of his son Muhammad Hasan Khan, then about twenty-three years of age, receiving a cash allowance for his own maintenance.

In 1884 Baoni ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving the usual compensation, and in 1888 entered into an Agreement (*see* No. XX), ratified in 1889, regarding the cession of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the Canal.

Full criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on Muhammad Hasan Khan by a Sanad (*see* No. XXXIII) in 1887, the powers not being necessarily transmissible to his successors. In February 1891 it was ruled that the Sanad did not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused, or any one of the persons accused, was a European British subject, or of European or American nationality.

Muhammad Hasan Khan died at Mecca in 1893. He was succeeded by his first cousin Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan. The ex-Nawab Mehdi Husain Khan died in 1895. In 1903 the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was placed, under certain restrictions, in the young Nawab's hands.

Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan died on the 27th October 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Mustaqul Hassan Khan who was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th February 1918.

A Sanad (*see* No. XXXVI) conferring hereditary criminal powers on the Ruler was granted in 1921.

The revised complimentary titles of the Nawab, which have been recognised as hereditary by the Government of India, are Azam-ul-Umara, Iftikhar-ud-Daula, Imad-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Jah, Mihin Sirdar, and Safdar-Jung.

The area of Baoni is 121 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 19,734; and the revenue about Rs. 1,95,000.

The military forces consist (1926) of 5 Cavalry, 32 Infantry and 5 Artillery men with 2 serviceable guns.

In accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad the Baoni State was liable to the payment of nazarana at the rate of half a year's net revenue, whenever the succession did not go to a direct lineal heir, up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

In 1883 the orders regarding divisions and reversions of shares in two of the three groups into which the family is divided for the purpose of succession were modified, and it was ruled that future devolutions should be regulated by the claims of legal shareholders.

In 1898 the Jagirdar proved himself incapable of controlling his co-sharers; accordingly, to secure the regular repayment of the Gwalior famine loan, the jagir was taken under management by the Political Agent till 1902. In that year an arrangement was made under which the co-sharers were to contribute to the cost of the Jagirdar's administration. In 1906 the jagir, which had been reduced to bankruptcy by the improvidence of the Jagirdar and the co-sharers, was again taken under management by the Political Agent.

In 1908 the Jagir entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of the opium and hemp drug shops in the villages of Richhaura and Garari.

Ranjor Singh died in November 1910 and was succeeded by his son Diwan Jugal Prasad Singh, the present Jagirdar, who was born in 1896. He was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. Owing to dissensions amongst Hissedars, the impoverished condition of the Jagir and the Jagirdar's inability to control the Hissedars, the powers granted in 1918 were modified in 1921, the revenue administration of the Jagir and the general supervision being placed in the hands of the Political Agent, whilst the Jagirdar continues to exercise judicial powers.

The area of Dhurwai is about 15 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 1,880; and the revenue about Rs. 14,000.

Dhurwai was liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad up to 1911, when all such levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

(b) BIJNA.

Diwan Surjan Singh of Bijna was succeeded in 1839 by his son Khande Rao, and he, in 1850, by his son Makund Singh.

In 1862 the Jagirdar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Makund Singh died in December 1908 and was succeeded by his grandson Himmat Singh, in preference to Himmat Singh's father Hira Singh, who was incapable of administering the Estate. Diwan Himmat Singh was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918.

In 1919 Mardan Singh, youngest son of Mukund Singh, advanced a claim to a half share in the Jagir, which was rejected; he was granted an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. In 1920 claims by Balwant Singh and Kalian Singh, Mashdars of Bijna, to shares in the Jagir were referred to the arbitration of the Maharaja of Panna, who gave his award on the

26th June 1920. Under this Balwant Singh enjoys an annual income of approximately Rs. 3,000 Gajashahi as under:—

- (a) exclusive possession of Bagroni and its total income (approximately Rs. 1,200 Gajashahi).
- (b) balance (approximately Rs. 1,800 Gajashahi) in cash in lieu of land:

and Kalian Singh an annual allowance of Rs. 1,300 Gajashahi.

The area of Bijna is 8 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 1,451; and the revenue about Rs. 8,000 a year.

Bijna was liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

(c) TORI FATEHPUR.

Har Prasad, Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur, before his death in 1858, adopted Prithwi Singh from the Bijna branch of the family, and his succession was recognised by Government, the jagir being left under the management of the widow of Har Prasad during the minority.

In 1862 the Jagirdar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Prithwi Singh died on the 6th February 1880. The Government of India sanctioned the succession of his nephew Arjun Singh, born in 1870, who, in accordance with her husband's wishes, had been adopted by the widow.

In 1882 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving compensation for the area acquired.

On the 15th August 1895 the Dowager Thakurain, who had been managing the Jagir during Arjun Singh's minority, died; and the administration of the estate was made over to Arjun Singh in October 1895. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907.

The area of the Jagir is about 36 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 6,580; and the revenue about Rs. 30,000 a year.

Tori Fatehpur was liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

(d) BANKA PAHAR.

Diwan Isri Singh of Banka Pahar, a *Wahid* from the title of *Wahid* belonging to the Jagirdar, was succeeded in 1911 by his eldest son *Isri* Bahadur.

In 1862 the Jagirdar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Bije Bahadur died in 1871, and was succeeded by his eldest son Banka Piyariju, who died in 1887 without male issue, and was succeeded by his sole surviving brother Sukh Sahib. He died in 1890, without male issue, and was succeeded by his cousin Meharban Singh. The Government of India decided that, for the purposes of the Bundela Sanad, the succession should be regarded as direct, and that therefore nazarana of only one-fourth of the net annual revenue was leviable. Having regard, moreover, to the impoverished circumstances of the estate, the Jagirdar was called upon to pay a portion only of the nazarana thus taken.

Meharban Singh died on the 4th June 1915 and was succeeded by his son Diwan Baldeo Singh.

The area of Banka Pahari is 5 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 1,613; and the yearly revenue about Rs. 4,000.

Banka Pahari was liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

No. I.

AGREEMENT with RAJAH HIMMUT BEHAUDER,—the 4th September 1803.

Question 1.

The following requests are presented, on the part of Maharajah Anoop Geer Himmud Behauder, by Mr. John Meisselback and the Nawab Wajah-oo-Dowla W a j a h-o-o-D e e n Khan Behauder, duly authorized by credentials for that purpose from the Maharajah with the hope that they may be replied to.

Question 2.

Let there be no variation in that rank and splendour which the Almighty originally bestowed upon me.

Question 3.

Let Rajah Omraogeer, my brother, who is in confinement at Lucknow, be released.

Answer 1.

On the fourth day of September 1803, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 18th of Jemmadec-ul-awul 1218 Higera, and the 3rd of Coar 1860 Sumbut, Mr. Græme Mercer, nominated by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General Marquis Wellesley, &c., on the part of the Honorable the East India Company, as a special agent, has agreed, under his seal and signature, to these requests, comprised in eight articles in the mode and manner undermentioned.

Answer 2.

When you have attached yourself with your heart and soul to the British Government, and have exerted yourself to the utmost of your power in the transfer of the whole of the province of Bundelcund to the British Government, you will be considered as a particular friend to the Government, and your honour and splendour will consequently increase daily.

Answer 3.

His Excellency the Nawab Vizier will be requested to release your brother, Omraogeer, but as Omraogeer was confined on account of a conspiracy against the Government of His Excellency the Nawab Vizier, and as the British Government is exclusively responsible for the prosecution of His Excellency's friends and government, a proper satisfaction must be given in person or pro-

perty, who must be responsible to the Government should any sinister design appear on his part after his release.

Question 4.

For the residence of my family in the Doab, let the Pergunnahs Secundra and Bendkee be granted in jaghire, and continued to my posterity.

Answer 4.

As you will continue attached to the service of the Honorable Company, you will certainly be favored with a jaghire, equal to your rank and station; but as the services in compensation for which the jaghire will be granted have not yet been performed, whenever those services shall have satisfied the British Government of your attachment, you will immediately be granted a jaghire equal to your rank and station.

Question 5.

Let a Jaidad, or assignment of land, on account of my Rissalah or establishment of Cavalry, be granted in Bundelcund below the Ghauts, to the extent of twenty lakhs of Rupees, with the forts situated thereon.

Answer 5.

A Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees will be granted for the support of your Rissalah or troops; but it will be incumbent on you to keep up troops equal to the amount of the Jaidad, and to retain them in readiness to obey the orders of the British Government.

Question 6.

Whenever it shall please the British Government to undertake the conquest of other countries, I shall be ready to attend. In that case, let a distinct Jaidad or else a sufficient sum of money be granted to me, for the purpose of making new levies of Cavalry and Infantry to the extent that the British Government may be pleased to direct.

Answer 6.

Whenever it may be necessary to desire you to retain troops, in addition to the number which may be equal to the amount of the Jaidad, the pay for them will be provided for by Government.

Question 7.

In prosecuting the conquest of every new country, whatever engagement may be entered into with

Answer 7.

As you are a servant of the State, any agreement that may be entered into, with the consent of Government,

the Zemindars and Rajahs, who, through me, offer obedience to the Company, let such engagements be strictly adhered to.

with those persons who may offer obedience through you, shall not be deviated from.

Question 8.

In the event of any treaty of peace being concluded between the British Government and the Peishwa, let mention of my Jaidad be made in it, and let me find uniform support from the British Government. If this country should also be relinquished, let a Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees be granted to me by the Government in some of the neighbouring countries.

Answer 8.

In the event of the British Government relinquishing the country, the Jaidad granted by the present agreement will be provided for by the terms of relinquishment.

We, Mr. John Meisselback and Wajah-oo-Deen Khan Behander, authorized agents on the part of the Maha Rajah Himunt Behander, do declare our assent to the terms above agreed upon between the British Government and the Maharajah, in conformity to the answers given to the Wajib-ool-Urz, or paper of request.

J. MEISSELBACK,

T. T.

WAJAH-OO-DEEN KHAN.

No. II.

To

THE NAWAB SHUMSHER BEHAUDER,

Dated 12th January 1804.

Your vakeel has presented to me a paper containing thirty-two requests, to which he solicited my acquiescence for the purpose of inspiring you with confidence and inducing you to come into our camp.

As a number of these requests had been previously acceded to or answered, I consider it to be unnecessary to notice them in this address, and shall merely state to you a few leading points which I have lately been induced to grant to you with a view to your complete satisfaction.

And *first*, in the event of your immediately coming into the British camp and of your future implicit submission to the orders of the British Government, I promise protection to your person and property, and every degree of personal liberty as well as of attention and respect on my own part.

cook-room, and which the Peishwa's Government has resumed for some time past, whenever the British Government shall think proper it will interpose its friendly offices to effect the restoration of it to me.

J. Baillie in writing to the Nawab, the British Government will be prepared, at the requisition of the Nawab, to recommend it to the favourable consideration of His Highness.

ARTICLE 7.

As during the Government of my deceased father the revenues of this province (Bundelcund) were unequal to the expenses of the Government, for which reason many large debts are outstanding against my father's Government; if any person or persons shall complain to the British Government on account of the above description of debts, let such person or persons not be heard or attended to.

No attention will be paid by the British Government to any demands against the Nawab, on account of the debts incurred by his late father's Government.

Dated 31st December 1812.

MINTO.

No. IV.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between NANA GOVIND RAO PUNDIT, for himself, his heirs and successors, and CAPTAIN JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent of the HONORABLE SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, Baronet, Governor-General, etc., etc., etc., in behalf of the HONORABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY, at Banda, the 23rd day of October 1806.

Whereas by the Treaty of Bassein a portion of territory in Savannour and Oolparra, formerly in the possession of His Highness the Peishwa, was ceded to the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two Governments, the said territory was restored to His Highness the Peishwa, and in exchange for that territory together with certain other considerations which are detailed in the agreement in question, a territory in the province of Bundelcund, yielding an annual revenue of thirty-six lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees was permanently ceded to the British Government and annexed to their possessions in Hindoostan; and Whereas at the period when the British troops were first employed in the occupation of the province of Bundelcund, and in the punishment of the disaffected in this province, Nana Govind Rao did for a time oppose the operations of the British troops in this province, by which conduct he the said Nana Govind Rao placed himself in the condition of an enemy to the British Government, and several districts and forts in the province of Bundelcund, which were formerly possessed by him, were conquered by the British army and occupied by their authority; and Whereas after the conquest of the aforesaid districts and forts, Nana Govind Rao, professing sincere obedience and submission to the Honorable Company, joined the British army with his troops, and since the period in question invariably regulated his conduct by a rigid observance of the duties of amity and attachment to the British Government and to its interests, in consideration of which the ilakas of Oorey and Mohummedabad were restored to him during the first year, and the pergunah of Mohaba in the second year after his submission; and Whereas a promise was made by the British Government to grant to Nana Govind Rao an equivalent for the district of Calpee at some future period, the Honorable the Governor-General in Council has lately been pleased to direct the performance of that promise: Therefore, and with a view to the confidence and entire satisfaction of Nana Govind Rao regarding both his ancient possessions and those which are now to be ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, as well as for the purpose of confirming the said Nana Govind Rao in the principles and duties of good faith and attachment to the British Government, the following Articles have been agreed to and shall continue in force for ever:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Nana having professed a sincere attachment to the Honorable Company hereby engages never to molest the territory of the British Government, or of

any Chieftain or State in alliance with the British Government, nor to afford succour or protection to any persons hostile to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

Nana Govind Rao hereby surrenders for himself, his heirs and successors and cedes in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable East India Company, their heirs and successors, for ever, the city, fort, and zillah of Calpee, situated in the Soubah of Akberabad, and the several villages situated on the right bank of the Jumna between Calpee and Raypoor, which are specified in the annexed Schedule, together with all rights and privileges which he or his ancestors may at any time have possessed in the zillah and villages aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government accused of crimes or any defaulter shall at any time abscond and take refuge in the Nana's territories, the Nana engages to seize and deliver over such person to the British Government on application from the Civil Officer in the British territory.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government having been pleased to grant to the Nana, as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, the several villages which are specified in the annexed Schedule, and some of the mehals in question being situated between the British possessions eastward of the Betwa and the district of Kotch on the North-West Frontier, in which the presence of the Civil Officers of Government must always be required, and to which the detachment of troops may often be expedient: The Nana hereby engages to afford every assistance and support in his power to the Civil Officers of the British Government residing in the district of Kotch, and to provide the British Officers and troops on their march through his country with the necessary passports, guides, and supplies, so that no injury may be sustained by travellers, nor inconvenience suffered by troops in passing between the district of Kotch and any other part of the British possessions.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nana, being considered as the independent and uncontrolled ruler of the territory now ceded to him or confirmed in his possession, hereby renounces all claim to the aid of the British Government against internal or external enemies: and the British Government renounces all claims whatever upon the Nana with the exception of those described in this Engagement.

ARTICLE 6.

If any of the brothers or relations of Nana Govind Rao prefer a complaint against him to the British Government, whether such complaint be founded on motives of personal enmity or otherwise, or if any banker or merchant, being a creditor of the Nana or of any of his servants or adherents, prefer a complaint

against him, or if any of the inhabitants of any of the villages dependant on the Nana exhibit a claim against him of any description whatever, all such complaints and claims shall be left to the Nana's decision.

ARTICLE 7.

As one-third of the diamond mines of Punna have from ancient times been committed by His Highness the Peishwa to the care of Nana Govind Rao, and continued in his charge during the establishment of the authority of the late Nawab Ali Behander in this province, it is therefore agreed that in case of any portion of the diamond mines of Punna coming into the possession of the Honorable Company, the Nana shall not be molested by them in the possession of the said portion of the mines in question, and the British Government hereby expressly renounces all claims against that portion of the diamond mines of Punna which has been hitherto occupied by the Nana.

ARTICLE 8.

All houses and gardens which belonged to the ancestors of the Nana and to those of his relations, and which are situated in the town of Bithoor in the Dooab, on the banks of the Ganges, or in the city of Benares or Calpee, or in Raypoor, or in any other towns or villages which are now in the possession of the British Government, shall continue as heretofore to be the private property of the Nana and his relations, whose right shall not be in any manner molested or encroached upon by the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

All territories and rights in the province of Bundelcund, including Sagur, which are now occupied or possessed by Nana Govind Rao, or ceded to him by this Treaty in exchange for the district of Calpee, are hereby declared to be exempt from every future claim or demand on the part of the Honorable Company, their heirs and successors, for ever; and the British Government engage never to molest nor disturb the Nana, his heirs or successors, in the possession of the said territories and rights in Bundelcund, including Sagur, nor in the possession of those districts which are now ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee.

ARTICLE 10.

This engagement, consisting of ten Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Banda, between Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor-General on the one part, and Baskur Rao Anna Pundit and Rao Kishen Rao, the accredited vakeels of Nana Govind Rao on the other, a copy of the same in English and Persian under the seal and signature of the said Captain John Baillie has been delivered to the said vakeels, and the said vakeels have delivered to Captain J. Baillie another copy bearing the seal and signature of the said Nana Govind Rao countersigned by his said vakeels, and the said Captain Baillie has engaged to procure and deliver to the vakeels of the said Nana Govind Rao, without delay,

a copy of this engagement duly ratified by the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the receipt of which by the said vakeels the present engagement shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable Company, and on the said Nana Govind Rao, and the copy of it now delivered by the said vakeels shall be returned.

Done at Banda this twenty-third day of October A.D. 1806, answering to the tenth day of Shaban 1221 Hijree, and to the eleventh day of Koor Sood 1863 Sumbut.

N.B.—This Treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 24th December 1806.

Schedule of Mchals and Villages ceded by the British Government to Govind Rao as an equivalent for a portion of the District of Calpee and certain Villages of Raypore, agreeably to a statement under the signature of the Collector of Zillah Bundelcund.

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
VILLAGES IN THE PERGUNNAH OF CALPEE WHICH ARE RESTORED TO THE NANA.			
	Atta	7,041 0 0	
	Parrah	1,362 12 6	
	Buchapoor	506 13 0	
	Parasun and Panny Khord	3,501 0 0	
	Gourrah	794 10 0	
	Gur Ganah	382 4 0	
	Beeranoo	4,142 8 0	
	Pandypore	536 0 0	
	Bhudranghy	2,312 8 0	
	Jagarrypore	563 8 0	
	Hyderpore	1,005 7 0	
	Amliah Boozoorg	1,543 0 0	
	Danda	407 12 0	
	Ruganly	1,244 0 0	
	Sundy	6,584 0 0	
	Sanjahapore	1,614 0 0	
	Syedpore	745 0 0	
	Soor Sellah	1,348 0 0	
	Sur Sanky	784 0 0	
	Sudoocha	1,209 12 0	
	Kurmen	4,359 12 0	
	Koorma Allumgeerpore	5,040 0 0	
	Langoopore	292 4 0	
	Muhawah	1,188 0 0	
	Noorpoor	2,736 8 0	
	Buneehan	1,405 4 0	
	Nusserpore	1,114 7 0	
	Hemutpore	997 0 0	
	Carried over	54,761 1 6	

Schedule of Mehals and Villages ceded by the British Government to Govind Rao, etc.—concluded.

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Brought forward	54,761 1 6	
	Aueberpore	1,628 0 0	
	Etorah Boozoorg	745 4 0	
	Amussa	655 0 0	
	Oorkurrah	1,572 14 0	
	Akoary	1,303 0 0	
	Ookussa	2,011 8 0	
	Peepraunda	488 6 0	
	Bhutpoorah	537 0 0	
	Bhambooah	1,413 0 0	
	Barrah	734 4 0	
	Gurha	567 8 0	
	Gurry Tagga	461 13 0	
	Dawodpore	46 0 0	
	Taconly	606 8 0	
	Amliah Khord	1,046 12 0	
	Koosmurrah	1,285 0 0	
	Bairrie Hurrapore	1,283 0 0	
	Caddiepore	434 0 0	
	Koohana	560 0 0	
50	Musgawah	1,516 8 0	73,656 6 6
	VILLAGES IN THE PERGUNNAH OF KHURKA CEDED BY TREATY.		
	Khurka Khas	2,626 0 0	
	Ayer	856 0 0	
	Tenor	1,750 0 0	
	Boodhanly Boozoorg	1,966 8 0	
	Oorry	319 0 0	
	Rampoorry	429 0 0	
	Goodhar	1,051 0 0	
	Semriah	1,388 0 0	
	Mahana	1,431 0 0	
	Mungrachoo	431 0 0	
	Curraurie Boozoorg	998 0 0	
	Curraurie Khord	642 0 0	
	Gaurah	463 0 0	
	Choorah Kherra	756 0 0	
	Dadry	3,846 0 0	
	Poordur	401 0 0	
17	Currata	428 0 0	19,781 8 0
Villages 36	Pergunnah Kotra ceded by Treaty . . . . .	..	39,057 0 0
" 14	Ditto Syednuggur ditto ditto . . . . .	..	12,874 0 0
	Total Rupees . . . . .	..	1,45,368 1 6

E. E.

J. BAILLIE,
Agent, Governor-General.

Schedule of the portions of Calpee and Raypore which are permanently annexed to the British possessions in Bundelcund—concluded.

—	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	VILLAGES IN THE ZILLAH OF RAYPORE.		
	Raypore Khaus	66 15 0	
	Mull	1,221 0 0	
	Chinta Mow	562 4 0	
	Dhakun	1,119 12 0	
	Saymurrah and Saikpore	1,374 12 0	
	Sayrany, etc., 2 villages	1,745 8 0	
	Vajeepore	125 9 0	
	Gondah and Khurrayee	1,719 12 0	
	Kur Khon	2,724 9 0	
	Kurreckah	334 3 0	
	Burhaun	1,018 8 0	
	Total—14 villages		12,082 11 0
	Total Rupees . . . . .	..	76,078 1 0

E. E.

J. BAILLIE,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. V.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and NANA GOVIND RAO,—1817.

Whereas by a Treaty concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, under date the 13th June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, the rights of supremacy possessed by His Highness over Nana Govind Rao, and the lands in the Nana's immediate occupation, have been transferred to the British Government; and Whereas the British Government has consented on certain considerations to relinquish the tribute and military service which by virtue of that transfer it had acquired a right to demand from the Nana, and to constitute the Nana the hereditary ruler of the lands at present in his actual possession: The following Articles have accordingly been concluded by mutual consent between the British Government and the said Nana Govind Rao:

ARTICLE 1.

All the Articles of the Engagement contracted with Nana Govind Rao by Colonel John Baillie on the part of the British Government, under date the 3rd day of October 1806, corresponding with the 10th of Shabun 1221 Hijree, and

the 11th of Kooar Sood 1863 Sumbut, shall remain in full force, excepting in as far as they are not altered by this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby relinquishes for ever its right to tribute and military service from Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors. The British Government moreover acknowledges and hereby constitutes Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors, the hereditary rulers of the territory at present in the Nana's actual possession.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid possessions of the Nana from the aggressions of any foreign power, and it is accordingly hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Nana shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; the Nana, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Nana's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other party shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Nana's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

Nana Govind Rao hereby cedes to the British Government in perpetual sovereignty the whole of the lands of the ilakah of Kundah appertaining to the pergunnah of Mohabuh, circumscribed by the territories of the British Government, and also certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna appertaining to the pergunnah of Choorke, and intermixed with the Honorable Company's lands of Bhudaick and Raypore, including mal, sayar, charity, and rent-free lands of every description, agreeably to a Schedule subjoined to the Treaty; the Nana accordingly engages that the aforesaid lands shall be given up to the Officers of the British Government immediately on demand. But with a view to the satisfaction of certain claims upon the Nana, for which some of these lands are pledged, the British Government hereby agrees to grant to the Nana the revenue of those lands to be paid in cash up to the end of Assar next, corresponding with July 1818; the current revenue, after deducting the expense of collection, the outstanding balances, and the advances of tuccavie which may be justly demandable up to the end of Assar next, according to the Regulations of the British Government, shall accordingly be collected by the British Revenue Officers and paid to the Nana monthly.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time the Nana have any cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to the British Government, the Nana engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide implicitly by its award, and on no account to commit aggressions against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim or the redress of the grievance of which he may complain.

ARTICLE 6.

Nana Govind Rao hereby engages to abstain from corresponding with foreign powers, excepting with the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7

With a view to facilitate the adjustment of boundary disputes between the subjects of the Nana and that of the British Government, and to avoid the delay of a reference to the Nana, the Nana hereby engages to require all his Aumils and other Officers on the frontier to comply immediately with any orders they may receive from the Superintendent of Political Affairs, for causing the attendance of parties and witnesses, or for any other purpose connected with the adjustment of boundary disputes without waiting the result of a reference to him. The Nana further agrees to give ready and due attention to all suggestions from the Superintendent respecting the punishment of any of his subjects who may be convicted before the Superintendent of violence and aggression towards the British subjects. With a further view to avoid disputes respecting the new boundaries which will be formed between the lands now ceded by the Nana and those to which they are contiguous, it is hereby agreed that actual possession at the date of this Treaty shall be held to be the criterion for the settlement of all disputes which may arise respecting the aforesaid boundary, and that no retrospective claim founded on former possession shall be sustained on either side.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government hereby engages to contract no engagements with Rao Benaick Rao, the manager of Saugor, or with the Bheik Sahiba, detrimental to the claims and rights of the Nana in the country of Saugor. The British Government, moreover, offers hereafter to interpose its good offices with a view to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difference between Nana Govind Rao and the manager of the country of Saugor.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territory of Nana Govind Rao, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Nana shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or per-

manently occupy a position within the Nana's territories shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Nana's Government : whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Nana's territories shall be readily furnished by the Nana's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazaar.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Abha Bulwunt Rao, the vakeel of the said Nana Govind Rao, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to-morrow to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Nana to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Jalound, on the First day of November 1817, corresponding with Seventh of Kartic 1814 Sumbut, and Twentieth of Zechij 1232 Hijree.

J. WAUCHOPE,

Superintendent, Political Affairs.

SEAL OF THE NANA GOVIND RAO.

HASTINGS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in camp, near Nuddee-kagong, this 3rd day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.

GEORGE SWINTON,

Persian Secretary to Government.

Schedule of Forty-four Villages composing the Ilakah of Khundeh and certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna, belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, with the dependencies ceded to the British Government by Nana Govind Rao, according to the fourth Article of the Treaty.

1. Khundah.
- Chandee Boozoorg.
- Marowly.
- Achround.
5. Serowly.
- Cupsah.
- Futtehpore.

- Echowly.
- Akleye.
10. Aitgurh.
- Khyroo.
- Puchpehnah.
- Gunjwah.
- Rewye.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 15. Berhye.
Kuhreh.
Bhangah.
Berwanly.
Rutwah.
20. Rewan.
Bhommye.
Choonwur Khaneh.
Churka.
Ladao.
25. Goorah.
Manay.
Soonuehah.
Sirsee Kulan.
Sirsee Khoond. | 30. Archyepooreh.
Gossyaree.
Jegnawah (rent-free).
Kerobee.
Khunurwah.
35. Koolkummah.
Kunhah.
Kymahkhur.
Ajmetha.
Ekona.
40. Blumany.
Tendohee.
Koondohch.
Noorpeer.
44. Gubburah. |
|---|---|

Villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, on the banks of the Jumna.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sohee with Jograjpoor.
Tekence. | Joraraee.
4. Maunporc. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|

J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

SEAL OF GOVIND RAO.

GEO. SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. VI.

1804.

WHEREAS a firm TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE subsists between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, and SHEO RAO BHAO, SOOBADAR of JHANSIE, is a tributary of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA; and Whereas SHEO RAO BHAO, entertaining a just sense of the obligations imposed upon him by the said Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, shortly after the arrival of a detachment of the British army in BUNDELOUND, transmitted to HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, etc., etc., through CAPTAIN JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent on the part of HIS EXCELLENCY in BUNDELOUND, a Wajib-ool-Urz or Paper of Requests, expressive of his submission and attachment to the views and interests of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, and containing seven distinct Articles or requests, all which have been acceded to by HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF; and Whereas certain requests and agreements on the part of SHEO RAO BHAO were not included in the said Wajib-ool-Urz, and are now necessary to be added:

The following Articles are now agreed on for the purpose of affording additional security and confidence to Sheo Rao Bhao, and of constituting an additional pledge of his fidelity and attachment to the British Government:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Bhao, professing his entire submission and sincere attachment to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies, that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa; and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to these Governments as his enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2.

If at any time a dispute or difference arise between the Bhao and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Bhao engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute or difference to the British Government, that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages upon every such occasion to join the British forces with his army and to assist in the accomplishment of their views ; and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Bhao's country for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expense of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Bhao. On the other hand, if the assistance of the Bhao's troops be demanded at any time for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expenses of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

The Bhao is in reality the Commander of his own troops ; but it is hereby agreed that on every occasion when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops, and in the event of peace being concluded, a due attention shall be paid to the interest of the Bhao.

ARTICLE 5.

Sheo Rao Bhao engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject or European of any nation or description without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

Whatever tribute has been hitherto paid to His Highness the Peishwa by the Bhao shall be continued to be paid to His Highness. The British Government do not demand any tribute for themselves.

ARTICLE 7.

If Rajah Ambagie Ingolia at any time molest the possessions of the Bhao, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE 8.

Accusations of disaffection or disobedience, if adduced by any person against the Bhao, shall not be attended to by the British Government unless the truth of them be proved.

ARTICLE 9.

Sheo Rao Bhao possesses a house in the city of Benares ; if any of the children, brothers, or other relations of the Bhao hereafter reside in that city, they shall enjoy the protection of the British Government, and shall not suffer any molestation.

This Agreement, containing nine Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of His Excellency General Lake, Commander-

in-Chief, and by Sheo Rao Bhao, Soobadar of Jhansie, in Camp at Kotra, on the 6th day of February 1804, answering to the 23rd day of Shuhaul 1218 Hijery, and 10th day of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, and another of the same date, tenor, and contents, signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, shall be delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages to return the Agreement.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-OOI-URZ presented on the part of the RAJAH of JHANSIE.
—18th November 1803.

Seurao Bhao, Chief of Jhansie and other places, submits the following requests in separate Articles, and hopes that they may be granted by the British Government :—

1st.—The degree of rank and respectability which I have hitherto enjoyed under His Highness the Peishwa, shall be continued and increased under the British Government.

2nd.—The country and forts which I at present hold under the authority of His Highness the Peishwa shall remain in my possession, and the revenue which I have hitherto paid to the Peishwa shall hereafter be paid into the Company's treasury.

3rd.—As the English are now employed in the conquest of the territories and forts of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Holkar, let a battalion or two with an Officer of rank be sent here, and I shall join and assist them in conquering the countries which are adjacent to my own.

4th.—If the Honorable Company be desirous of possessing my country and fort, they are masters and every way powerful, and I am ready to submit; but as the British Nation and His Highness the Peishwa are at peace, and as a Treaty exists between them, let an order of His Highness be produced, that I may perform the duty of allegiance in obeying that order.

5th.—If the Peishwa at any future period make over my country to the Company, and it becomes a part of the British possessions, let a Jaidad be assigned to me for the support of my cavalry and infantry, and for the maintenance of myself and family in perpetuity.

6th.—As the Rajahs of Candahar, Dutteea, Chundery and other Chiefs in the neighbourhood are ready to submit to and become the servants of the British Government, let the possessions of these Chiefs be guaranteed, and the revenue which they have paid to the Peishwa, shall be paid into the British treasury.

7th.—Let every arrangement with me be concluded through the medium of Rajah Himmud Bahadoor.

Signed and sealed under the authority of Seurao Bhao by his vakeel Izzul Khan.

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gage from Rajah Bahadur will continue on its present footing until a settlement of the mortgage takes place between the parties. The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid territory of Row Ramchund from the aggression of foreign powers.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the principality of Jhansie from the aggressions of foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Government of Jhansie shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade its territories, whether in consequences of any disputes, claim, or on any other ground, it shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; and the Jhansie Government, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representations and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Soubahdar's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Soubahdar's territories, as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection afforded by the two foregoing Articles to Row Ramchund, the Chief of Jhansie, that Chief hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Jhansie troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 5.

Row Ramchund hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other States, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6.

Row Ramchund engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of Row Ramchund, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or

station its troops, and Row Ramchund shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Jhansie territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Jhansie Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Jhansie territories, shall be readily furnished by Row Ramchund's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazaar.

ARTICLE 8.

Row Ramchund hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

Row Ramchund engages to give no asylum to criminals, nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, Row Ramchund further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Row Ramchund, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the one part, and Nana Bulwunt Row, the vakeel, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel, having obtained the ratification of the Soubahdar to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Pepree on the seventeenth day of November 1817, corresponding with the twenty-fourth Kartic 1874 Sumbut, and seventh of Mohorum 1233 Hijree.

J. WAUCHOPE,

Superintendent, Political Affairs.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in camp at Pepree, on the eighteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

GEORGE SWINTON,

Persian Secretary to Government.

5th.—That the Chief shall pay to every public Officer who has served us in the administration of the Jhansie Government for a period of three years, and whose services he now dispenses with, a donation of six months' salary, provided they do not find employment in Jalone or the ceded lands.

6th.—That the Chief pay off the debt to the British Government by annual instalments of not less than fifty thousand Rupees.

7th.—That the Bundelcund Legion be kept permanently to at least its present strength for the protection of the Jhansie and Jalone districts, but the distribution of this force is to rest with the Officer Commanding, or the representative of our Government in Bundelcund. The Officer Commanding the Legion is to comply with the requisitions of the Raja for the aid of troops whenever he thinks them proper, without reference to such representative; but should he at any time not deem it proper to comply with such requisitions, he will state the circumstances of the call for aid, and his reasons for not complying with it, to the representative of the Government, and suspend compliance till his orders are received.

8th.—That the Chief will assign lands for a military cantonment in any part of his territories which the Government may select for the purpose; but the Officer Commanding the troops in such cantonments is not to interfere with the civil administration of the Government, or permit the troops to oppress the subjects of the Jhansie State. What supplies for the use of the troops may be required from the country around are to be procured through the Officers of the Jhansie Government, and paid for at the current prices of the day.

The Articles of former Treaties between the Jhansie Chiefs and the British Government are to remain still in force; and all the salutes heretofore given to those Chiefs and courtesies of reception which are the same as those given to the Chiefs of Orchha, Duttia, and Sumptur, to be continued.

Signed and sealed by the Rajah of Jhansie, Gungadhur Rao, on the 27th of December 1842.

W. H. SLEEMAN,
Agent, Governor General.

Approved by Governor-General on 20th January 1843.

No. IX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH KISSERY SINGH, the RAJAH of JEYTPORE, dated 20th September 1812.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Zemindars of the Pergunnahs of Punwarree and Powey, etc., in the province of Bundelcund: Whereas the Rajah Kissery, the Rajah of Jeytpore, one of the ancient and respectable Chiefs of the province, and a hereditary descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raje, previously to this period, having submitted himself to the authority and entered into engagements, and obligations of obedience, loyalty and submission to the British Government, and delivered in an ikrarnamah, or written engagement, to the above effect, consisting of eight Articles, the said Rajah received from the British Government fifty-two villages in the Pergunnah of Punwarree, rent-free, and ever since has remained faithful in his obedience and loyalty: Wherefore, on the 15th of July 1809 A.D., the said Rajah received from the British Government in gift, certain villages in the Pergunnah of Powey, and on the 12th September in the above year, he, the said Rajah, also received in free gift certain diamond mines in consideration of his situation and claims to the favor of the British Government. Now the said Rajah having requested to receive one Sunnud including the whole of the grants, a Sunnud is therefore given to the said Rajah, granting him, rent-free, the villages and possessions enumerated underneath. So long as the said Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall remain faithful to and truly discharge the terms of the ikrarnamah he has now entered into, consisting of eleven Articles, the villages and possessions, enumerated below, with the whole of their land revenues, and sayar, abkaree, and all other rights and dues belonging thereto, shall remain in his and their unmolested possession, rent-free, generation after generation for ever. It is proper that you consider the aforesaid Rajah the true proprietor of the villages and possessions in question; and the duties of the said Rajah are to protect and promote the comfort of the inhabitants and cultivators, and, rendering his possessions populous and flourishing enjoy the produce in good wishes and prayers for the prosperity of the British Government.

Statement of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH PUNWARREE.

					No. of Villages.						No. of Villages.
Jeytpore	.	.	.	.	1						
Aznur	.	.	.	.	1	Khohey	.	.	.	.	1
Awrey	.	.	.	.	1	Kurrah	.	.	.	.	1
Butchowrah	.	.	.	.	1	Mundreah	.	.	.	.	1
Bumnowrah	.	.	.	.	1	Burkharrah	.	.	.	.	1
Carried over					5	Brought forward					5
						Carried over					9

Statement of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud—contd.

		No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.
Brought forward		9	Brought forward		31
Poorwah		1	Kharreah Buzoorg		1
Naggarah		1	Rummoopoorah		1
Khordah		1	Dandrey		1
Boodwarro		1	Mowabeyah		1
Suggoreah		1	Mowhabaund		1
Inderhuttah		1	Pipoah		1
Bizzowrey		1	Auckowrah		1
Ummerpoorrah		1	Kharreah Khord		1
Tickeyreah Buzoorg		1	Britchachur Buzoorg		1
Buzjowrey		1	Aurgutnow		1
Huslah		1	Bhuggarry		1
Phoont		1	Buggowrah Buzoorg		1
Lummowrah		1	Buggowrah		1
Booddowrah		1	Auttoveah		1
Putcharrah		1	Joylwarro		1
Korthowrah		1	Purrahraorain		1
Mungroul Buzroog		1	Chitterwarro		1
Goorah		1	Bowrah		1
Moorrawrey		1	Ghotobey		1
Sawungpoorah		1	Bhuggowrah		1
Bussowreah		1	Bodgepoorah		1
Lohurey		1			— 21
		— 22			—
Carried over		31	Carried over		52
		—			—

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH POWEY.

Brought forward		52	Brought forward		80
Simriah, with fort		3	Khoyrey		1
Tickrah		2	Khoyrah		1
Birraussin		2	Bungrah Mulwarrah		1
Chandrah		1	Proideyreh		2
Heerapore		2	Putna Khord		1
Burkhurrah		2	Roykurrah		1
Nadin		6	Dhimrey		1
Koolwa		1	Kooney		1
Lidrey		2	Boirgurrah		1
Bunbhohy		1	Sirrohpoorwah		1
Nibowrey, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing		1	Hurdooh		2
Muzrah		1	Muzgowah Pipeeah		2
Hurdoorah		1	Tirhoo Pipeeah		1
Ghottureah		1	Jhoopooah		2
Gurlugaw		1	Purseyal Khord		1
Tanhangah		1	Songrah		1
		— 28	Joytoopoorah		1
		—			— 21
Carried over		80	Carried over		101
		—			—

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud—continued.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward .	101	Brought forward .	115
Chippah Jussuntpoorah . . .	12	Cheyolah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing . . .	1
Kharwah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing . . .	1	Ghuttarey	2
Judgegawah	1	Kuckrawbey	1
	— 14		— 4
Carried over .	115	Carried over .	119

BURDAKAHFOORAH VILLAGES, viz. :

	Brought forward .	119		Brought forward .	127
Jummeah	1		Bandha	1	
Koeteyah	1		Kurbarry	1	
Illakhora	1		Khuzrey	1	
Aumrey Khao	1		Supliah Khord and Buzoorg	2	
Singrah	1		Dhurrugpatty	1	
Buckseyahboorah	2		Poorbattah	1	
Bhoysahey	1		Khurwarrow	1	
	— 8			— 8	
Carried over .	127		Carried over .	135	

PERGUNNAH BURHAPUTCHORE.

DIAMOND MINES.

	Brought forward .	135		Brought forward .	143
Sutroho	1		Kullianpore, except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing	1	
Moyrah	1		Tupkannah	1	
Singgoorpoorah	1		Woossraur	1	
Puttey	1		Terrycha	1	
Khurwuah	1		Muzgawah Runjekhan	2	
Bhomkah	1		Sulloheyah	1	
Chownnah	1		Auklah	1	
Sildarra	1			— 7	
	— 8				
Carried over .	143		Total villages .	150	

No. X.

WAJIB-OOŁ-URZ presented by PURSERAM in 1807.

1st Request.

Having submitted to the authority of the British Government in the hope of support and advantage, and having accepted of the terms proposed to me by the Government, I agree to reside with my followers in the villages composing my jaghire. If, however, I should accept of service anywhere else with a view to obtain a subsistence, I request that my motives for doing so may not be questioned by the Government.

Answer.

As you are now one of the adherents and dependants of the British Government, it is incumbent on you to abstain from all intercourse and connection with the enemies and rebels of the British Government. You are not however prohibited from entering the service of any person not of the above description. But it is necessary that you previously intimate your intention to the Government and obtain its permission. In the event of hostilities arising between any of the dependants of the British Government and of either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, your conduct in this case also must be guided by the instructions of the Officers of the British Government.

2nd Request.

Before this and while I was in a state of enmity to the British Government, I was in the habit of committing all sorts of disorderly and predatory acts, and have plundered and possessed myself of real and personal property, of all kinds of effects and of horses and cattle of every description. I request therefore that no complaint that may be eventually preferred in consequence of any of those transactions may be heard or admitted.

Answer.

No suit against you of which the cause of action shall have arisen prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance shall be admitted in the Civil or Criminal Court, nor shall any retrospective notice be taken of such suits on the part of the Government.

3rd Request.

Having acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, if any one from motives of hatred or malice misrepresent my conduct to

Answer.

It is contrary to the principles of the British Government to admit calumnious representations against any person. It is necessary how-

you, I request that no such representation may be admitted without investigation.

4th Request.

If any of my dependants having separated from me or any of my creditors prefer any complaint against me, I request that it may not be listened to; and my rank and dignity being entirely dependent on the favour of the British Government, I trust they may be increased.

5th Request.

In former times the ilaka of Banda and lands on the opposite side of the River Cane, to the amount of four lakhs of Rupees, were farmed by me. In that ilaka there are certain balances due to me by the zemindars which they have no right to withhold. I request that the claim may be investigated by the Government and that they be required to discharge the balances.

6th Request.

I request permission to take possession of all the houses and gardens in the town of Banda belonging to me in whosever occupation they may be.

7th Request.

In certain villages of the pergunnahs of Banda, Motound and Soondah, the zemindars have granted me bonds for sums of money for which they have obtained remission in their kubooliats with the Government, although they have not paid them to me. Whatever

ever that you carefully avoid pursuing a line of conduct that might give rise to suspicion.

Answer.

No complaint preferred against you of which the cause of action shall be prior to the date of your Ikrarnamah shall be heard. But with respect to complaints which shall have originated after that period, you shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Answer.

As no claims originating before the date of your Ikrarnamah are to be heard against you, it would be improper on the same principle to admit any old standing claims of yours against any other person; at the same time whenever a complaint shall be preferred, the Officers of the Government, after investigating the nature of it, will decide upon the propriety of its admission or rejection.

Answer.

Such of your houses as have been given to any person by the Government or as may be occupied without any written authority or permission from you shall be restored to you.

Answer.

Those sums, after ascertaining the truth of your assertion, become the property of the Government, and by detecting those zemindars you will evince your zeal for the welfare of the Government. Although you possess no just claim to those sums, yet, after

portion of those sums shall be granted to me I shall consider as a favour, and I agree to prove the truth of this assertion.

they shall be collected, whatever proportion the Government may think proper shall be allowed to you as a gift.

Dated the 7th October 1807, corresponding with the 1st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by PURSERAM,—1807.

I, Purseram, do hereby declare and acknowledge that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I, Purseram, freely and sincerely professing my obedience and submission to the British Government, have been ranked among the number of the dependants and adherents of that Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., Agent on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample maintenance which has now been conferred upon me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles under my own seal and signature, from which I hereby engage never to deviate and never to commit any act which shall in any degree violate the terms of the said Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages of my jaghire and not to leave such village without orders from the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I hereby engage to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-doers within or without the province of Bundelcund, especially with Rajah Ram, and not to permit any such persons to reside in any of my villages; to give every information regarding them to the Officer of the British Government and to relinquish all intercourse and correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into disputes with any of the servants and dependants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between any of the dependants of the Government, I engage to remain passive in such dispute, to afford no assistance to either party without orders from the British Government, and scrupulously to observe the duties of obedience and submission on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any inhabitant of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person should be deputed by the Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose or impede such person, but to afford him every assistance in the apprehension of the offender. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all cases that shall occur after the date of this Ikrarnamah, and never to excite any disturbances or commotions whatever.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages of my jaghire; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible either for the restitution of stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government. And if any person amenable to the British laws for murder, or any other crime committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend such person and deliver him up to the Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages composing my jaghire having entered into engagements with the Collector for the payment of the revenue to the British Government, I hereby promise, until the expiration of those engagements, to collect their revenue conformably to their existing pottahs and kubooliuts.

Dated the 7th of October 1807, corresponding with the 1st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

SUNNUD granted to PURSERAM,—1807.

To the mutsuddies, jaghiredars, kurorees, chowdries, and kanoongoes, present and future of the pergunnah of Motound, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Purseram, on hearing the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government, has freely and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to the Government and having accompanied Rajah Bukht Sing to the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund has asked forgiveness for his past offences, and has delivered an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance comprising six Articles under his own seal and signature; and Whereas the benevolent principles of the British Government dispose it to show mercy to offenders and to afford support and protection to all its adherents: Therefore, and under the influence of those benevolent principles, the villages of Kudhee and Jybrimha with their dependencies situated in the pergunnah of Motound, and yielding a kamil jumma of fifteen thousand Rupees agreeably to the subjoined statement, are hereby granted by the British Government in jaghire

to the said Purseram. And so long as the said Purseram shall continue firm in his obedience to the British Government and true to the terms of his Ikrarnamah, the aforesaid villages shall remain in his possession in perpetuity.

It is incumbent on the said Purseram to render the inhabitants of his jaghire contented and grateful by his good government; to direct his utmost exertions to promote their comfort and conciliate their affections and to give no asylum to thieves or robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the peasantry and inhabitants to consider the said Purseram as paramount jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to acknowledge his right to all the duties and immunities appertaining thereto, to offer no opposition or disobedience to him, nor to require the annual renewal of their Sunnud.

After obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General this Sunnud shall be considered as valid.

STATEMENT OF VILLAGES.

	Number of villages.	Jumma.
Kudhee and Kutra (cultivated)	2	
Brimhulee and Kootra (uncultivated)	2	
	—	Rs.
Villages	4	12,000
Jybrinha	1	3,000
Villages	5	15,000

Dated Wednesday, the 7th of October 1807, corresponding with the 21st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

Confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd November 1807.

No. XI.

TREATY with AMRUT RAO, dated the 14th August 1803.

The particulars of a Treaty between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Sreemunt Amrut Rao Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed that during the natural life of Amrut Rao Bahadoor, and that of his son, Benaik Rao Bappa Sahib, he Amrut Rao (and his son after his decease) shall be ensured the enjoyment of a revenue of seven lakhs of Rupees. This shall either be granted in territory or in cash : the English Government considers itself responsible for its payment. The revenue of all such districts as are at present in Amrut Rao Bahadoor's possession must be included in the account of his annual revenue, and he shall receive the difference between their amount and the sum fixed on for his support, of seven lakhs of Rupees.

ARTICLE 2.

As a proof that Amrut Rao is sincere in his professions of friendship to the English Government, he must meet the Honorable Major-General Wellesley, who means to advance to Aurungabad.

ARTICLE 3.

Amrut Rao must on all occasions exert himself cordially to forward the interests of the Honorable Company and His Highness the Peishwa.

ARTICLE 4.

Whatever friends and adherents may attend Amrut Rao may be satisfied of their perfect safety, and be assured they shall receive injury from no quarter whatever, as they will be under the protection of the British Government. After the meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao shall have taken place, some arrangement shall be made for their support.*

ARTICLE 5.

When Amrut Rao joins General Wellesley, the more force both in cavalry and infantry that accompany him, the more will be the General's satisfaction.

ARTICLE 6.

When Amrut Rao proceeds to join General Wellesley's army, he will send his wife and all his family to the fort of Ahmednagar, or to Bombay or Salsette,

* One lakh of Rupees were assigned for the support of the late Amrut Rao's adherents, and paid to him during his life-time, but as most of the Sirdars for whom this provision was intended, never joined Amrut Rao, the allowance was declined by his son, Benaik Rao, on his succession in 1824, and has ever since been discontinued.

or to such other place within the territories of the Honorable Company that he may more approve, and the English Government will adopt the necessary measures for their full protection and efficient security.

ARTICLE 7.

The meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao Bahadoor must take place nineteen days after this date.

A. WELLESLEY,

M. G.

AHMEDNAGUR ;

14th August 1803.

No. XII.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE concluded between the
BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH of OORCHA,—1812.

The Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Ooreha, one of the Chiefs of Bundelkund, by whom and his ancestors his present possessions have been held in successive generations during a long course of years without paying tribute or acknowledging vassalage to any other power, having on all occasions manifested a sincere friendship and attachment to the British Government, and having solicited to be placed under the powerful protection of that Government, the British Government, relying on the continuance of that disposition which the Rajah has hitherto manifested towards it, and on his adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of friendship and alliance are accordingly by mutual consent concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Ooreha, having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government, he is admitted henceforward among the number of the allies of the British Government; accordingly the said Rajah hereby engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies, and to abstain from molesting any Chief or State in alliance or in amity with the British Government; and considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he further engages to afford no protection to such persons or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, but on the contrary, to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader by inheritance, and is now in his possession, is hereby guaranteed to the said Rajah and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government nor any of its allies or dependents, nor shall any tribute be demanded from him or them. The British Government, moreover, engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having, by the terms of the foregoing Article, engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Ooreha from

the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that, whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor, by representation and remonstrance, to avert the design; and if, in the former case, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and if, in the latter case, the endeavors of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

If at any time the Rajah of Oorcha shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Oorcha, or to punish the aggressor and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Oorcha according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Oorcha engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Oorcha, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Oorcha shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or temporarily occupy a position within the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or Europeans of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

This Treaty, consisting of eight Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader, the Rajah of Oorcha, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council on the one part, and Lalla Dhakun Lall, the vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. John Wauchope has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said vakeel has delivered to Mr. John Wauchope another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. John Wauchope engages to procure and deliver to the said vakeel, within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. John Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Banda, in Bundelcund, on the Twenty-third day of December 1812, corresponding with the Sixth day of Poos 1220 Fuslee.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this 8th day of January 1813.

 No. XIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJA HUMEER SINGH of ORCHHA,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

FORT WILLIAM;

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

5th November 1862.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads dated 11th March 1862 were granted to the Rulers of Datia, Bijawar, Baraundha, Nagod, Sohawal and Maihar.

No. XIV.

TRANSLATION of a KHARITA from the CHIEF of ORCHHA (to the address of Political Agent), dated 6th December 1888.

After compliments.—In these days I have received a Robkar of the Bundelkhand Agency, dated 15th September 1888, in which I am requested to send a Kharita ceding criminal and civil jurisdiction on lands (in Orchha territory) which come under the Indian Midland Railway. Correspondence has passed on this subject before, and I now inform you by means of this letter that I cede to Government the authority to hear criminal and civil cases that may arise on the lands which have come under the Indian Midland Railway. I therefore beg that you may inform the Government of India of this cession of the powers.

No. XV.

TERMS of REVISED AGREEMENT with HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of ORCHHA in regard to the land required for the construction of the PAHARI RESERVOIR, —1915.

(a) His Highness the Maharaja agrees to the submersion of the lands as generally shown in the map * accompanying and which as surveyed by the Canal Department are approximately of an area of 298·07 acres up to contour of crest of dam level R. L. 635·00 and 337·47 acres between contours of crest R. L. 635·00 and top of gate R. L. 643·00.

(b) The Maharaja will retain the whole of the lands in his own possession and agrees to make no claims for compensation for their submergence, nor for any damage to rabi crops which may be sown on the emergent area due to a rise of water level in the Reservoir from whatever cause, and no rate will be levied by the Canal Department for any benefits due to submergence which may accrue to the emergent land.

(c) The Darbar shall have the right to lift water for irrigating any of the State lands by the usual country methods such as Donri, Chant, Barat, etc., and no water rate shall be levied by the Canal Department for such irrigation.

MD. ZAMAN KHAN, *Khan Bahadur,*
Madarul Moham, Orchha State.

The 17th November 1915.

* Not reproduced.

No. XVI.

TREATY concluded between RAO RAJAH PAREECHUT of DUTTEEAH and CAPTAIN BAILLIE, Political Agent of HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, etc., etc., etc., at Koonjun Ghat, the 15th day of Mareh 1804.

Whereas a firm Treaty of alliance and friendship subsists between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, and by a mutual agreement between these two powers, a portion of the Province of Bundeleund has been ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company : and Whereas shortly after the arrival of the British army in Bundeleund Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the ruler of Dutteeah, repaired to the British Standard, and was admitted among the number of the dependents of the British Government : Therefore, and with a view to the greater security and confidence of Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, a Treaty, comprising the following Articles, is now concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government and to that of His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies : that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State, who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to those Governments as his own enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2.

If at any time a dispute arise between Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Rajah engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute to the British Government, that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute, and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3.

The ilaka of Bhandere and certain other mehals having been lately ceded by the British Government to the Rana of Gohud, the Rajah engages to abstain from all manner of interference with the said ilaka and mehals ; and the Rajah further engages to live on terms of amity and friendship with all the neighbour-

ing Chiefs who have professed their obedience and attachment to the British Government, and to avoid entering into quarrels with any of those Chiefs.

ARTICLE 4.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to join the British forces with his army, and to assist in the accomplishment of their views, and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Rajah's territory for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expenses of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Rajah ; on the other hand, if the assistance of the Rajah's troops be at any time demanded for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expense of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor is in reality the commander of his own troops, but it is hereby agreed, that on every occasion, when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops ; and in the event of peace being concluded, due attention shall be paid to the interests of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject, or European of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The ancestors of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having uniformly been treated with respect and distinction by the powers of Hindoostan and by His Highness the Peishwa, and having uniformly enjoyed the undisturbed possession of the territory now in the Rajah's occupation, the Rajah shall in like manner experience every degree of consideration and favor under the British Government, so long as he shall continue faithful and attached to its interests.

ARTICLE 8.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor by inheritance, is hereby confirmed to the Rajah, and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government, nor by any of their allies.

ARTICLE 9.

If Rajah Ambajee Ingliat at any time molest the possessions of the Rajah, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE 10.

Accusations of disaffection, if adduced by any person against the Rajah, shall not be attended to by the British Government, unless the truth of them be proved. This Agreement, containing ten Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie and Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor on the 15th of the month of March, corresponding with the 2nd of the month of Zelhij 1218 Hijeree, and the 4th Jeit Soodee 1861 Sumbat, at Koonjun Ghat, is delivered to Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and another of the same date, tenor and contents, signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, shall be delivered to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to return this Agreement.

No. XVII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH of DUTTEEAH, dated 31st July 1818.

Whereas a Treaty of friendship was concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, on the 15th of March 1804; and Whereas by virtue of a Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, the territory held in jaghir, from the Peishwa by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, north of the Nerbuddah River was ceded to the British Government; and Whereas the Rajah of Dutteeah by the zeal, fidelity and attachment which he has uniformly manifested to the British Government since the date of his former Treaty, and more especially by the prompt and effectual assistance he afforded the British troops during the late encampment of the army under the personal command of the Most Noble the Governor-General within his country, has established a just claim to the liberality and indulgence of the British Government, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, influenced by these considerations, has consented to bestow in perpetuity upon the said Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, that portion of the late jaghire of the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, lying east of the River Sinde, commonly called the Chourassee, subject however to the charges and conditions set forth in the following Articles. With a view also to the further strengthening and confirming of the friendship and attachment of the State of Dutteeah, the British Government has consented to protect the Dutteeah territory against all foreign enemies. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, and the British Government, in amendment of the former Treaty:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, under date the 15th of March 1804, is hereby confirmed, with exception to such parts of it as are amended or altered by the provisions of this Treaty.

be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Dutteeah troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other Chieftains, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territories of the Rajah of Dutteeah, or to station a British force within them, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops who may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territory, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Dutteeah Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Dutteeah territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 10.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with Foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 11.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having been this day contracted, subject to the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General, between the British Government and the Rajah of Dutteeah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, Agent of the Governor-General, on the one part, and Rao Sheopershaud, vakeel of the Rajah of Dutteeah, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel have signed, sealed, and exchanged two copies of it in the English, Persian, and Hindee languages. A corresponding copy, if approved, will be ratified by the

seal and signature of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and hereafter delivered to the said vakeel for the purpose of being transmitted to the Rajah, after which another copy, signed and sealed by the Rajah, will be delivered to Mr. Wauchope for the purpose of being deposited among the records of the British Government.

Done at Callinger, this 31st day of July 1818, corresponding with 14th of Sawun 1225 Fuslee, and 1875 Sumbut, and with 26th of Ramzan 1233 Hijeree.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, this 29th day of August 1818.

List of the Villages ceded by the 2nd Article.

Ochar.	Soonrapurarra.	Kirkah.
Louch.	Dabaoreh.	Bhudownah.
Andowreh.	Nundenah.	Teletha.
Khyrowneh.	Seyoonee.	Bhirsooleh.
Koolaith.	Jigneeah.	Sonaree.
Bainao.	Baurapoorah.	Khujoree.
Paharee Syum.	Ramgurrah.	Thylee.
Paharee Rowut.	Todah.	Selooree.
Erentaroreh.	Chittae.	Ekoneh.
Bararee.	Borrowly.	Taighra.
Khcereeah.	Seawurree.	Jhahjhpore.
Doorgahpore.	Karrah.	Jytpoorah.
		Chunkooree.

The following villages, already in the Rajah's possession, are confirmed to him by the 2nd Article :—

Indurgurh	Khootowndah.	Dylwah.
Khundooah.	Daober.	Bhindowl.
Burgawun.	Peperwah.	Puehokherah.
Netwapoorah.	Jowneeah.	

Done at Callinger, this 31st day of July 1888, corresponding with the 14th of Sawun 1225 Fuslee, and 1875 Sumbut, and with the 26th of Ramzan 1233 Hijeree.

No. XVIII.

SANAD conferring the title of "LOKENDAR" on the MAHARAJA of DATTIA, dated Delhi, 1st January 1877.

In recognition of the loyalty of your noble house, I hereby confer upon you the honorable title of "Lokendar".

LYTTON,

Viceroy of India.

1st January 1877.

No. XIX.

DATIA SALT AGREEMENT,—1879.

AGREEMENT for the security of the Salt Revenue of British India in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs line, and for the abolition of Salt duties within the Datia State between the British Government and the Maharaja Bhawani Singh Lokendr Bahadur of Datia his heirs and successors executed on the one part by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Central India, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by the Maharaja Bhawani Singh Lokendr Bahadur.

ARTICLE 1.

The Maharaja of Datia agrees that no salt shall be manufactured within the State of Datia except at the Works specified in Schedule A attached to the Agreement. The quantity manufactured at any single work in the schedule shall not in any year exceed double the quantity entered opposite to the work in the schedule.

ARTICLE 2.

Nothing in the foregoing Article shall be held to prohibit the *bonâ fide* manufacture of saltpetre rasi, sajji, or saline products other than edible salt at those Works which are already in existence and entered in Schedule B attached to this Agreement, but the Maharaja agrees that no new works of this description shall be opened.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharaja agrees to prevent—

- 1st, the export from the State of Datia of any salt therein manufactured,
- 2nd, the import into and passage through the State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

Further the Maharaja agrees that no tax, toll, nor duty of any kind shall be levied within the State of Datia on salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

If any stocks of salt other than salt manufactured in the State of Datia be found to exist within the territories of such State on the date on which this Agreement comes into force, the Maharaja agrees, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by the Maharaja in concurrence with the Political Agent, or paying to the British Government such duty not exceeding two rupees eight

annas per maund on such salt as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharaja agrees to prohibit the export from his State of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium or other intoxicating drug or preparation by all routes and in all directions heretofore barred by the Inland Customs line.

ARTICLE 7.

In consideration of the enforcement of this Agreement by the Maharaja and of proclaiming throughout his State free trade and transit for all salt manufactured and excised at British Salt Works the British Government agree to pay him annually the sum of Rupees ten thousand (10,000).

The mode and date of payment will be arranged hereafter.

ARTICLE 8.

Returns of the produce of the works mentioned in Schedules A and B shall be furnished annually by the Maharaja on dates to be hereafter fixed.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government reserve to themselves the right of revising the above articles of agreement should experience prove that they are insufficient for the protection of the British Salt Revenue.

ARTICLE 10.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Datia on the ninth day of March A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

MAHARAJA BHAWANI SINGH
LOKENDR BAHADUR,
Maharaja of Datia.

H. D. DALY,
*Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for
Central India.*

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Simla on the 13th day of June A.D. 1879.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to Govt. of India,
Foreign Department.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the number of Salt Works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein within the Datia Territory.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Number of salt works.	Amount of salt made.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
DATIA PARGANA.				
1	Datia	2	177	
2	Gurhi.	2	192	
3	Gohona	2	192	
4	Dagwan Goojur	2	191	
5	Dhanowlee	8	662	
6	Oonchia	1	88	
7	Mahona	1	84	
8	Roni	1	91	
9	Sikri	1	83	
10	Chirooli	1	87	
11	Buswaha	2	134	
12	Doorsurra	1	87	
13	Sindwari	1	87	
14	Jhurya	1	87	
15	Kurkhurra	1	87	
16	Pitsoora	2	191	
17	Soonar	1	87	
18	Sookaita	1	87	
19	Rohnijah	1	87	
20	Richar	1	87	
21	Sahsooti	1	87	
22	Duryaopoor	1	87	
23	Koca	1	87	
24	Koosowli	1	87	
25	Koolurya	1	87	
26	Brinda	1	87	
27	Koorera	1	87	
28	Koomurya Rai	1	87	
29	Oonao	1	87	
30	Nundpoor	1	87	
31	Parassall	1	87	
32	Rurwajewan	1	87	
33	Rurwa Rai	1	87	
34	Ooprai	1	87	
35	Pachokra	1	87	

Statement showing the number of Salt Works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Datia Territory—contd.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Number of salt works.	Amount of salt made.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
DATIA PARGANA— <i>contd.</i>				
36	Koorthura	1	87	
37	Ghoogri	1	87	
38	Airai	1	87	
39	Seoni	1	87	
40	Sirol	1	87	
41	Mowha	1	87	
42	Koomhairee	1	87	
43	Puthra	1	87	
44	Dhawari	1	87	
45	Burrowni	1	87	
46	Churburra	1	87	
47	Sikowa	1	99	
48	Koomhurra	1	99	
49	Jowra	1	99	
50	Baroda	1	99	
51	Bunnaha	1	99	
52	Bhoolla	1	99	
53	Samai	1	87	
54	Puosi	1	87	
55	Kharrkhera	1	87	
56	Dheerpoora	1	87	
57	Sunurya . . . . .	..	..
INDURGURH PARGANA.				
58	Khyrona	3	258	
59	Tighra	1	99	
60	Khoothenda	1	99	
SEONDAH PARGANA.				
61	Giyara	2	202	
62	Purgana	4	397	
63	Derowli	1	87	
64	Sirsa	1	87	
65	Kunnerpoor	1	87	
66	Kunjowli	1	100	
Total at Salt Works alone . . . . .		..	7,575	
Aggregate salt from saltpetre works in Schedule B . . . . .		..	665	
Total . . . . .		..	8,240	

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of Saltpetre Works in Datia Territory.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Salt- petre.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	
DATIA PARGANA.				
1	Oonchia	45	15	
2	Mohona	45	15	
3	Buswaha	48	16	
4	Doosurra	42	14	
5	Kurkhurra	45	15	
6	Saimacc	43	14	
7	Poolia	40	13	
8	Baroda	47	15	
9	Burmaha	45	15	
10	Ooprai	45	15	
11	Dhurpoora	45	15	
12	Sikri	46	15	
13	Padreo	44	15	
14	Rurwa	45	15	
15	Chirooli	50	17	
INDURGURH PARGANA.				
16	Indurgurh	48	16	
17	Dohur	42	14	
18	Silori	45	15	
19	Jiginnia	45	15	
20	Ekona	45	15	
21	Tikhra	45	15	
22	Burgawan	48	16	
23	Bhurrol	40	13	
24	Bhundapara	45	15	
25	Joonnia	45	15	
26	Joojharpoor	45	15	
27	Neitwapoora	40	13	
28	Buddciree	41	14	
29	Thylee	45	15	
30	Piprowa	45	15	
31	Pachokra	40	13	
32	Kurrowa	43	14	
33	Nudua	40	13	
34	Dailwa	16	5	
35	Kooleith	17	6	
SEONDA PARGANA.				
36	Seigwan	45	15	

Statement of Saltpetre Works in Datia Territory—contd.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Salt- petre.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	
	NUDDIGAON PARGANA.			
37	Loki	50	17	
38	Seoni	43	14	
39	Akniwa	50	17	
40	Kylia	47	16	
41	Pajannia	45	15	
42	Buput	45	15	
43	Kunnapee	45	15	
44	Kheiree	48	16	
45	Kheira	42	14	
	BURROWNI PARGANA.			
46	Burron	45	15	
	TOTAL	2,000	665	

No. XX.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the DATIA * STATE regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the BETWA CANAL,—1888.

1. Subject to any modifications or alterations which may hereafter appear necessary, His Highness the Maharajah of Datia will retain full jurisdiction on those portions of the Betwa canal which pass through the Datia State; provided that the charge and custody of the canal, its banks and sluices, as well as all arrangements for regulating the issue of water, will rest exclusively with the British canal officers.

2. In order to facilitate communication with British canal officers, the Datia State will appoint a responsible official to be called "the Canal Motamid," whose name will be reported to the Executive Engineer of the British Government for the canal and the Political Agent in Bundelcund; and this Motamid will be the medium of communication between the British Government and the Datia Darbar in all matters relating to the working of the canal.

3. The Maharaja hereby declares clauses 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 11 of section 70 of the Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. VIII of 1873, to be in force as law in the Datia State; and His Highness engages to deal expeditiously and

*Same for Samthar and Baoni.

in the manner contemplated by the aforesaid section with all complaints made by British canal officers in regard to the working of the canal in *Datia* territory.

4. Reports or complaints will ordinarily be made by or through the Executive Engineer to the Canal Motamid; but in all urgent cases, such as serious damage to the canal and consequent waste or apprehension of waste of water, chowkidars will report direct to the Motamid, who will invariably give a written receipt for every complaint so made.

5. The *Datia* Darbar will give the Executive Engineer due notice of the date, time, and place fixed for the trial of any offence under Section 70 of the above-mentioned Act, VIII of 1873, or of any criminal case to which a canal subordinate may be a party; and the Executive Engineer shall be at liberty to depute an officer not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer to watch the proceedings in the Darbar's Court.

6. The *Datia* Darbar will report monthly to the Political Agent in Bundelcund all complaints made during the month by British canal officers, and the manner in which such cases may have been disposed of.

7. (a) Any canal officer who is accused of having committed in *Datia* territory a heinous offence, such as murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and *dakaiti*, may be arrested by the Maharaja's authorities.

(b) Information of every such arrest shall be given by the Darbar at once to the nearest British canal officer.

(c) In all other cases in which the arrest of a canal officer is desired, a warrant of arrest will be sent by the Darbar for execution through the Sub-Overseer if the offender is a chowkidar, and to the Sub-Divisional Officer if the offender is of a higher grade.

(d) Police Officers and Magistrates of the Darbar may exercise, with respect to European British subjects, in *Datia* territory, the same powers as may be exercised with respect to European British subjects by Police Officers and by Magistrates who are not Justices of the Peace, respectively, in places in British India beyond the limits of the Presidency towns.

8. (a) The *Datia* State will be responsible to the British Government for all wilful damage to the canal, its sluices or banks, and for theft of water within *Datia* territory; but it will be open to the Darbar, when required by the Political Agent, to show cause why it should not be called upon to compensate the Canal Department for any such injury or theft of water.

(b) In such cases the award of the Political Agent as to the liability of the *Datia* State to pay compensation and as to the amount payable shall be binding on the Darbar, subject to an appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General, whose decision shall be final.

9. The British Government may, from time to time, after hearing any representations which the *Datia* State may wish to make, frame rules regulating the distribution of water, the collection of the water-rate, and any other matters

which further experience in the working of the Betwa canal may show to be necessary.

This agreement was executed at _____ on the
day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

M. RAJAH DATIA.

The 5th July 1888.

M. RAJAH SUMTHUR.

The 2nd October 1888.

NAWAB BAONI.

The 7th July 1888.

No. XXI.

DATIA KHARITA, dated 20th September 1888.

After compliments.—(My) Durbar laid before me copy of the Bundelkhund Agency Robkar of 15th September 1888, in which it is requested that assent may be given for the cession of criminal and civil powers in lands which have come under the Indian Midland Railway (in Datia territory). As according to the wish of Government of India I am agreeable to cede to Government criminal and civil jurisdiction on the lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway in my State, I therefore inform you of my assent to the cession of the powers by means of this letter.

it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavors of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection extended by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah of Sumptur, the Rajah hereby binds himself at his own expense to employ his troops whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Sumptur troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time the Rajah of Sumptur shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependant on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependants from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Sumptur, and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Sumptur, according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah of Sumptur engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Sumptur, or to station a British force

If any stocks of salt other than salt manufactured in my State be found to exist within the territories of such State on the said date, I agree, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to British Government at such equitable valuation I may fix in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the British Government such duty of two rupees eight annas per maund on such salt as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

Lastly, the export of all intoxicating drugs, preparations and spirits (such as bhang, ganja and opium) by all routes and in all directions hereafter barred by the Inland Custom line shall be prohibited.

Signed at Nowgong on the seventh day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

M. R. CHATTAR SINGH,
Bahadur.

H. D. DALY.
*Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.*

INDORE RESIDENCY ;
The 31st March 1879.

List of Saltpetre Works in the Samthar State.

No.	Name of villages showing saltpetre works at which coarse edible salt is extracted.	Quantity of salt made.	REMARKS.
	PARGANA SAMTHAR.	Maunds.	
1	Angthari	40	
2	Barokhri	15	
3	Behna	40	
4	Bungri	20	
5	Dataoli	130	Both crude and refining works.
6	Shahjahanpur	300	Ditto ditto.
7	Kandaur	50	
8	Khajuri	140	Ditto ditto.
	PARGANA LOHARI.		
9	Tursanpura	10	
10	Sersa	15	
11	Sakin	10	
12	Karai	50	Both crude and refining works.
13	Khuja	15	

No. XXVI.

SAMTHUR KHARITA, dated 25th December 1888.

After Compliments.—I have perused a copy of the Bundelkhund Agency Robkar of 15th September 1888, copy of the A'hlmad's report bearing orders of 20th November, copy of another Robkar dated 23rd November, and copy of the A'hlmad's report bearing orders dated 17th December on the subject of my giving assent to the cession of criminal and civil powers in the lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway in my State. According to the wish of the Government of the Empress of India, I am agreeable to cede powers relating to the land alluded to above.

No. XXVII.

OBLIGATION of MAHARAJA KISHORE SING, signed and sealed by his Minister RAJ DHUR GUJ SING, at Modha, the 4th February 1807.

Whereas, by the Treaty of Bassein, the country of Dursa, Noor, and Adlpar, originally in the possession of Sreemunt Pundit Purdhan Sewace Bagee Rao Peishwa Behadur, was formerly ceded to the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two States, this country was afterwards restored to the Peishwa, and in exchange for it and for certain other considerations which are contained in the agreement in question, the province of Bundelcund, yielding a revenue of thirty-six lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees, was ceded in perpetual sovereignty by His Highness the Peishwa to the Honorable the East India Company, and annexed to their actual possessions; and Whereas a British force having entered the province, for the purpose of settling the country and punishing the refractory, all the Rajahs of this province and its vicinity, on hearing the fame of the justice, benevolence and good faith which have ever regulated the conduct of the British Government, placed themselves under its protection, and, becoming respectively the objects of its bounty and liberality, have been reinstated and confirmed in their original possessions, which they now enjoy in security and comfort; and Whereas I, Maha Rajah Kishore Sing Behadur, descended from the late Maharaja Hurdie Sah, and possessed of claims in common with the other Rajahs of this province, have with sincere professions of attachment to the British Government deputed my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Sing to solicit the favor and kindness of the Government, and accordingly with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of this province, a Sumnud for certain mehals and villages above the Ghats, which by the Treaty of Bassein are immediately dependent on the British Government, has been conferred upon me: Therefore, and in order to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and delivered this obligation containing the following Articles, under my own seal and signature and under the seal and signature of my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Sing, and I hereby declare that I never will swerve from those Articles in any instance whatever:—

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby bind myself never to aid nor abet any marauders either in or out of the province of Bundelcund; never to harbour them in my possessions nor permit their families to reside in the territory subject to my authority; and also to abstain from all correspondence and communication with them; and I further bind myself never to engage in hostility with any of the adherents or dependants of the British Government, but always to be obedient and submissive to it.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard the passes through the Ghats which are subject to my authority, in such a manner as to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascend-

No. XXVIII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH KISHORE SING BAHADUR, the RAJAH of PUNNAH,—1811.

Article 1.

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one without investigation.

Article 2.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favorable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3.

If any of my relations or people of this country or others excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajahs and Chiefs of this province, have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government:—This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If accidentally from any unforeseen cause any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide, finally, on the merits of the case. And, whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force shall attack them: but should this unexpected event happen, your possession will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British

their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable therefore on your part to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry, so that they may be satisfied and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars, or servants, take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaints shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 5.

On occasions of personal intercourse, let the established observances to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants; every due attention will be shown to you.

Article 6.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your services with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Article 7.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

*Article 8.**Answer.*

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

In the same manner that the possessions of other Rajahs of Bundelcund are exempted from the influence of the British Laws and Regulations, so shall your possessions be exempted. The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised thereon.

27th March 1811.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH presented by the RAJAH KISHORE SING BAHADUR, the RAJAH of PUNNAH,—1811.

Whereas since the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, I, Rajah Kishore Sing Bahadur (the contracting party), and proprietor of the share of Herdec Sah (who was the Chief of all the Rajahs of Bundelcund), having acknowledged my allegiance and submission and remained obedient to the British Government, and never in any instance deviated from the obedience and loyalty due from a good subject, but during the period of the agency of Captain Baillie, by reason of a combination of accidental circumstances, I was prevented from appearing in the above Officer's presence, I however deputed to the above gentleman Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur on my part, and applied for a Sunnud from the British Government: accordingly, the said Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur above-mentioned delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) under my seal and signature and received a Sunnud for several villages. Many villages that were then in the hands of usurpers and oppressors were not inserted therein, and to obtain possession of even those villages which were included in the above Sunnud from Lutchmun Dowah and other unjust possessors, I was necessitated to wage war, and in consequence of my own want of power, and receiving no aid from the British Government, I was unable to obtain possession of the places in question. After the arrival of Mr. John Richardson, I waited upon that gentleman, and according to the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, by the aid of a British force, I obtained possession of the villages included in the Sunnud granted by the British Government, as well as those villages which were in the possession of usurpers and unjust claimants. At this period, and with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared, under my seal and signature, and hereby present, the Ikrarnamah containing eleven distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and I therefore hereby declare and promise, that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnamah, and never evade or infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Hon'ble Company in Bundelcund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations, excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them; and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly, and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government, I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed, or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution, or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons, from ascend-

ing or descending the Ghâts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or Leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murreadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwah, and Puddum Sing of Thingah, and Gotee Jumadar, and Manickjee of Mahut Gowha, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the above-mentioned rebels; but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them, and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining, I hereby therefore declare and promise, that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or lands claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE 11.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

22nd March 1811.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to the RAJAH KISHORE SING BAHADUR,
RAJAH of PUNNAH, in 1811.

Be it known to the chowdries, canoongoes, etc., of the pergunnah of Khuttolah and the pergunnah of Powey, etc., in the province of Bundelcund, that Whereas the Maharajah Kishore Sing Bahadur, one of the ancient and hereditary Chieftains of Bundelcund, the heir and proprietor of the share of Herdee Sah (who was the Chief of the Rajahs of Bundelcund) from the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, has invariably observed a friendly and obedient conduct, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty or attachment due to the British Government, but who, during the period of the Agency of Captain John Baillie, having been by a combination of accidental circumstances prevented from waiting upon that gentleman, deputed Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur on his (the said Rajah's) part, who presented a list of several villages to the aforesaid gentleman, and received a Sunnud for the same, but was not put in possession of those villages; and moreover many of the villages and lands belonging to the hereditary possessions of the said Rajah, as the share of Herdee Sah, which were in the possession of usurpers, and persons who had no claim thereto, were not included in the above Sunnud—Afterwards, during the Agency of Mr. John Richardson, the aforesaid Rajah Kishore Sing himself having waited upon that gentleman, was by the orders of the British Government put in possession of all the villages and lands included in the Sunnud already alluded to, and also of those villages and lands which were unjustly possessed by usurpers and false claimants, and every other dispute that existed with other Chiefs and Rajahs having been adjusted and settled:—At this juncture the said Rajah has delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance), containing eleven distinct Articles, expressive of his allegiance and attachment to the British Government, and requesting that a Sunnud, confirming the villages and lands at present in his possession may be granted by the British Government. For the above reasons the villages and lands enumerated in the subjoined schedule, with all the rights and tenures and usages, revenues, lands or sayer, together with forts and fortified places, are hereby granted to the said Rajah and his heirs, exempt from the payment of revenue in perpetuity. So long as the said Rajah Kishore Sing and his heirs shall observe and adhere faithfully to the Articles of the obligation of allegiance which he has delivered in to the British Government, no sort of molestation or resumption shall ever take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you shall all consider and view the said Rajah as the proprietor and Lord of the above enumerated possessions. The conduct which it is incumbent on the said Maharajah to observe, is to exert himself to the utmost of his power in the cultivation and improvement of the said possessions, and to pay attention to the prosperity and comfort of the people, and to enjoy the produce of the same in firm obedience, loyalty, and submission to the British Government. After the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud, to the same effect, signed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General

in Council, shall be exchanged or substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 3rd May 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. II.

No. XXIX.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJAH NIRPUT SING of PANNA,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Meerut Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with the ancient custom of the Punnah State.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements, which record its obligation to the British Government.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. XXX.

TRANSLATION of KHUREETA from RAJAH of PUNNAH, to POLITICAL ASSISTANT BUNDELCUND,—(dated the 4th April 1863).

(In reply to khureetta dated 11th March 1863.)

According to the injunction of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and yourself, whatever land of this ilaka may have to be occupied by the Railway, that land has been given for the (Rail) roadwork into the entire government of the British Government; and whatever persons, whether subjects of Government or of this State, may reside within the limits of the Railroad, these persons above named shall remain under such authority and government of the officer of the road as may be assigned to him by Government.

If any dispute or case arise between the people living within the Railway limits and those of this State, it will be laid before the Political Officer of the road for investigation and settlement.

The Tahsildar of pèrgunnah Birsingpoor has been instructed in accordance with the above, and will be guided thereby.

No. XXXI.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION of SUNNUD empowering the CHIEF of PUNNAH in BUNDELKUND to exercise CRIMINAL POWERS within the LIMITS of his STATE,—1867.

Whereas under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, conveyed in the letter as per margin, it was deemed necessary, in view to the protection of the people and the maintenance of the peace in Bundelcund, to define the powers of the minor Chiefs of the province in the disposal of trials for heinous crimes ; and

From Secretary to Government of India, to Agent, Governor-General for Central India, No. 375, dated 6th April 1864.

Whereas it was ruled under the said orders that, in accordance with the British Government's right of general interference in the States of such Chiefs, the said Chiefs must refer all heinous cases involving sentence of death, or of transportation, or of imprisonment for life, to the Local Political Officers of the British Government ; and

Whereas the same consideration which led to the restrictions imposed as above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelcund, may now be held to justify their relaxation in the case of any Chief, who by personal qualifications and enlightened policy proves that the administration of justice may in respect even of the most heinous classes of crime be entrusted to him ; and

Whereas it has been represented by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India that the present Ruler of Punnah, Maharaja Bahadur Nirput Sing, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character :

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby gladly empowers the said Maharaja Bahadoor Nirput Sing to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Punnah on the following conditions, *viz.*, that sentences of death shall be immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General, and be subject to confirmation by the Agent ; that periodical reports are submitted by the Chief to the Local British Political Officer of all cases in which sentences of transportation or imprisonment for life are passed by him, and on the distinct understanding that the British Government will at any time suspend or revoke the authority thus conveyed, should circumstances appear to call for such a proceeding.

The full powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Maharaja Bahadoor Nirput Sing continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads granted to the Chief of Bijawar and the Nawab of Baoni.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

S. H. BUTLER,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

SIMLA ;

The 13th August 1909.

Similar agreements were executed by the States of Charkhari, Ajaigarh and Chhatarpur.

No. XXXVI.

SANAD granted to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHENDRA YADVENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAJA of PANNA,—1921.

The Government of India having regard to the status and position of the Panna State and reposing full trust and confidence in the sense of justice which has animated the Rulers of the State confer on Your Highness and Your Highness' successors authority to dispose of the trial of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by subjects of the State or others. This Sanad does not, however, apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or any of the persons accused are Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants.

The Government in extending the powers of the Ruler of the State in the manner described desire that persons sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General. The consideration of such petitions would be the subject of communication between the Agent to the Governor-General and the Ruler of the State and pending such consideration execution of persons sentenced to death would be stayed. The British Government may at any time suspend or revoke the authority conveyed in this Sanad, should circumstances appear to call for such action.

DELHI ;

The 1st March 1921.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

Similar Sanads were granted in 1921 to the Maharajas of Charkhari, Bijawar and Chhatarpur, the Nawab of Baoni and the Raja of Maihar (Baghelkhand) and in 1925 to the Maharaja of Ajaigarh.

No. XXXVII.

WAJIB-OOŁ-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN DIORICH (DHIRAJ) SING, dated the 9th December 1808, corresponding with the 7th Poos 1216 F. S.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government, and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me and receiving subsistence either in species or shares of any of my lands or villages be dismissed for misconduct from my service, and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismissal of your dependants from your service, or the retaining them in your service, is entirely at your own discretion; no notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

In the British territories Police Thannahs are established. I request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing my jaghire.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the Police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the Province of Bundelcund.

4th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious person misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government, but it is necessary that they first make known this intention to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

List of Villages.

Mouza Lowgasey.	Mouza Toonnah.	Mouza Punpoorah.
Ditto Goorsary.	Ditto Muddowtah.	Ditto Tyker.
Ditto Bhuddasor.	Ditto Burhait.	Ditto Dhundhair.
Ditto Mundurkah.	Ditto Surreirry.	

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 20th March 1809.

No. XXXVIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to HEERA SING of LOGASSI,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire the Sunnud is given to you, to repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Cawnpore Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with the ancient custom of your family.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

NOTE—Similar Sanads were given to the Maharaja of Charkhari and the Jaigirdar of Gaurihar.

No. XXXIX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by RAO HEERA SING BUHADUR,
JAGHIREDAR of LOGASSEE.

Dated 25th January 1862.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to bestow on me in jaghire, mouzahs Jheenjun, Neemkhera, and Chowkundeh, pergunnah Punwarree, and mouzah Kunrore, pergunnah Chaitpoor, on the condition that the jungle which has been cut be kept clear; that the land "Rukheil" which has been taken in mouzah Chowkundeh for the Government horses attached to

the Nowgaon Cantonment, and for which Rupees 95 have been allowed by Government as compensation, be taken care of; that the clearances of the jungle be limited to 200 yards in breadth, and that a road about 20 feet broad be made through the middle of it, so that two loaded carts may be able to pass without any hindrance to each other: I do hereby bind myself under this written Agreement in the following terms:—

That in the places marked below, I will keep clear 200 yards of jungle in breadth, and will not allow jungle to grow in that portion of the land.

That through the cleared land I will make a road in the manner stated above.

That I will also look after the preservation of the “Rukheil” land in mouzah Chowkunderh, and will not allow it to be injured in any way.

From mouzah Jheenjun up to the boundary of Junao.

From Jheenjun *via* Kunrore a new road up to the boundary of Nowgaon.

A road from Jheenjun to Samana and Undheeria.

From mouzah Donee, ilakah Chutterpoor, a road to Majhgaon.

— — —

NOTE.—The above agreement was amended in 1873, when the Jagirdar exchanged the Rakel land in mouza Chankhra for land in mouzah Barat Sareri.

No. XL.

WAJIB-OOŁ-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH BEJY BUHADUR of CHIR-KHAREE, 29th July 1804.

Article 1.

Let a Sunnud be granted by the British Government for the country of 4 lacs of Rupees with the fort of Chirkharee and other small fortresses which are now in the possession of the Rajah, agreeably to the accompanying list, and let an obligation be granted by Captain Baillie that no person shall in future molest the Rajah in the possession of his fort and country.

Answer.

As it is not the intention of the British Government to attack or molest the property or possessions of any of the ancient and rightful Rajahs of this country, so long as they shall profess and practise implicit obedience, submission, and good faith, the fort of Chirkharee and all such hereditary possessions as shall appear to have been held by Rajah Bejy Buhadur at the close of the government of the late Nawab Allee Buhadur, shall be continued to Rajah Bejy Buhadur on the express condition of his uniform submission and obedience to the orders of the British Government.

Article 2.

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to the Rajah's prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

No accusations shall operate to the prejudice of the Rajah without investigation and proof of their justice.

Article 3.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, the Rajah hopes that he shall always meet with their favorable consideration and protection.

Answer.

So long as the Rajah shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to him.

Article 4.

If any of the relations of the Rajah or people of this country excite disturbance in his possessions, he trusts that the British Government will assist him to punish them.

Answer.

The British troops are now employed in punishing the turbulent and disaffected in this province, and as the hereditary possessions of Rajah Bejy Buhadur are situated in the centre of the province, they will remain under the protection of the British Authority and Government in Bundelcund.

OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE and FIDELITY to the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the part of MAHARAJAH BEEKUR MAGEET BEJY BUHADUR of CHIRKHAREE.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government in India, and the British troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this province : and Whereas Maharajah Beekur Mageet Bejy Buhadur, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience to the Government of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, presented a *Wajib-ool-Urz* or paper of requests comprehending eight distinct Articles to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief, etc., etc., all which distinct Articles and requests have been answered or complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government in India, with a view to the encouragement and satisfaction of the Rajah : and Whereas an obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government on the part of Maharajah Beekur Mageet has now been required as a permanent pledge of his future submission and attachment : Therefore Maharajah Beekur Mageet Bejy Buhadur hereby stipulates and engages for the strict performance and observance of all and each of the following Articles and conditions :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Maharajah hereby promises and binds himself on no occasion to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of the children or relations of the Maharajah excite seditions or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, the Maharajah engages to do everything in his power to prevent and restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct the Maharajah engages to unite his force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the peasantry or immediate subjects of the British Government abscond from the British possessions and take refuge in the districts subject to the authority of the Rajah, he engages to seize and deliver over all such defaulters to the Officers of the British Government ; and in the case of persons being sent to apprehend them in his country, the Maharajah not only engages that he shall not oppose, but hereby promises to the utmost of his power to assist, the person who may be sent into his districts for the purpose of apprehending and securing such defaulters.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah further engages that he shall never harbour or give protection in his country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft ; that if a rob-

bery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to his authority, he shall render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in his districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British Authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be the near relations of Bejy Buhadur, the Maharajah hereby engages to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in his country to any of their relations and dependants.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharajah engages not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between him and any of the other dependants of the British Government, he promises to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7

The Maharajah further engages never to raise nor to retain in his service a greater number of troops, horse and foot included, than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of his districts and for the usual purposes of personal state, without the express permission and authority of the British Government for so doing.

SUNNOD or GRANT of the undermentioned DISTRICTS and VILLAGES of the
HONORABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY to MAHARAJAH BEEKUR MAJEET
BEJY BUHADUR,—1804.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government in India, and the British troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this province; and Whereas Maha Rajah Beekur Majeet Bejy Buhadur, who is one of the ancient and rightful possessors of a portion of territory in Bundelcund, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience to the Government of the Honorable Company, has entered into and transmitted to the British Government, under his signature and seal, a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity, consisting of seven distinct Articles, by all which he is bound to abide: Therefore and with a view to the protection and security of the ancient rights and possessions of the Native Chiefs of this country, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect, the undermentioned talookas or mehals with the villages and small fortresses

any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide finally on the merits of the case; and Whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force should attack them; but should this unexpected event happen, your possessions will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable, therefore, on your part to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry, so that they may be satisfied, and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars or servants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaints shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 5.

On occasions of personal intercourse let the established observance, to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants; every attention will be shewn to you.

Article 6.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your

ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your service with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Article 7.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

Article 8.

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

Answer.

The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised in your possessions.

25th March 1811.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE, delivered in by RAJAH BEKER MAJEET BEJY BAHADUR, the RAJAH of CHIRKARI.

Dated 25th March 1811.

Whereas from the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, I (contracting party), Maha Rajah Beker Majeet Bejy Bahadur, was the first of all the Boondellah Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government : during the Agency of Captain Baillie, I delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) under my seal and signature, consisting of seven Articles, and received a Sunnud. Of the tuppah of Isanaghur, which was included in the said Sunnud, on account of the disputed claim preferred by the Rajah of Bijawur, and of the half share of the talook of Kurelah, which was also inserted in the above-mentioned Sunnud, by reason of its having been resumed by the British Government, together with jaidad lands of the late Rajah Himmut Bahadur, and also of several other villages belonging to my possessions, but then in the possession of unjust claimants, which were not included in the aforesaid Sunnud, I did not receive possession. Afterwards, during the superintendence of Mr. J. Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General, I presented a request to be put in possession of the villages and possessions above enumerated, and in conformity to the decision and orders of the Right Honor-

able the Governor-General in Council, I was put in possession of the tuppah of Isanaghur, and the other villages and places in the possession of unjust claimants; and I received a deduction from the rents of the tuppah of Chandellah, in lieu of the half share of Kurelah. At this time, all claims and disputes that existed between me and the other Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund are finally adjusted and settled: for this reason at this period, with a view to confirming my obedience, submission, and attachment to the British Government, I hereby present Mr. Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General, an Ikrarnamah (or engagement) under my seal and signature, containing eleven distinct Articles; and request a revised and corrected Sunnud, including the whole of the villages and lands at present in my possession. I, therefore, hereby promise and bind myself to adhere to and observe faithfully every Article of my engagement, and in no instance deviate or swerve from any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations excite sedition or disturbances in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government, I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft, or to persons who have committed or the property of merchants or travellers, or to persons who are subject to my authority, I will render the assistance of my troops for the restitution or value of the property stolen or taken, and for the delivery of the thieves or robbers; and I will cause all persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government committed in the British possessions to be immediately seized and delivered over to the British Government.

This being the case, a rectified Sunnud and an Ikrarnamah being thought necessary, the said Rajah has accordingly, at this period, delivered in an Ikrarnamah, containing eleven distinct Articles, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in his possession. Therefore the villages and lands enumerated in the subjoined schedule are granted to the said Rajah and his heirs, with all their rights and usages, their land revenue and sayar, forts and fortifications, exempt from the payment of revenue to the British Government in perpetuity. So long as the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall observe and remain faithful to the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah that he has delivered in, no molestation or resumption of the possessions hereby granted shall take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you all consider and account the said Rajah the Lord and Proprietor of the possessions in question; and the conduct that is incumbent on the said Rajah, is to exert himself to the utmost to increase the cultivation, and to improve his possessions by promoting the prosperity and comfort of the inhabitants, and to enjoy the produce of his good governance in obedience and loyal attachment to the British Government.

Ratified by the Honourable the Vice-President of the Council of India on the 19th April 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. IV.

No. XLII.

SUNNUD transferring villages to the CHIRKARI STATE in lieu of the pergunnahs ceded to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT,—1866.

Whereas the Chirkari State has ceded to the British Government the Pergunnahs of Futtehpore, Heerapore, and Meriadeo, the undermentioned villages in lieu thereof, assessed at Rupees 29,525, are hereby transferred to that State:—

Pargunnah.	Village.	Jumma.	Pargunnah.	Village.	Jumma.
		Rs.			Rs.
				Brought forward	16,924
Mahoba	Bareeghur . . .	3,500	Mahoba	Deedwara . . .	1,410
	Jeoraha . . .	3,000		Baree . . .	1,998
	Tikree . . .	879		Poopoowara . . .	844
	Goojoowra . . .	419		Gudehree . . .	1,700
	Morahra . . .	1,652		Bhyaree . . .	1,808
	Bamaree Pergas . . .	3,507		Soogowra . . .	700
	Ghuttaree . . .	1,100		Uthrowla . . .	920
	Budowra . . .	1,560		Kumalkhera . . .	1,070
	Khoorar . . .	332	Jalalpore	Kooa . . .	1,787
	Kuruhree . . .	975	Raath . . .	Oojraree . . .	364
	Carried over . . .	16,924		Total . . .	29,525

JOHN LAWRENCE.

FORT WILLIAM;

The 12th January 1866.

No. XLIII.

SANAD empowering the CHIEF of CHARKHARI in BUNDELKHAND to exercise CRIMINAL POWERS within the LIMITS of his STATE,—1894.

Whereas it has been ruled that the minor Chiefs of the province of Bundelkhand must refer all heinous cases involving sentence of death, or of transportation, or of imprisonment for life to the local political officers of the British Government; and

Whereas the same consideration which led to the restrictions imposed above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelkhand, may now be held to justify their relaxation in the case of any chief who by personal qualifications and enlightened policy proves that the administration of justice may in respect even of the most heinous classes of crime be entrusted to him; and

Whereas it has been represented by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, that the present ruler of Charkhari, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Malkhan Singh Bahadur, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character;

Therefore the Governor-General in Council hereby empowers the said Maharaja Dhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Malkhan Singh Bahadur to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Charkhari on the following conditions, *viz.*, that sentences of death shall be immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General and be subject to confirmation by the Agent and that periodical reports shall be submitted by the Chief to the local British Political Officer of all cases in which sentences of transportation or imprisonment for life are passed by him; and further that this sanad does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or anyone of the persons accused is a European British subject, or is of European or American nationality.

It must be distinctly understood that the British Government will at any time suspend or revoke the authority thus conveyed, should circumstances appear to call for such a proceeding.

The full powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Maharaja Dhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Malkhan Singh Bahadur continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

By order of Governor-General in Council.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Officiating Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 9th March 1894.

No. XLIV.

WAJID-UL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH RUTTEN SING of BIJAWUR,—
1811.

Article 1.

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice, without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one, without investigation.

Article 2.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favorable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3.

If any of my relations, or people of this country, or other, excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajas and Chiefs of this province have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government: This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If accidentally, from any unforeseen cause, any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide finally on the merits of the case. And whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force shall attack them; but should this unexpected event happen, your possessions will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, I

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends.

British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

exempt from the influence of the British Laws and Regulations, so shall your possessions be exempted. The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised thereon.

TRANSLATION of the IKRAMNAMAH of RAJAH RUTTEN SING, the RAJAH of BHOWRE, 1811.

Whereas, since the time of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions and authority of the British Government, my deceased father, the late Rajah Kirey Sing, Rajah of Bijnor, invariably manifested his obedience and loyalty to the British Government, and remained in allegiance and submission thereto during his lifetime, and was recognized and admitted amongst the Chiefs that acknowledged obedience to the British Government and received its protection, and always conducted himself in obedience to the Officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund: At this period, I, Rajah Rutten Sing (the contracting party), eldest son to the aforesaid late Rajah, with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, have prepared under my seal and signature, and present this Ikramnamah (or obligation of allegiance), containing eleven distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and request a Sumud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and composing my ancient rightful possessions. I, therefore, hereby declare and bind myself, that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikramnamah, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations, excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them; and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himnut Sing of Marriadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Thingah, and Gootee Jamadar, and Manickjee of Mahot Gowah, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty

of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the above-mentioned rebels; but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government, or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them; and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining: I, therefore, hereby declare and promise that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or land claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE 11.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders; and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

26th March 1811.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RUTTEN SING, the RAJAH of BIJAWUR,—1811.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, etc., of the pergunnahs of Khuttolah and the pergunnah of Powey, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas the deceased Rajah Kissery Sing, the late Rajah of Bijawur, one of the respectable hereditary Chieftains of Bundelcund, and a descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raj, since the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, invariably conducted himself with obedience, submission, and attachment, and remained firm in his allegiance, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty and dutiful demeanor that was due from him towards the British Government; and Whereas a Sunnud granting to the said Rajah the confirmation of the villages and lands in his ancient possession was promised to the said Rajah on the part of the British Government, as soon as the adjustment of the disputed claim that formerly existed with respect to the right to the tuppah of Isanagur took place; and that point having been accordingly adjusted by the decision of the British Government;

its conquests in Bundelcund, I request that my services may be employed, that by evincing my courage and zeal I may obtain the approbation of the Government.

Article 3.

As it is my wish to depute one of my nearest relations to be always in attendance with the principal British Officer in Bundelcund, I request that the usual *Buheean Guree* or personal security be transmitted for this purpose. The expenses of the party of troops who may accompany this person will, I trust, be defrayed by the Government.

Article 4.

As I am the servant of the Maharajah Kishore Sing, who is the rightful possessor of all the Hirdee Sahee territory, I request that such a provision may be made for the Maharajah as will enable him to pass his life in a manner suitable to his dignity.

Article 5.

I request that the fort of Kishenpore and the villages which were

ing the peace and happiness of its subjects, and by protecting them from the depredations of marauders. It is with this view and for this purpose alone that so large a territory, the unquestionable and rightful property of the Government, has now been proposed to be conceded to you; and it is therefore your duty to protect the subjects of the Government from the depredations of Rajah Ram and every other marander. By this conduct you will merit the approbation of the Government and prove the sincerity of your professions.

Answer.

You shall certainly receive the necessary security for the personal safety of your vakeel; but there is no necessity for your detaching any force with him to this place.

Answer.

The adjustment of the provision to be assigned to Rajah Kishore Sing has already commenced through the mediation of Chobee Durreea Sing, Killadar of Calinger, and Raj Dhur has arrived here for the purpose of concluding that arrangement, which will shortly be settled by me in the manner prescribed by my instructions. It is incumbent equally on you and on the Killadar of Calinger to continue faithful and attentive to the interests of your ancient master.

Answer.

Kishenpore was never promised to Rajah Ram, and that fort will never be

formerly promised by you to Rajah Ram may now be assigned to him; in which case he shall continue in attendance with you as a dependant of Rajah Bukht Bulie. Written this 12th day of Aghun Booddie 1863 Sumbut, corresponding with the 7th of December 1806 and the 25th of Ramzan 1221 Hijree.

given to him. The several mehals which are now granted to you must fully enable you to perform the injunctions contained in my answer to the 2nd Article of your requests. At a future period, if Rajah Ram evince sincere contrition for his past offences and solicit the protection of the Government, a suitable provision will be made for him.

TRANSLATION from the HINDEE of an ADDITIONAL WAJIB-UL-URZ on the part of LUCHMUN SING, written in his own hand and entrusted to MUKHUN LAL.

Article 1.

Whenever I surrender the fort, I trust that an adequate provision in territory shall be assigned to me by the British Government.

Answer.

In the event of your surrender of the fortress to the British Government agreeably to promise, the territory which is specified in your Sunnud * shall be confirmed in your possession for ever. You shall also receive the value of the grain and other stores in the fortress in money from the public treasury, and every degree of liberal consideration which your condition may require shall be shewn to you by the British Government.

Article 2.

Let me retain possession of all the territory which is now in my occupation, according to our agreement; and let no part of it be granted to any inhabitant of this province; I agree to surrender it to you whenever you may demand it. Punnah alone I consent to make over to the Rajah. Excepting that I refuse to give any portion of my territory.

Answer.

None of the villages or lands which are now in your possession shall be given to any person, with the exception of the city of Punnah and the Hirdee Sahee portion of the diamond mines, which agreeably to the 4th Article of your obligation shall be made over to Maharaja Kishore Sing.

* There is no copy of this Sanad on record.

Article 3.

Let me be considered as a dependant of the British Government only, and of no other power whatever.

Answer.

As you have concluded the terms of your allegiance to the British Government without the intervention of any Chief, you cannot consequently be considered as a dependant on any other power. You are, however, required to abstain from all disputes or contentions with the friends and adherents of the British Government.

ENGAGEMENT from LUCHMUN SING of AJEYGURH.

Dated 9th December 1806.

Whereas I, Luchmun Sing, sincerely professing obedience and attachment to the Government of the Honorable East India Company, have ranked myself among the number of its faithful dependants and adherents; and Whereas Captain John Baillie, Agent on the part of the Honorable the Governor-General for the management of the affairs of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrar-namah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, in the manner underwritten: Therefore, and in consideration of the liberality and favor of the Government which has lately been extended to me, I have prepared and transmitted to Captain Baillie this formal engagement, comprising nine distinct Articles signed and sealed by myself, and I hereby promise and declare that I will never infringe any of those Articles, but will strictly observe and perform the several conditions which are contained in them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to aid nor be concerned with any marauders within or beyond the limits of the British possessions in Bundelcund; never to admit marauders to the fort or neighbourhood of Ajeygurh nor to harbour them in any of the villages which may be under my authority. I further engage to prevent the families and relations of all freebooters and marauders from residing in any of my villages; to maintain no correspondence nor intercourse with persons of the above description; to abstain from all quarrels or disputes with the servants and dependants of the British Government; and scrupulously to observe the duties of allegiance and submission to the Government on every future occasion.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts which are subject to my authority in such a manner as to prevent all marauders from ascending or descending those Ghâts into the Honorable Company's possessions; and I pledge myself to protect the British territory from all predatory incursions through any of the said passes.

ARTICLE 3.

If at any time the British troops shall be directed to ascend the Ghâts by any of the passes which are subject to my authority, I hereby promise and engage that I will not oppose nor impede the progress of the troops in any manner ; and, on the contrary, that I will send with them respectable and intelligent persons for the purpose of conducting them by the most convenient routes:

ARTICLE 4.

As some of the villages above the Ghâts which have been granted to me contain diamond mines, I hereby promise to abstain from all interference with those shares of the mines which originally belonged to Juggut Raj and to the Peishwa ; and to confine myself to that portion of the share of the family of Hirdee Sah which has been granted to me ; and I agree to deliver over all those mines to the persons to whom the British Government may be pleased to assign them and to assist those persons in the exercise of their rights:

ARTICLE 5.

I hereby promise and declare that on the expiration of two years from the date of this obligation, I will without hesitation or further delay deliver up the fortress of Ajeygurh to the Officers of the British Government ; and until that period I agree to pay into the treasury the sum of four thousand Rupees per annum as a tribute, over and above the fixed revenue of Beechaund, which has already been granted to me in istimrar.

ARTICLE 6.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government ; and if any person on the part of the Government be sent in search of him, I promise not to oppose but to assist such Officer in apprehending the defaulter.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage not to harbour nor give protection to thieves or robbers in any of my villages ; and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindar of such village responsible for the restoration of the stolen property or for the seizure of the thief or robber ; and all murderers or other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British territories, who may take refuge in any of my villages, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

One of my near relations shall always be in attendance with the principal Officer of the British Government for the purpose of executing his commands.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby promise and bind myself to be responsible for all damage or loss which may hereafter be sustained by the British Government, in consequence of the depredations of Rajah Rani, Gootee Jamadar, Bheem Dowa, and the other marauders who have lately descended the Ghâts to plunder the British dominions ; and to exert myself to the utmost of my power for the entire suppression and destruction of all those marauders.

No. XLVI.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented by RAJAH BUKHT SING,—1807.

Article 1.

The present state of the ilakas of Kotra and Puway, and the great difficulties which must oppose the establishment of my authority in those ilakas, are well known to you. I therefore hope that the support and assistance of the Government will always be afforded to me.

Answer.

Little doubt can be entertained that you will be able to establish your authority and to settle the pergunnahs independently of the aid and support of the British Government ; at the same time every proper and necessary aid which you may require, with the exception of troops, shall be furnished to you.

Article 2.

I request that the allowance now fixed for my expenses may be continued to me for one year after the settlement of Kotra and Puway, etc.

Answer.

Agreeably to the seventh Article of your Ikrarnamah, your present allowance shall continue until the establishment of your authority in the pergunnahs in question.

Article 3.

The factions and malevolent dispositions of my connections in this province are well known to you. If therefore any of those from malicious motives accuse me falsely, let their accusation not be attended to without investigation.

Answer.

No accusations are ever admitted against any one by the Officers of the British Government without previous investigation, and in your case an increased degree of caution shall be exercised.

Article 4.

If any of my brothers, companions, servants, or dependants prefer

Answer.

With a view to the preservation of your dignity and consequence, the

any claim against me, I request that it may not be listened to.

British Government will not interfere in the adjustment of any claim which may be preferred against you by your brothers, companions, servants or dependants, but will consider such claim as dependant on your own decision.

Article 5.

If any of my relations, brothers, dependants, or companions at any time revolt from me, and offer a false representation of my conduct, I request that they may not be heard.

Answer.

It is contrary to the usages of the British Government to listen to malicious representations against any person. In your case, therefore, no representation from any quarter shall be admitted without proof.

Article 6.

If any of the persons at present established in the government of Kotra should complain of being injured by the introduction of my authority into the pergunnah, and repair to you for the purpose of complaining against me, I request that no notice whatever be taken of their complaints.

Answer.

It is necessary that you pursue moderate and lenient measures in establishing your authority. If, however, any one should excite commotions in your pergunnahs, or endeavour to subvert your authority and government, you are at liberty to punish such person in your own country, and the British Government will afford him no assistance.

Article 7.

My habitation, which is situated on this side of the Nimme Nulla, and appertaining to which are ten or twelve gardens, the habitations of my people and of the servants of my dependants, which have been invariably occupied by them ever since they have been in my possession, and which since the introduction of the British Government have been exclusively subject to my authority, and exempt from every kind of restraint or violence, I therefore request that the same indulgence be continued with regard to them.

Answer.

They shall continue in their present situation.

other mehals, which are my rightful property by inheritance, and are now unjustly occupied by Gopaul Sing, and my request being approved of, a Sunnud was promised to me at a future period; and Whereas Mr. J. Richardson having been lately appointed to the general superintendence of the affairs of Bundelcund, I have solicited and obtained from that gentleman a grant for the aforesaid mehals: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and fidelity to the British Government, I have prepared, and hereby present, this obligation of allegiance, containing the following Articles, from which I promise never to depart or deviate a hair's breadth:—

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage to have no connection with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum, nor permit them or their families to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into any quarrels or disputes with any of the adherents or servants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of this province dependent on the British Government, I agree to submit such disputes for the investigation of the Officers of the British Government, and scrupulously to observe and abide by their decision. I agree not to retaliate against any one for any injury offered to myself, nor proceed to redress any grievance without the order of the British Government, to which I will ever be obedient and submissive.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government having conferred upon me the pergunnahs of Kotra, &c., which have been usurped, and are now unjustly possessed by Dewan Gopaul Sing, I hereby faithfully engage to prevent the said Gopaul Sing, or any zemindar

under his influence, from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances in them, and to be responsible for any loss that may be sustained by any of the subjects of the British Government in the event of such an occurrence.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas Rajah Rani Pindasa, formerly one of my dependants, is now a professed plunderer and freebooter, and seizes every opportunity of molesting and plundering the subjects and zemindars of the British Government, I do therefore hereby engage to reduce the said Rajah Ram to his former state of obedience to me, and after obtaining from the British Government his pardon for his past offence, to cause him to deliver a written obligation of his obedience to the British Government, and of his forbearance from all predatory habit in future, and to afford him a sufficient subsistence out of the revenue of the pergunnahs which have now been conferred upon me. But if the said Rajah Ram shall refuse to submit to the British Government, I hereby agree to be responsible for any loss that shall be occasioned to any of the inhabitants of the British territory by his means, after I shall have been completely established in the possession of the aforementioned pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 6.

In the event of the British Government at any time directing me to make over to any of the Rajahs of this province, any number of villages contained in the aforementioned pergunnahs, whose aggregate revenue shall amount to one lac of Rupees per annum, I agree to resign such villages without hesitation, and to offer no objection to such requisition on the score of the villages being contained in my Sunnud or having been in the occupation of Gopaul Sing.

ARTICLE 7.

I hereby agree to resign all claim to the annual allowance of thirty-six thousand Rupees, which I have hitherto received as a maintenance from the British Government, whenever I shall be established and confirmed in the possession of the aforesaid pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 8.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to deliver him up immediately on his being required to the Officers of the British Government, and if any ryot or zemindar shall abscond from my territory and take refuge in the British possessions, after submitting a detail of my complaint against such absconder, I agree to observe whatever decision may be passed regarding him agreeably to the established regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord for his apprehension.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby engage to harbour no thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers should be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village either responsible

for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or plunderer to the Officers of the British Government; and if any criminal or murderer, or any person amenable to the laws of the British Government for a crime committed in the British territories, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to seize and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and to prevent his escape in any direction through my possessions.

ARTICLE 10.

I engage that one of my brothers or confidential people shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders, and, in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

ARTICLE 11.

If any of my adherents or executive Officers shall be guilty of any improper conduct towards the British Government, I agree to dismiss such person from his situation immediately on being required to do so, to afford him no protection either directly or indirectly, and to deliver him up to the British Government immediately on his being demanded.

Having deposited this Ikrarnamah, comprising eleven distinct Articles under my own signature and seal, among the records of the British Government, I hereby bind myself always to fulfil the whole of the conditions contained in the said Articles, and never to omit or neglect the scrupulous performance of any one of them.

Given at Banda, this Eighth day of June A.D. 1807, equal to the 18th Jeyte 1214 Fushie or 1st Rubbee-us-Sanee 1222 Hijree. The day of the week Monday.

(Signed in the Hindee language.)

RAJAH BUKHT SING SEWAYE.

SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BUKHT SING, dated 8th June 1807.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, mookuddums and talookdars of the pergunnahs of Kotra and Puway, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas after the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company, when the British troops were employed in occupying the country and punishing the refractory, Rajah Bukht Sing, the grandson of Maharajah Jugget Raj, one of the legitimate proprietors of this province, did obediently and submissively attend in person on the Officer of the British Government; Wherefore the British Government, actuated by those motives of liberality and by that desire to support and preserve

the dignity of illustrious families which ever regulate its conduct, conferred upon Rajah Búkht Sing a permanent provision of Rupees 36,000 per annum : and Whereas a promise having been since made to the said Rajah that, in common with the other hereditary Rajahs of this province, he also should receive a territorial provision in lieu of the aforesaid pecuniary allowance, and the said Rajah having lately repeatedly solicited the performance of that promise, and having presented an obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising eleven distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself ; Therefore the pergunnahs specified underneath, situated in the province of Bundelcund, and at present usurped by some foreigner, who possesses no title whatever to them either by inheritance or by gift, are hereby granted to Rajah Bukht Sing, with whose right to the said pergunnahs the British Government are fully satisfied ; and so long as the said Rajah and his adherents shall continue in obedience to the British Government and shall scrupulously adhere to the terms of the aforesaid obligation of allegiance, the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall enjoy the unmolested possession of the pergunnahs undermentioned. It is necessary that the inhabitants of the said pergunnahs acknowledge their obedience to the said Rajah, or to whomsoever he may delegate the charge of the pergunnahs, and that they consider all the dependencies and appurtenances of the said pergunnahs as subject to the Rajah, and that they acknowledge no one else. It is the duty of the Rajah to render the people, zemindars, and talookdars happy and grateful by his good government, to devote himself to the prosperity of the inhabitants and to the improvement of the country, and finally to continue faithful and obedient to the British Government.

This Sunnud, after having obtained the approbation of the Honorable the Governor-General, shall be considered valid, and shall then be exchanged for another under the seal and signature of the Governor-General.

Given at Banda, this 8th day of June Anno Domini 1807, equal to the 18th Jeyte 1214 Fushie or 1st Rubbee-ul-Sanee 1222 Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 19th June 1807.

No. XLVII.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BUKHT SING under the Seal and Signature of the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Dated 25th September 1812.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and talookdars of the pergunnahs of Kotra, Puway, and Ajeygurh, in the province of Bundelcund be it known Whereas after the acquisition and annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British dominions, the Rajah Bukht Sing, the grandfather of the Rajah Juggut Raj, and one of the hereditary Chiefs of Bundelcund, appeared before the rulers of the British Government for the purpose of submitting himself and his posterity to its control and governance ; and the rulers of the British Government

with a view to the protection and support of the ancient families and men of rank, as is the uniform and humane practice of the British Government, granted to the said Rajah a pension of Rs. 3,000 per mensem; and Whereas, at that time a promise was made to the said Rajah that, in common with the other legitimate Rajahs of this province, he also should receive a territorial provision in lieu of the aforesaid pension; Accordingly, in conformity to the request of the said Rajah, and with a view to the fulfilment of the above promise, in the month of June 1807 A.D., after having delivered in his Ikrarnamah or written engagement binding himself to loyalty and obedience to the British Government, received from the rulers of the British Government the pergunnahs of Kotra and Puway in jaghire, and after the resumption of the jaghire of Ajeygurh, the Rajah Bukht Sing also received in jaghire certain villages in the pergunnah of Ajeygurh (the place of residence of his ancestors), which were his hereditary property, in lieu of certain villages in the pergunnah of Puway: As in the Sunnud formerly granted to the aforesaid Rajah, the names of the villages granted to him are not detailed, and as the said Rajah has now requested a Sunnud which shall include and detail all the villages now in his possession in the pergunnahs above named: For that reason a single Sunnud granting rent-free the villages detailed underneath, together with their mal, land revenue, sayer, transit duties, abkaree duties on spirituous liquors, and all other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, for ever, generation after generation, has been bestowed upon the aforesaid Rajah, by the bounty of the British Government. So long as the Rajah and his adherents shall continue to fulfil the terms of the aforesaid obligation of allegiance, the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall enjoy unmolested possession of the pergunnahs undermentioned. It is necessary that you consider and understand the said Rajah to be proprietor and sole controller of the villages detailed herein; and the duties required from the said Rajah are that he shall cultivate and improve the villages in question, and protect and satisfy the cultivators and inhabitants, and by every means in his power contribute to their comfort, and enjoy the produce of the said possessions in loyalty and due obedience to the British Government.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 25th September 1812.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. VI.

No. XLVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL conferring the territory of AJEYGURH with the title of RAJAH BAHADUR upon RUNJORE SING, half-brother of the late RAJAH BEJEY SING.

Dated 9th September 1859.

Whereas it appears from the report of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India that Rajah Bejey Sing of Ajeygurh died leaving no issue, and that the Ranee, the mother of the deceased Rajah, manifested her fidelity and attach-

ment to the British Government during the late disturbances from the commencement to the end ; I therefore grant the territory of Ajeygurh anew, with the exception of the exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to Rajah Runjore Sing Bahadur, the half-brother of the late Rajah Bejey Sing, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with the title of Rajah Bahadur, on the condition that, so long as Rajah Runjore Sing Bahadur and all his dependants are faithful in their allegiance to Government, he and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten shall not be disturbed in the possession and enjoyment of the above territory.

No. XLIX.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD granted to TEJ SING, RAJAH of SUREELA.

Dated 11th January 1807.

Be it known to the Judges and Collectors present and future, and mutasudees in Government service, jaghiredars and kurorees and chowdries and kanoongoes of pergunnah Julalpore attached to the Soubah of Allahabad, and of pergunnah Raat of the same Soubah; that Whereas Maharajah Tej Sing Bahadur, who is of the descendants of Maharajah Juggut Raj and is one of the rightful Chiefs, expressed his desire at the commencement of the Government authority in this country for protection from the kindness and generosity of the Officers of the Honorable Company: Therefore, in regard to the submission of the Maharajah abovenamed, mouzah Sureela, for his necessary expenses of maintenance, and its fort as a residence for his family were given, with a promise for an increase of the maintenance, on condition of his submission and obedience to the Officers of Government.

Inasmuch as the Maharajah has performed the duties of obedience in the way that was proper, and has represented the insufficiency of his maintenance and smallness of his revenue: Therefore, with a view to maintain and support the Maharajah and to fulfil the former promise, the villages according to the detail appended, with exception of the pudaruk and muafee and lakhiraj holdings, have been fixed for him from the beginning of the Khureef Fusl of Annus Fusli 1214, according to the exalted order of His Excellency the Governor-General, in the way of hereditary jaghire and tamgha (a royal grant in perpetuity).

It is proper that the Maharajah, continuing always in the performance of obedience and loyalty to Government, should expend the income of the jaghire on his maintenance; and giving due attention to the prosperity of the villages of the jaghire, should not fail in the slightest particular of vigilance and carefulness; and that he should keep the subjects and people of the villages contented and thankful for his good management; and should devote the greatest exertion to the cherishing and conciliation of all the inhabitants; and should give no place or shelter to thieves and highway robbers in his villages; but should aid and assist the Officers of Government in arresting and seizing them, and in carrying out the rules and regulations issued from the territories of the Government of the Honorable Company.

And for the ryots and people this is the proper course, that, having considered the Maharajah the established jaghiredar of the villages named, they should recognize that the necessary and dependent business and affairs of the villages of the jaghire are under him, and should not attempt opposition in any way and should not ask for a new Sunnud every year; but that, knowing there is strict

The criminal powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Raja Mahipal Singh continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmitted to his successors.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. P. THOMPSON,

*Political Secretary to the Government
of India.*

DELHI ;

The 21st December 1926.

No. LI.

TRANSLATION of WAJIB-UL-URZ of RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE, —1810.

Request.

Rao Prithree Sing hopes that the under-written Artieles may be signed :

I. That a Sunnud for the villages of the jaghire, according to the detailed statement, with the land, sayer and abkaree revenues, should be given by the British Government hereditarily, so that no one in any way in any matter should ever interfere.

II. Mouza Dugooa and other (in all 10) villages, the istumraree malgoozaree revenue of which is 2,000 Rupees, had always up to the time of Mr. John Baillic been settled in my name. I hope that an istumraree pottah of these villages at the rate written above will be given by Government.

III. That the statements of interested persons may not be accepted without investigation.

IV. As the applicant is the obedient dependant of Government; and as with a hope for consideration and kindness to himself, according to the just rule of Government, by which kindness to dependants is approved by the Officers of Government, he attached himself to Government and enrolled himself as one of its dependants; the applicant hopes that consideration and favor will always be bestowed on his condition.

V. If any one of the zemindars or officials of my ilaka should run away

Reply.

Detail of Artieles signed.

Applicant will obtain a Sunnud from Government, which, on condition of fealty according to the Articles of his Ikrarnamah, will always remain in force.

The malgoozaree villages were in charge of the applicant. When the Government authority became established, then, according to the custom of Government, a settlement was made with the zemindars of the villages mentioned. If the applicant has a claim to the proprietorship, he should file a complaint in the Civil Court, so that after investigation the right may come to the rightful owner.

It is not the custom of the Officers of the British Government to accept the statement of interested persons without investigation.

The applicant has in the way of favor obtained the villages of his Jaghire from Government. While allegiance according to the Ikrarnamah is exhibited, consideration and favor will be extended to him on the part of Government.

Whenever the applicant may complain to Government, that which may

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE,—1810.

I, Rao Prithce Sing, declare, that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundeleund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the affairs of Bundeleund, revenue and otherwise, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance of the purport below given: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundeleund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers. I will remain at my own home and on all occasions scrupulously observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages ; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government ; and if any person, amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government has been drawn out in conformity to the schedule of villages in my possession which I have presented ; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages named was not in my possession during the government of the late Nuwab Allee Bahadoor, but has been occupied by me subsequently to his death, I hereby agree to give up any such villages without difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government.

Dated the 10th December 1810, or 3rd Aghin Sun Fulsce 1218.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD granted to RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE,
—1810.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the pergunnah of Punwaree, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known ; that Whereas Rao Prithce Sing of the Bundela caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all obedience and submission ; and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikarnamah or obligation of allegiance under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government : Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been and now are in the possession of the said Rao Prithce Sing aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government ; and so long as the said Rao and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity. It is the duty of the said chowdries

kanoongoes, and zemindars, etc., to be obedient to the said Rao Prithee Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages ; and it is incumbent on the said Rao Prithee Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, to devote his attention to the increase of the prosperity and the extension of the cultivation of his possessions, and to enjoy the revenues thereof in obedience and allegiance to the British Government.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, shall be considered valid.

List of Villages.

1. Jignee.	|	4. Umurpoora.
2. Bilgaon.	|	5. Gundur.
3. Itonlia.	|	6. Bangra.

Dated 11th December 1810, or 1st Poos Sun Fuslee 1218.

No. LII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to BHOPAL SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued ; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race ; subject to the payment of a quarter of a year's net revenue as a relief whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

NOTE.—A similar Sanad was given to the Jaghirdar of Alipura.

No. LIII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD, dated the 25th August 1809, together with the ANSWER thereto signed by the AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government, and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me and receiving subsistence either in specie or shares of any of my lands be dismissed for misconduct from my services and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government, for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismissal of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any responsible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

In the British territories police thanahs are established. I request that they may not be established in any of the lands composing my jaghire.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

4th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service and any malicious person misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentations be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government; but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British

Government, and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD,—1809.

I, Dewan Joogul Pershad, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants ; and Whereas, J. Richardson, Esquire, who has been invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah, or obligation ; Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government have been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages ; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into dispute with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages comprising my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to servants of the British Government ; and if any person be deputed on the part of

the British Government to apprehend such abseonder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the abseonder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person, amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

Dated the 23rd August 1809.

THE SEAL OF DEWAN JOOGAL PERSHAD.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD on the 25th of August 1809.

To the kanoongoes and chowdries of the pergunnah of Jellalpoore in zillah Bundelcund. Be it known—Whereas Dewan Joogul Pershad, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this province, and who since the period that the province of Bundelcund came under the control and authority of the British Government has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government, or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition; and Whereas he held the village of Aumeree in his own possession as a rent-free village; and Whereas he the said Joogul Pershad at this time has presented an arzce to the Presence, praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillec in the pergunnah of Jellalpoore, and to the village of Dudrec in the pergunnah of Kirka, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands and were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelcund; and Whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim were submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three above-mentioned villages; But as previous to this investigation the village of Dudree above-mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Culpee, with other villages, to effect an arrangement ordered by Government; and as on that account it cannot now be taken from the Nana: For the foregoing reasons it was ordered by Government that the said Dewan should receive some other place in lieu of Dudree: Accordingly in conformity to the enquiry and determination of the Board of Commissioners and the Collector of the zillah of Bundelcund, the transfer of the village of Bandee.

Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village of Berrettee in the pergunnah of Jellal-pore, in lieu of Dudree, was sanctioned by Government on the 22nd of July 1809 as an adequate exchange, to be given to the aforesaid Dewan: For the above reasons the villages of Aumeree and Chillee, his ancient rent-free tenures, and the villages Bandee Buzzoorg and Gurrah, and the village Berrettee in lieu of the village of Dudree, together with all their appurtenances, are granted rent-free to the said Dewan Joogul Pershad in perpetuity, generation after generation. While the said Dewan and his heirs remain faithful to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or the engagement which he has entered into and delivered to Government, he shall receive no sort of molestation nor shall the above places be resumed. It is necessary that you consider the said Dewan the confirmed proprietor of the places in question; and the said Dewan is bound to cultivate the said villages with industry and to treat the ryots and cultivators with kindness, justice, and encouragement, and to reap the advantage of the produce in obedience and good wishes to the British Government. When another Sunnud shall be received from the Governor-General, the present Sunnud shall be exchanged for that signed by the Governor-General and be cancelled.

List of Villages.

Chillee.

Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah and Berrettee.

No. LIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD on the 7th January 1811.

To the kanoongoes and chowdries of the pergunnah of Jellal-pore and Humeer-pore in zillah Bundelcund. Be it known—Whereas Dewan Joogul Pershad, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this province, and who, since the period that the province of Bundelcund came under the control and authority of the British Government, has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition; and Whereas he held the village of Aumeree in his own possession as a rent-free village; and Whereas he, the said Joogul Pershad, at this time has presented an arzee to the Presence, praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillee in the pergunnah of Jellal-pore and to the village of Dudree in the pergunnah of Kirka, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands and were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelcund; and Whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim were submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council on the 3rd April 1809, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three above-mentioned villages; But as previous to this investigation the village of Dudree above-mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Culpee

No. LV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to BISNATH SING of BEHREE,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued ; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race ; subject to the payment as a relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue on each direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements, which record its obligations to the British Government.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads were granted to the Jagirdars of Bihat, Garrauli, Naigawan Rebai and Kothi, the Hasht-Bhaiya Jagirdars (Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, Banka Pahari) and the Kalinjar Chaubes (Paldeo, Taraou, Bhaisaunda, Pahra, Kamta Rajaula).

No. LVI.

PAPER of REQUESTS presented on the part of KOOUR SONEE SAH,—1806

Article 1.

I request that a Sunnud in perpetuity under your seal and signature be granted to me for those villages which you have permitted me to retain.

Answer.

Those villages which were in your possession at the close of the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur and prior to that period shall be continued to you, and so long as you evince obedience and submission to the British Government you shall not be molested in the possession of them.

Article 2.

If any of the Chiefs or Ranees of this country from motives of enmity to me, or if any of my disaffected servants or dependants, endeavour to prejudice you against me, let them not be attended to.

Answer.

The villages above-mentioned having been continued in your possession under the authority of the British Government, it is impossible that any Chief of this country can lay claim to them. If however any such claim should be preferred by any one it shall not be attended to without investigation. With regard to your servants and dependants no interference whatever shall take place.

Article 3.

If any of my troops be called upon to perform any service for the British Government, I hope that the necessary subsistence will be allowed to them.

Answer.

If the British Government require at any time the performance of extraordinary service by your troops, they will provide the means of their subsistence during the period of their employment. You must be careful however not to admit into the vicinity of your villages any turbulent or disaffected persons; and, on the contrary, if any such persons molest the British possessions in the neighbourhood of your villages, you must expel and punish them yourself. This conduct will entitle you to the favor of the British Government.

Article 4.

Koour Purtab Sing, the representative of my house, solicits a provision and subsistence.

Answer.

In consideration of the proofs of submission and obedience which have been offered by the personal attendance of Koour Purtab Sing and of the voluntary cession of the town of Chutterpore and the under-mentioned chokees by you to the Honorable Company, the malgoozaree received from you during the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur, which is stated by the Nawab's Ministers to have occasionally amounted to the sum of Rupees 19,000 per annum and never to have exceeded that sum, shall be remitted as a maintenance for Koour Purtab Sing. It is requisite however that he be always diligent and active in the protection of Chutterpore.

List of Chokees.

The Chokee of Toree.

The Chokee of Kurrie.

The Chokee of Pussarie.

The Chokee of Kantee.

Article 5.

Let the established form of respect and distinction be continued to be observed towards me.

Answer.

So long as your conduct shall be regulated by the principles of good faith and of obedience and submission to the British Government, those forms of respect shall be uniformly observed by the servants of the British Government.

Article 6.

If any one prefer a pecuniary or other claim against me, let him not be attended to.

Answer.

No claims of ancient standing shall be heard against you.

Article 7.

As the mehals continued to me by the British Government have been

Answer.

Your vakeels have no doubt given accurate statement of the villages in

tion comprehending the following Articles, from which I promise never to deviate or depart in the smallest degree :—

ARTICLE 1.

I do hereby engage never to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, and uniformly to observe the most implicit submission and obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my villages, I hereby engage to seize and deliver over all such defaulters to the Officers of the British Government; and in the event of persons being sent to apprehend them in the villages subject to my authority, I not only engage not to oppose those persons, but do hereby promise to assist them to the utmost of my power in the apprehending of such defaulters.

ARTICLE 3.

I will never permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages subject to my authority, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for restitution of the stolen property and for the seizure and delivery of the criminals to the Officers of the British Government. And all murderers, felons, or other persons amenable to the British jurisdiction, who may take refuge in any of my villages, shall be immediately seized and given up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I hereby engage to abstain from all intercourse and communication with the surrounding Chiefs in Bundelcund who refuse to submit to the British authority, and not to harbour or give protection to any of their adherents.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage never to enter into any quarrel or dispute with any of the Chiefs allied to the British Government, and if any such dispute should arise, I hereby agree to submit it to the British Government, who, after a full investigation of the grounds of such dispute, may adjust it as they think proper.

Written this 14th day of Mohurram 1221, corresponding with the 5th day of April 1806 and the first day of Bysack 1863.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to KOOUR SONEE SAH under the SEAL and SIGNATURE of the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL.

19th March 1806.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has been lately annexed to the possessions of the Honorable Company; and Whereas Koour Sonee Sah, on hearing of the benevolent principles of the British Government towards their subjects and their protection of their dependants, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience, has freely and voluntarily ceded to the Officers of the British Government the town of Chutterpore and four chokees which were in his possession during the lifetime of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur, together with the towns of Mow and of Salnt and the villages dependent on them which he had obtained possession of since the demise of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur; And Whereas the said Koour Sonee Sah has deputed his eldest son, Koour Purtab Sing, to attend upon Captain Baillie, the Governor-General's Agent, for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his offence in not having formerly attended Captain Baillie in person, and has entered into and transmitted to that Officer under his signature a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government, containing five distinct Articles: Therefore, and with a view to the protection of the rights of those who profess obedience to the British Government, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect, the undermentioned villages and forts, which were in the possession of Koour Sonee Sah from ancient times until the present year 1213 Fuslee, are hereby continued and secured in his possession, to be held by him under the authority of the British Government. And so long as Koour Sonee Sah shall practise obedience and submission to the British Government and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his obligation and to the Articles contained in the Paper of Requests presented by him, he shall not in any manner whatever be molested in the permanent possession of the undermentioned villages and forts.

Statement of the Villages and Forts.

Khalusa villages	151
Nankar	92
Padaruk	30
Muddude Maash	21
	<hr/>
Nankar, etc., villages	143
	<hr/>
Total villages	294
	<hr/>

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 5th June 1806.

No. LVII.

TRANSLATION of WAJIB-UL-URZ presented by KOOUR PERTAB SING on the 28th July 1816.

Article 1.

That for all and whatsoever villages have been conferred on me by you, a Sunnud under the seal and signature of Government confirming the grant in hereditary perpetuity be also given me.

Answer.

You will obtain a Sunnud in perpetuity, subject to certain restrictions, under the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council.

Article 2.

That if any of the Chiefs and Ranees of this country under false pretences, or any of my domestics or connections through enmity, shall before you raise evil suggestions against me, that their calumnies be not listened to.

Answer.

With respect to the Chiefs and Ranees of this province, this Article is sufficiently provided for by the 1st Article of your obligation of allegiance. With regard to your brothers, their rights have been also provided for by the 9th Article of your engagement; and with respect to your servants and dependants, no interference shall be exercised so long as you adhere to your engagements.

Article 3.

If orders shall be issued relative to the furnishing horse or foot for the public service, that their pay be furnished by the Sircar.

Answer.

The following answer given to a similar request in your father's Wajib-ul-Urz is equally applicable to you. "If the British Government at any time require the performance of extraordinary service by your troops, they will provide the means of their subsistence during the period of their employment. You must be careful however not to admit into the vicinity of your villages any turbulent or disaffected persons; and, on the contrary, if any such persons molest the British possessions in the neighbourhood of your villages, you must expel and punish them yourself. This conduct will entitle you to the favour of the British Government."

Article 4.

Whatever respect has heretofore been shewn me agreeably to my rank and circumstances, that the same be manifested in future.

Answer.

So long as your conduct shall be regulated by the principles of good faith and obedience and submission to the British Government, those forms of respect shall be uniformly observed.

(This corresponds with the answer to the 5th Article of Soonee Sah's Wajib-ul-Urz.)

Article 5.

If any one bring a demand against me before you for past debts or on any other grounds, that his plaint be not listened to.

Answer.

The answer given to your father will apply to you, viz., "no claims of ancient standing shall be heard against you."

Article 6.

Whereas the villages, as detailed in the list which has been written out and presented to you, have been in our possession from ancient times; if therefore any one make a claim upon any of them, that such a claim be disregarded.

Answer.

This Article is sufficiently provided for by the 1st and 6th Articles of your obligation of allegiance.

Article 7.

That I be not amenable to the processes of the Adawlut of the Sircar, in the same manner as the Chiefs of Chirkary and Jeitpore and Bijawur are considered exempt from the orders of that Court.

Answer.

This request is complied with.

Article 8.

If any of my relatives or connections through malice and evil designing shall bring complaints against me before you, that they be not listened to.

Answer.

This is already answered in the 2nd Article.

Article 9.

But if I lay my claims before you for villages to which I have an un-

Answer.

The 1st and 6th Articles of your engagements sufficiently provide for the

doubted right, but of which I have object of this request.
not for some time been in possession,
that my claims be heard.

*Article 10.**Answer.*

If any Rajah or other Chieftain through a spirit of violence and aggression shall seize upon any of the villages included in the Sunnud which has been bestowed upon me by the Sircar, that you will grant me your aid and support.

All such cases will be adjusted by the British Government according to justice in the manner prescribed in the 1st Article of your obligation.

*Article 11.**Answer.*

If any of my relatives or connections shall emigrate into another country for service without my consent, that I give you intelligence of such circumstance.

This is sufficiently answered by the 8th Article of your engagement.

TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by KOOUR PERTAB SING,—1816.

Whereas in the year 1806 A.D., corresponding with 1863 Sumbut, my father Koor Sonee Sah professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and having in token thereof ceded to the British Government the town and chokee of Chutterpore and the towns of Mow and Salut, he obtained from Colonel John Baillie, then Agent to the Governor-General, a Sunnud in perpetuity for the lands and villages in his actual possession; and Whereas in the year 1808, the British Government was pleased to restore the town of Mow to my father and to settle the town of Chutterpore in jaghire upon me; and Whereas in consequence of the demise of my father and with a view to the provision of my brothers, an obligation of allegiance to the British Government, preparatory to my being invested with a Sunnud for the lands and villages composing the jaghire of the late Koor Sonee Sah, has been required of me; Wherefore, and in further proof of my submission, fidelity, and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present to Mr. John Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Ikrarnamah, containing the following ten Articles, from which I solemnly promise never to deviate or depart in any instance whatever.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund, to give them or their families no asylum in my

render of the thief or robber to the British Officers ; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and further to give every assistance in my power to any persons who may be sent on the part of the British Government in pursuit of him.

ARTICLE 6.

Should it at any time hereafter be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council that any of the villages comprised in the Sunnud which I have now obtained from the British Government do not rightfully belong to me, I hereby engage to make no difficulty or hesitation in giving up those villages to the Officers of the British Government, and to advance no objections to the surrender of such villages on the plea of their being included in my Sunnud.

ARTICLE 7.

As the lands and villages enumerated in my Sunnud are now in my actual possession, I hereby disclaim all right to the assistance of the British Government, whether in establishing my control over those lands and villages, or in recovering possession of them in the event of my at any time being dispossessed of them.

ARTICLE 8.

I engage to give no assistance whatever, directly or indirectly, to any person or Chieftain at enmity with the British Government. I further engage not to enter nor permit my followers to enter into the service of any Chief, whether in terms of friendship with the British Government or not, without the express sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby consent that my three legitimate brothers, Koour Pirthee Sing, Koour Hindooput, and Koour Bukht Sing, and my illegitimate brother Koour Himmut Sing, shall be placed in possession of the lands and villages particularly specified in my Sunnud, and I solemnly promise and engage to offer no molestation whatever to them in the possession of those lands during their lifetime. As the head and representative of my family, I consider myself bound to promote their welfare, and to conduct myself towards them, their families and children, with that liberality, kindness and attention which is becoming from one brother to another. In the event of a dispute arising between me and any of my brothers, from whatever cause, I agree to submit it for the consideration and decision of the British Government, and to trust unconditionally to whatever decision it may in its justice and wisdom award for the punishment of the aggressor and the settlement of our respective rights. I further engage to promote to the utmost of my power a general and mutual good understanding with all my brothers, to forget all past animosities, and to live with them in unanimity and brotherly love.

means in my power to the prompt and effectual execution of all the duties and stipulations which are imposed on Kooar Pertab Sing by that instrument, and to obey with promptitude and effect every requisition that may be made upon me connected with those duties and stipulations, whether such requisition shall come directly from the British Government or from Kooar Pertab Sing.

ARTICLE 3.

Being sincerely convinced that my own welfare and prosperity as well as the general welfare of the family essentially depends on our being cordially united among ourselves, I faithfully promise to forget all past animosities that may have subsisted between me and my brother Kooar Pertab Sing, to avoid carefully any future cause of irritation, and to live with him and my other brothers in cordial friendship and brotherly love.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD given to the BROTHERS of KOOAR PERTAB SING under the signature of the SUPERINTENDENT of POLITICAL AFFAIRS,—1817.

Whereas Kooar Pertab Sing has succeeded by the death of Kooar Sonee Sah to the jaghire of Rajnagar, etc.; and Whereas the British Government, having, in consideration of the desire of Kooar Sonee Sah, and with a view to the support of Kooar Perthee Sing the second son of Kooar Sonee Sah and his family, determined that the said Kooar Perthee Sing should hold a life-tenure of the under-mentioned villages belonging to the aforesaid jaghire on certain conditions of submission to the British Government and subordination to Kooar Pertab Sing, the head and representative of the family; and Whereas Kooar Perthee Sing has executed and presented to Mr. Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs, an Ikrarnamah containing three Articles, expressive of his sincere obedience to the British Government, and stipulating a due subordination to Kooar Pertab Sing; and Kooar Perthee Sing having solicited a Sunnud for the villages that have been assigned to him: Therefore, and in compliance with the request of Kooar Perthee Sing, this Sunnud is hereby granted, after being approved under date the 11th April 1817 by the Right Honorable the Governor-General, for the undermentioned villages, to be held by him during his lifetime, on condition of his strictly observing all the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.

Here follows a list of 49 villages: jummas Rs. 31,840, as is contained in the Sunnud of Kooar Pertab Sing.

The same verbatim to the other three brothers, viz. :—

						Rs.
Kooar Hindoopat.	42 villages, jummas	.	.	.	.	25,515
Kooar Bukht Sing.	65 .. ..	.	.	.	.	19,040
Kooar Himmat Sing.	22 .. ..	.	.	.	.	6,965

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 11th January 1817.

No. LVIII.

SUNNUD granting the STATE of CHUTTERPORE to JUGGUT RAJ,—1854.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongocs and zemindars of Bundelcund :

That in consequence of the demise of Rajah Pertab Sing, late Rajah of Chutterpore, in the province of Bundelcund, without heirs male of his body, the said State of Chutterpore has become an escheat to the British Government and is absolutely at its disposal ; But, having regard to the fidelity displayed towards the British Government both by Sonee Sah and his successor the late Rajah Pertab Sing, and also to the benefit which the State of Chutterpore is said to have derived from the good management and the good conduct of the late Rajah aforesaid ; The British Government has been pleased to resolve that the villages and lands constituting the State of Chutterpore, as held and possessed by the late Rajah Pertab Sing, shall be granted to Juggut Raj, a grandnephew of the said Rajah Pertab Sing, and the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. And the villages and lands as aforesaid constituting the State of Chutterpore are accordingly hereby granted, as a special mark of favor, to the said Juggut Raj and the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with the title and dignity of Rajah.

Be it known, then, that so long as the said Juggut Raj and his lineal heirs male as aforesaid shall conduct themselves in obedience and submission to the British Government, they shall not be molested or disturbed in the possession of the villages and lands aforesaid.

It is your duty, therefore, to acknowledge and obey Juggut Raj as the jaghirdar of the Chutterpore State, and to consider yourselves accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining thereto.

It is, on the other hand, incumbent on the said Juggut Raj to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to devote his endeavours to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire, and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

FORT WILLIAM ;

The 5th September 1854.

No. LIX.

SANAD empowering the CHIEF of CHHATARPUR to exercise CRIMINAL POWERS within the LIMITS of his STATE,—1894.

Whereas it has been ruled that the minor Chiefs of the province of Bundelkhand must refer all heinous cases involving sentence of death or of transportation, or of imprisonment for life, to the local Political Officers of the British Government ; and

Whereas the same consideration which led to the restrictions imposed above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelkhand, may now be held to justify their relaxation in the case of any Chief, who by personal qualifications and enlightened policy proves that the administration of justice may in respect even of the most heinous classes of crime be entrusted to him ; and

Whereas it has been represented by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, that the present ruler of Chhatarpur, His Highness Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character ;

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby empowers the said Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Chhatarpur on the following conditions, *viz.*, that sentences of death shall be immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General and be subject to confirmation by the Agent, and that periodical reports shall be submitted by the Chief to the local British Political Officer of all cases in which sentences of transportation or imprisonment for life are passed by him, and further that this sanad does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or any one of the persons accused is a European British subject, or is of European or American nationality.

It must be distinctly understood that the British Government will at any time suspend or revoke the authority thus conveyed, should circumstances appear to call for such a proceeding.

The full powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Officiating Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM ;
The 23rd January 1894.

No. LX.

SANAD granted to His Highness MAHARAJAH VISHWANATH SINGH BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA of CHHATARPUR,—1919.

I hereby confer upon you the title of Maharajah as an hereditary distinction.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Govr.-Genl., India.

SIMLA ;
The 3rd June 1919.

No. LXI.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN APERBUL and DEWAN CHUTHARY,—1807.

*1st Request.**Answer.*

Having submitted in person to the British Government and having been ranked among its dependants, we request that no malicious representations against us may be attended to without sufficient proof.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

*2nd Request.**Answer.*

If any of our brothers or associates, now subordinate to us, and receiving their subsistence either in specie or as sharers of any of our lands or villages, be dismissed for misconduct from our service, and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

The dismissal of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject, but if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territories, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

*3rd Request.**Answer.*

Our ilaka being contiguous to the ilaka of Jhansee: in the event of any dispute arising about boundaries, let it be decided by the British Government, whose decision we agree to abide to.

In such a case, whatever measures shall appear to be proper shall be adopted.

*4th Request.**Answer.*

In the British territories police thanahs are established. We request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing our jaghires.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundeelund.

*5th Request.**Answer.*

If any of our relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British

malicious person misrepresent their intention in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Government, but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British officers.

Dated Tuesday, the 22nd September 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assin 1215 Fushie, and with the 19th of Rajub 1222 Hijree.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE,—1807.

We, Dewan Aperbul Sing and Dewan Chuthary, declare that we have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm our obedience and submission to the British Government, we do hereby present this Ikrarnamah comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas at the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, we cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged our obedience and submission to the British Government, and have now been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having requested of us an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon us, we have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, from the conditions of which we promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

We hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in our villages; and whenever we shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, we engage to use our endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. We engage never to enter into disputes with

No. LXII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN PERTAB SING,
dated 1st February 1803, or 20th Mang 1215 Fuslie.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malieious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practiee of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me, and receiving their subsistence either in specie or as shares of any of my lands or villages, be dismissed for misconduct from my service, and prefer a elaim to any of the officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such elaim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismissal of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

My ilaka being contiguous to the ilaka of Issanaghur; in the event of any dispute arising about boundaries, let it be decided by the British Government, whose decision I agree to abide by.

Answer.

In such a case whatever measures shall appear to be proper shall be adopted.

4th Request.

In the British territories police thanahs are established; I request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing my jaghires.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundeleund.

5th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evinee an intention of proceeding in any

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the

direction in quest of service, and any malicious persons misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

enemies and rebels to the British Government; but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the officers of the British Government, and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government, and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British officers.

Dated Tuesday, the 1st February 1808, corresponding with the 20th Maug 1215 Fushie.

IKRARNAMAH OF OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE,—1807.

I, Dewan Pertab Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and whereas John Richardson, Esq., who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the Province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared, and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any

of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghires, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in those Sunnuds were not in my possession during the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur, but have been occupied by me subsequently to the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to give up any such villages, without difficulty or hesitation, to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government.

Dated Tuesday, the 22nd of September 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assin 1215 Fushie, and with the 19th of Rajub 1222 Hijree, at Banda.

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN PERTAUB SING,—1808.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Punwarree, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known: that Whereas Dewan

Pertaub Sing of the Perheer caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having, moreover, deposited among the records of the Government an *Ikrarnamah*, or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Pertaub Sing aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government. And so long as the said Dewan Pertaub Sing and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his *Ikrarnamah*, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, etc., to be obedient to the said Dewan Pertaub Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Pertaub Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 11th April 1808.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. VIII.

No. LXIII.

ALIPURA LETTER, dated 1st November 1888.

After compliments.—I have received a copy of the Bundelcund Agency Robkar of 25th October 1888, requesting submission of a plain writing ceding to Government of India authority to hear criminal and civil cases arising on the lands which have come under the Indian Midland Railway (in Alipura). I agree and consent with pleasure to cede criminal and civil jurisdiction to the Government of India in the lands that have come under the Railway, and I, therefore, send you this letter in compliance with (your wish) and in reply.

No. LXIV.

TERMS of AGREEMENT with RAJA CHHATARPATI, C.S.I., of ALIPURA in regard to the LAND required for the construction of the PAHARI RESERVOIR, —1916.

1. The Raja agrees on the following conditions to the submersion of the lands as generally shown in the map accompanying * and which as surveyed by the Canal Department, are approximately as detailed in the statement below :—

A. Land up to contour of crest of Dam level, <i>i.e.</i> , up to R. L. 635.00—	Acres.
Area at present cultivated	47.27
Area at present uncultivated	161.91
Area of river bed and barren land	336.90
TOTAL .	<u>546.08</u>
B. Land between contours of crest and top of gate, <i>i.e.</i> , between R. Ls. 635.00 and 643.00—	
Area at present cultivated	91.14
Area at present uncultivated	112.25
Area of river bed and barren land	185.74
TOTAL .	<u>389.13</u>
GRAND TOTAL .	<u>935.21</u>

2. The Raja agrees that the whole area of 935.21 acres of land be acquired by the Irrigation Department on a perpetual lease at an annual rental of Rs. 1,596-3-3.

Of this the rental of Rs. 806-4-3 per annum for the portion below crest level as detailed in schedule A will be paid from the 1st April 1908 and for the portion between crest and gate level as detailed in schedule B amounting to Rs. 789-15-0 per annum from the 1st April 1910.

3. (a) The Irrigation Department agrees to lease the emergent lands to the Jagir tenants in preference to others at an all round rate of Rs. 4 per acre sown. This rate to include the right to use the water of the reservoir for irrigation by lift. The rate will not be raised without the consent of the Jagir.

(b) The Irrigation Department shall not be liable for any damage to the crops on such area caused by the rise or fall of the water level in the reservoir, but remissions of rent will be given in proportion to the damage done.

(c) Any land assessed as unculturable and which may become culturable in the course of years shall be leased out under the same conditions irrespective of the rental assessed for the purposes of this agreement.

4. The fuel and grazing rights over the whole area leased from the Raja under this agreement shall belong entirely to the Irrigation Department.

This rate to include the right to use the water of the reservoir for irrigation by lift. The rate will not be raised without the consent of the Jagir.

(b) The Irrigation Department shall not be liable for any damage to the crops on such area caused by the rise or fall of the water level in the reservoir, but remissions of rent will be given in proportion to the damage done.

(c) Any land assessed as unculturable and which may become culturable in the course of years shall be leased out under the same conditions irrespective of the rental assessed for the purposes of this agreement.

4. The fuel and grazing rights over the whole area leased from the Raja under this agreement shall belong entirely to the Irrigation Department.

5. The jurisdiction of the Raja in the land hereby leased to the Irrigation Department shall not in any way be impaired by this agreement.

CHHATARPATI,
Raja of Alipura.

F. E. BULL,
*Superintending Engineer,
4th Circle, Irrigation Works.*

The 4th April 1917.

No. LXVI.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by RAJA RAM,—1807.

Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence and of benefitting myself, and having agreed to the arrangement which you have determined on in my favor, I solicit a nankar Sunnud for the villages assigned for my jaghire, granting them to me and to my successors in perpetuity free from any conditions of service, and in such manner that the said villages may be in the immediate occupation of myself and of my posterity.

Request.

I agree to reside with my dependants in one of the villages of my jaghire or in the town of Banda. If, however, I should go anywhere for service, let me not be prohibited from doing so, nor my motives enquired into by the Government.

Request.

During the period previous to my submission to the British Government I have excited disturbances and committed depredations in the province of Bundelcund, both in the British and other territories, and I have possessed myself of real and personal property, of cattle, and of other articles of every description. I request that no notice

Answer.

A Sunnud in perpetuity and free from any conditions of service shall be granted to you.

Answer.

There is no objection to your entering any service with exception to that of an enemy or rebel of the British Government. It is necessary, however, that you solicit the permission of the Government previously to your proceeding anywhere in quest of service; neither must you afford assistance to any of the adherents of the British Government, nor to any other person inviting your co-operation without the previous sanction of the Government.

Answer.

No notice shall be taken on the part of the Government of any transactions, the origin of which shall be prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance, nor shall any complaint preferred in consequence of any such transactions be listened to.

be taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaint in consequence of them be listened to.

Request.

I have acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government; if therefore any person from malice or enmity calumniate or cast suspicion upon my character to the British Government, I request that no such accusations may be received without investigation, and should they prove to be malicious and groundless that the calumniator may be punished.

Request.

I request that all complaints preferred against me by my servants and creditors be rejected and not be enquired into.

Request.

Let the same degree of respect and consideration which I have received from you be continued towards me.

Request.

In the event of my disposing of any of the villages comprised in my jaghire by gift or by sale, or dividing them among my children, I request that the persons to whom they may be so disposed of may also be entitled to possess them in perpetuity.

Answer.

No assertion regarding you shall be received or attended to without investigation, and if any person shall be convicted of calumniating you, he shall be treated as he deserves.

Answer.

No complaints preferred by your servants and creditors regarding transactions which shall have occurred anterior to your obligation of allegiance shall be heard. But those which shall occur subsequently to that period shall certainly be liable to investigation.

Answer.

The same respect shall be continued to be shewn to you, and shall even be increased in proportion to the future sincerity of your obedience.

Answer.

Inasmuch as the villages have been granted in perpetuity to you those also to whom you may dispose of them will possess a similar title to them. But no gift, sale, or transfer will be valid unless the previous consent of Government to the transaction shall be obtained. It is therefore necessary, in either of these cases, to obtain the consent of Government first and

then to give, sell, or transfer; and even after the above gift, sale, or transfer shall have taken place, the validity of the above gift, sale, or transfer, and the right acquired thereby will entirely depend upon your faithful adherence to the Articles of Agreement contained in your Ikrar-namah, and the said lands shall become resumable by Government on any breach thereof on your part.

Request.

The villages contained in the jaghire which has been conferred upon me by the British Government are granted in perpetuity, but subject to the condition of obedience to the British Government. I trust that the villages in the possession of the remainder of my successors may not be confiscated for the offence of one person.

Answer.

For the offence of one of your successors, the remainder shall not suffer, nor their villages be confiscated in consequence.

Request.

Several of the zemindars of the pergunnahs of the sirkar have obtained remissions in their revenue on account of teeps and vouchers which they have presented, written in my name. There is still a balance of those teeps due by the zemindars, and I therefore hope that, whatever portion of the remission they have received shall be proved to be still due by them, may be given to me.

Answer.

Whatever balance may prove to be due by the zemindars is the property of the Government. In consideration, however, of your zeal for the welfare of the Government, a portion of the above balances, after being realised by the Government, shall, with the approbation of the Government, be given to you as a free gift.

Request.

Let the villages of my jaghire, like those of the other Chiefs, be exempted from the authority of the Adawlut.

Answer.

They shall be exempted in the same manner as the ilakas of the other Chiefs and Rajahs are.

Request.

Let the charity land belonging to me and to my brethren, as well in the British

Answer.

Whatever, on an investigation as prescribed by the Regulations, shall

territory as in the ilakas of other Chieftains, be continued to us, and let that which may have been resumed be restored.

appear to be liable to restitution shall be confirmed to you, and with regard to that which is not resumed, no interference shall be offered inconsistent with the Regulations of the Government.

Request.

If Luchmun Sing Dawa or any other Chieftain in Bundelcund should make any representation to the Government through my mediation, I request that I may be permitted to convey such representation, and that they may be received by the hoozoor.

Answer.

Any communications you may make to the Government on the part of Luchmun Sing or of any other Chieftain shall be admitted, and whatever measures may appear to be necessary in consequence of them shall be adopted.

Dated this 29th day of November 1807, corresponding with the 15th of Aughan 1215 Fushic.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE entered into by RAJA RAM,—1807.

I, Raja Ram, do hereby declare and acknowledge in writing that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing the following Articles :

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I have freely and sincerely acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government ; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been appointed on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor-General to the general superintendence of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance : Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which has lately been granted to me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah signed and sealed by myself, from which I engage never to deviate and never to commit any act in violation of the terms contained in the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire, and not to go to any other place without the permission of the Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage not only to have no connection with any murderers, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, but to give every information I may possess regarding the haunts of such persons to the officers of Government: I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in implicit obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghira, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the officers of the British Government: and should any person be sent on the part of the Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority: and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government: and if any person charged with murder or amenable to the British laws for any other crime committed in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offender to the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages forming my jaghira having concluded engagements with the Collector for the payment of their revenue, I hereby engage until the expiration of the period of those engagements to levy the revenue from them in conformity with the existing admoostans and potdais.

Dated this 29th day of the month of November 1807, corresponding with the 15th of August 1255 Fushic.

TRANSLATION of a SHIKAR granted to Ragh Ragh—1807.

To the moonshuddies employed in the affairs of the Government, to the jaghirdars, the broties, choudaries, and hamoongoes, present and future, of the jaghira of Matoun, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known: that Whereas Ragh

No. LXVII.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN GOPAUL SING,—1812.

Request 1.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence and of benefiting myself, and having agreed to the arrangement which you have determined on in my favour, I solicit a nankar Sunnud for the villages assigned for my jaghire, granting them to me and to my successors in perpetuity, free from any conditions of service ; and in such manner that the said villages may be in the immediate occupation of myself and of my posterity.

Answer.

A Sunnud in perpetuity and free from any considerations of service shall be granted to you.

Request 2.

I agree to reside with my dependants in one of the villages of my jaghire or in the town of Banda. If, however, I should go anywhere for service, let me not be prohibited from doing so, my motives being enquired into by the Government.

Answer.

There is no objection to your entering any service with exception to that of an enemy or rebel of the British Government. It is necessary, however, that you solicit the permission of the Government previously to your proceeding anywhere in quest of service ; neither must you afford assistance to any of the adherents of the British Government nor to any other person inviting your co-operation, without the previous sanction of the Government.

Request 3.

During the period previous to my submission to the British Government, I have excited disturbances and committed depredations in the province of Bundelcund, both in the British and in other territories ; I have possessed myself of real and personal property, of

Answer.

No notice shall be taken on the part of Government of any transactions the origin of which shall be prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance ; nor shall complaints preferred in consequence of any such transactions be listened to,

cattle, and other articles of every description. I request that no notice be taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaints in consequence of them be listened to.

Request 4.

I have acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government. If therefore any person from malice or enmity calumniate or cast suspicion upon my character to the British Government, I request that no such accusations may be received without investigation; and should they prove to be malicious and groundless, that the calumniator may be punished.

Answer.

No assertion regarding you shall be received or attended to without investigation; and if any person shall be convicted of calumniating you, he shall be treated as he deserves.

Request 5.

I request that all complaints preferred against me by my servants, creditors, relations and brothers be rejected and not be enquired into.

Answer.

Complaints preferred by your servants and creditors regarding transactions which shall have occurred anterior to your obligation of allegiance shall not be heard. But those claims which shall occur subsequently to that period either with respect to the British subjects or others shall certainly be liable to investigation.

Request 6.

Let the same degree of respect and consideration which I have received from you be continued towards me.

Answer.

The same respect shall be continued to be shewn to you, and shall even be increased in proportion to the future sincerity of your obedience.

Request 7.

In the event of my disposing of any of the villages comprised in my jaghire, by gift, or sale, or dividing them among my children, I request that persons to whom they may be so disposed of may also be entitled to possess them in perpetuity.

Answer.

Inasmuch as the villages included in your jaghire have been granted in perpetuity to you, those also to whom you may dispose of them will possess a similar title to them. But the disposal of no portion of the jaghire granted to you, whether by sale or

gift, shall be valid without your having obtained the previous sanction of the British Government. This being the case, it is incumbent upon you to obtain the consent of the British Government previous to the sale or gift of any part or the whole of your jaghire, and even in the case of such disposal of part or the whole of your jaghire, the right to retain possession thereof will depend on your loyalty and adherence to your several engagements.

Request 8.

The villages contained in the jaghire, which has been conferred upon me by the British Government, are granted in perpetuity; but subject to the condition of obedience to the British Government. So long as I am in existence I shall continue firm in my obedience to the Government; but if from among my successors or my children any one person should prove himself guilty of disobedience to the British Government, I trust that the villages in the possession of the remainder of my successors may not be confiscated for the offence of one person.

Answer.

The head of the family amongst your heirs and successors will be considered to be under the same engagements that are now concluded with you and to be liable to the same responsibility, excepting only in as far as any portion of the jaghire may be transferred to a distinct and separate authority with the previous consent of the British Government, but if no such transfer shall be made, the head of the family will be considered as responsible for the conduct of all the persons holding lands in the jaghire; at the same time, for the offence of one of your successors, the remainder shall not be made to suffer, nor their villages be confiscated in consequence. But it will be incumbent upon the head of the family, with the consent and concurrence of the British Government, to punish such offending person in the manner that may be determined by the British Government.

Request 9.

Let the villages of my jaghire, like those of the other Chiefs, be exempted from the authority of the Adawlut.

Answer.

They shall be exempted in the same manner as the ilakas of the other Chiefs and Rajahs are.

Request 10.

At the date of my submission seven months of the Fuslie year 1219 were unexpired. I am in hopes that I may receive the revenues of seven months of the twelve; whatever is due by the zemindars that I will collect and whatever has been collected by the sircar I hope will be refunded.

Answer.

From the date of your Sunnud you shall receive in proportion to the receipts of twelve months; whatever that may be you shall receive, whether due by the zemindars or to be paid by Government.

Request 11.

If I perform any beneficial service to the Government, I am in hopes that my representations may be attended to.

Answer.

When you perform any praiseworthy service to Government, Government itself will confer upon you rewards equal to your services without your requiring them.

Request 12.

Property, cloths, and other articles, horses, camels, and cattle, etc., belonging to me were in times of confusion left by me in Oucheerah, Gurrah Kotah, and Rewah; here and there I shall send for the above property; if I recover it peaceably well, if not, I hope that whatever may be proper to cause me to receive, the same will be taken into due consideration by the British Government.

Answer.

Do you in your own manner endeavour to recover the property in question. It is most probable that after your having submitted to the British Government, the Chiefs concerned will of themselves cause the property to be delivered up; otherwise, state the particulars to Government, that after understanding the case whatever may be proper may be done.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE entered into by DEWAN GOPAUL SING,—1812.

I, Gopaul Sing, do hereby declare and acknowledge in writing that I have submitted in person to the British Government; and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I have freely and sincerely acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted accordingly to the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been appointed on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor-General to the general superintendence of the province of Bundel-

eund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance : therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which has lately been granted to me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, signed and sealed by myself, from which I engage never to deviate, and never to commit any act in violation of the terms contained in the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby promise and engage that in future I myself, or my brother's children or brothers, or any of my adherents, shall never be guilty of any act of plunder or excess in the pergunnah of Kotra, etc., the possessions of the Rajah Bukht Sing, or the possessions of any of the dependants of the British Government. If any of the above-mentioned, my relations or adherents, shall be guilty of any excess, I am to be held responsible and liable to any punishment Government may in its justice direct.

ARTICLE 3.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire. If I wish to reside in, or build a dwelling in the territories of any of the Chiefs dependent on the British Government, I shall first obtain the permission of the British Government, and not go to any other place without the permission of the Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers or other evil-disposed persons, either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, or the other dominions of the British Government, and not to let them shelter or remain in any of the villages of my jaghire, but to give every information I may possess regarding their haunts to officers of Government, and, if possible, I promise to seize and deliver them up to the British Government ; I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party, without the orders of the Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in implicit obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the officers of the British Government ; and should any person be sent on the part of the Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and shall be issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

Sing to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity. And so long as the said Gopaul Sing shall continue strictly and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his obligation of allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Dewan Gopaul Sing to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contented and grateful for his good government, to direct his utmost endeavours to the promotion of their comfort and happiness, and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any one of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider the said Dewan Gopaul Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforementioned villages; to acknowledge his title to the privileges and immunities appertaining to them; to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Dewan Gopaul Sing, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

Schedule of the villages composing Dewan Gopaul Sing's jaghire.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Mouzah Gerowli Cottah	1	Brought forward	10
Kurtonl	1	Sittarpore	1
Ranneypore	1	Purrareah	1
Kunnowrah	1	Potoreah	1
Suttowrah	1	Putehwarrah	1
Amannpore	1	Sullahent	1
Richarrah	1	Butchore	1
Bharriahparrah	1	Gungekurharra	1
Koolwarro	1	Bhuttowrah Khurd	1
Luckhunneah	1		18
Carried over	10		—

Dated this 24th day of February 1812, corresponding with the 27th Faugun 1219 Fushie.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 3rd April 1812.

No. LXVIII.

BODY of ROBAKAR No. 318, dated 9th November 1888, from the MUNTAZIM (MANAGER) of GARRAULI.

This jagir consents to cede to the Government of India the power to hear criminal and civil cases which may arise in the lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway within the jagir. As it is necessary to inform the Agency of this.

It is ordered that a copy of this Robakar be sent to the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for information.

No. LXIX.

TERMS of AGREEMENT with JAGIRDAR of GARRAULI in regard to the LAND required for the construction of the PAHARI RESERVOIR,—1915.

(a) The Jagirdar agrees to the submersion of the lands as generally shown in the map accompanying * and which as surveyed by the Canal Department are approximately as detailed in the statement below :—

	Aeres.
A. Land up to contour of crest of dam level 635.00—	
Area at present cultivated	50.22
Area at present uncultivated	206.17
Area of river bed	386.65
TOTAL .	<u>643.04</u>
B. Land between contours of crest and top of gate levels 635.00 and 643.00—	
Area at present cultivated	84.00
Area at present uncultivated	208.04
Area of river bed	182.38
TOTAL .	<u>474.42</u>

(b) With regard to the land as shown in Statement A above the Jagirdar agrees that its valuation shall be assessed under the rules usually observed for the acquisition of land in Native States on its present value, *i.e.*, prior to the construction of the reservoir.

(c) As to the land shown in Statement B, the Jagirdar wishes to reserve his decision as to whether to accept compensation and give up the land to Government or to retain in his possession and take no compensation from Government. For the present he agrees to retain the said land in his possession and to intimate his final decision before the end of the year 1915. He further agrees that the valuation of the land should be made as for the land in Schedule A and in case he hereafter decides not to retain it in his possession that the compensation to be paid shall be decreased 1/25th for each year that it remains in his possession from and after the completion of the dam. In case he finally retains the land in his possession the Jagirdar clearly understands that Government will not be liable to pay any compensation for damage which may from time to time be caused to any rabi crops which may be sown on the land in question due to a subsequent refilling of the reservoir above its crest level from whatever cause.

(d) In addition to any compensation, which may be paid to the State as agreed above, the Government shall compensate the owners of any houses which will be submerged.

(e) Whether the Jagirdar retains or gives up to Government all or any part of the lands specified in Statements A and B the jurisdiction of the State in such and shall not in any way be impaired thereby.

Sing to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity. And so long as the said Gopaul Sing shall continue strictly and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his obligation of allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Dewan Gopaul Sing to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contented and grateful for his good government, to direct his utmost endeavours to the promotion of their comfort and happiness, and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any one of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider the said Dewan Gopaul Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforementioned villages ; to acknowledge his title to the privileges and immunities appertaining to them ; to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Dewan Gopaul Sing, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

Schedule of the villages composing Dewan Gopaul Sing's jaghire.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Mouzah Gerowli Cottah	1	Brought forward	10
Kurtoul	1	Sittarpore	1
Ranneypore	1	Purrareah	1
Kunnowrah	1	Potoreah	1
Suttowrah	1	Putehwarrah	1
Amampore	1	Sullahat	1
Richarrah	1	Butehore	1
Bharriahparrah	1	Gungekurharra	1
Koolwarro	1	Bhuttowrah Khurd	1
Luckhunneh	1		—
	—		18
Carried over	10		—

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(a) The Jagirdar agrees to the submersion of the lands as generally shown in the map accompanying * and which as surveyed by the Canal Department are approximately as detailed in the statement below :—

	Acres.
A. Land up to contour of crest of dam level 635·00—	
Area at present cultivated	50·22
Area at present uncultivated	206·17
Area of river bed	386·65
TOTAL .	<u>643·04</u>
B. Land between contours of crest and top of gate levels 635·00 and 643·00—	
Area at present cultivated	84·00
Area at present uncultivated	208·04
Area of river bed	182·38
TOTAL .	<u>474·42</u>

(b) With regard to the land as shown in Statement A above the Jagirdar agrees that its valuation shall be assessed under the rules usually observed for the acquisition of land in Native States on its present value, *i.e.*, prior to the construction of the reservoir.

(c) As to the land shown in Statement B, the Jagirdar wishes to reserve his decision as to whether to accept compensation and give up the land to Government or to retain in his possession and take no compensation from Government. For the present he agrees to retain the said land in his possession and to intimate his final decision before the end of the year 1915. He further agrees that the valuation of the land should be made as for the land in Schedule A and in case he hereafter decides not to retain it in his possession that the compensation to be paid shall be decreased 1/25th for each year that it remains in his possession from and after the completion of the dam. In case he finally retains the land in his possession the Jagirdar clearly understands that Government will not be liable to pay any compensation for damage which may from time to time be caused to any rabi crops which may be sown on the land in question due to a subsequent refilling of the reservoir above its crest level from whatever cause.

(d) In addition to any compensation, which may be paid to the State as agreed above, the Government shall compensate the owners of any houses which will be submerged.

(e) Whether the Jagirdar retains or gives up to Government all or any part of the lands specified in Statements A and B the jurisdiction of the State in such and shall not in any way be impaired thereby.

No. LXXI.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by KOOUR
LUCHMUN SING,—1807.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence, I am ready to accept whatever the Government may allot to me as a maintenance; and I shall reside along with my dependants in the villages composing my jaghire. But I shall also be at liberty to accept of service either in Bundelcund or in any other country.

Answer.

You are not prohibited from entering the service of any person who is not in a state of enmity or rebellion to the British Government. But it is necessary that you first request and obtain the permission of the officers of the British Government for that purpose. And in the event of two of the adherents of the British Government being engaged in actual hostilities with each other, and one of them either offering you service or inviting your assistance, you must in this case also be guided by the orders of the British officers.

2nd Request.

If anyone maliciously or interestedly misrepresent my conduct to you, let no such misrepresentation be received without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to attend to any self-interested insinuations against the conduct of any one. It is necessary, however, that you carefully avoid giving a handle to calumny by the commission of any act that might create suspicion.

3rd Request.

During the period in which I have been in a state of disobedience to the Government, I have been in the constant habit of exciting disturbances and of plundering goods, specie, personal property, horses, camels, cattle, etc. Let no complaint preferred against me in consequence of those acts be listened to.

Answer.

With regard to the acts committed by you prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance to the British Government, no retrospective notice shall be taken of them on the part of the Government, either in the Civil or Criminal Courts of Justice, nor shall any complaint in consequence of them be attended to.

apprehend and deliver over the person so offending to the British Government; and if your endeavors to seize him should fail, you should report the circumstance to the British Government, that the necessary measures may be adopted to secure his punishment.

For schedule of villages claimed, see Appendix No. IX.

Dated 15th November 1806.

From—The Nawab NUSEER-OD-DOWLAH,

To—The Honorable the Governor-General.

When I had last year an interview with Captain Baillie, I had the honour to address a friendly letter to you, which was forwarded through his assistance and cannot fail to have reached you and to have been honoured by your perusal. A long period having elapsed since then, I am induced by an anxious wish to be informed of your welfare without awaiting the receipt of a reply to address you again, both with the view of expressing my regard and of submitting to your notice some circumstances of my own condition; and I rely on your known regard to the duties of hospitality and friendship for your liberal consideration of the case of this sojourner in the British dominions. I have had the pleasure to receive a satisfactory letter from Captain Baillie on the subject of my wishes and claims, which was written to me by your desire in consideration of my faithful attachment to the Honourable Company's interests, and this letter has afforded me the fullest confidence and security for the remainder of my life. But if, from a consideration of my family and of my uniform and sincere attachment to the British Government, you should be pleased in your own name to confirm the assurances conveyed to me by Captain Baillie, the particulars of which will no doubt be submitted to you by him, this confirmation would increase my confidence in your friendship. Should it not be convenient to do so, I shall still remain satisfied, as it is not my wish to be troublesome; and the letter of Captain Baillie is in reality the same with your own, as having been written under your direction; Captain Baillie will not fail to convey to you the truth concerning me.

To

NUSSEER-OD-DOWLAH.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter (recapitulate that received 15th December).

I entertain a high sense of your attachment to the British Government and it will always afford me great satisfaction to promote your interest and welfare

II.—BAGHELKHAND.

THE Baghelkhand Agency, which then comprised the States of Rewa, Nagod, Maihar, Sohawal and Kothi, was established in March 1871. A British Agent was temporarily attached to Rewa in 1857, and shortly afterwards the confiscated Estate of Bijairaghogarh, and the States of Nagod, Maihar and Sohawal, which were under British management, were placed under his jurisdiction. The Political Agent was withdrawn in 1862 at the Maharaja's request, and his charge was added to that of the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, in whose hands it remained until the re-establishment of the separate Agency in 1871. For administrative convenience the State of Baraundha and the Jagirs of Jaso, Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, Pahra and Kanuta Rajaula were in 1896 transferred from the Bundelkhand Agency to the Baghelkhand Agency.

Transit duties have been abolished by all the Chiefs in Baghelkhand. No separate extradition arrangements have been concluded with them; extradition is effected in accordance with the procedure for the time being in force in British India; but there are reciprocal arrangements on certain matters, *e.g.*, extradition, surrender of police and military deserters, service of summons, etc., between the States in Baghelkhand and certain other States in and outside Central India and adjoining British districts. Rewa is the only State in Baghelkhand held under treaty; the others are held under Sanads. None of the States or Jagirs pay any tribute, except the Jagir of Paldeo (*q.v.*).

The area of Baghelkhand is 14,706 square miles, with a population, according to the Census of 1921, of 1,638,623.

I. Rewa.

The Chiefs of Rewa are Baghel Rajputs, descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its capture by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

The first Ruler of Rewa with whom a treaty was made was Maharaja Jai Singh Deo. Overtures, made in 1803 after the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein (*see* Vol. VII, The Peshwa), were rejected by him. In 1812, however, a body of Pindaris invaded Mirzapur through Rewa territory, and the Maharaja was believed either to have abetted this enterprise through deliberate design, or to have countenanced it through weakness. He was accordingly required in 1812 to accede to a Treaty (No. I), by which he was acknowledged as the ruler of his possessions; was brought under the protection of the British Government, to whose

In 1882 the State assumed responsibility for the maintenance of the portions of the Great Deccan Road, Rewa-Sutna Road and Sohagi Pass Road lying within Rewa territory.

In 1883 the State agreed to cede, with full jurisdiction thereon, the lands required for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (No. VIII).

In January 1885 the Rewa State handed over to the Government of India, with other necessary concessions for mining purposes, the surface and mining rights in the Umaria coalfields, a tract of about three square miles. The terms included the payment of a royalty to the Darbar. In April 1885 civil and criminal jurisdiction over the coalfields was ceded to the Government of India, who entrusted the immediate administrative control of the tract and the executive management of the operations to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The whole arrangement, which was subject to reconsideration on the Maharaja's majority, terminated at the Maharaja's request on the 1st January 1900, when the colliery was retransferred to the Rewa Darbar on the understanding that any proposal to transfer it thereafter to a company would be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India (No. IX).

In November 1895 the administration of the State was handed over to Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh under certain conditions, and the Council of Sirdars was dissolved from that date.

In May 1902 an agreement was made between the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company and the Maharaja, as the proprietor of the Rewa State colliery at Umaria, for the performance by the latter of certain services at the pit-head terminus of the Umaria branch line, for the purpose of developing the coal traffic between the colliery and the stations of the railway company and other connected railway lines *via* the Umaria station of the company.

Venkat Raman Singh died on the 30th October 1918 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Maharaja Gulab Singh, born on the 13th March 1903. During the ensuing minority the administration was, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the late Maharaja, carried on by his brother-in-law, Maharaja Sajjan Singh of Ratlam, as Regent, assisted by a Council.

The termination of the minority and the investiture of Maharaja Gulab Singh with full powers was announced by the Viceroy at a Darbar held on the 31st October 1922.

In 1924 the State consented to the construction of a Railway line from Hutra to Annupur through its territory.

In the same year the State entered into an agreement with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for the construction, working and maintenance of a siding to serve the Burhar State collieries. This was followed by

another, concluded in 1926; and by a supplementary agreement, made in 1929, regarding the working of coal under the siding.

In 1930 the title of Maharajadhiraja was recognised as a hereditary distinction in favour of the Ruler of Rewa, whose territorial designation of Maharaja of Rewa remains unaltered.

The area of the State is 13,000 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,401,524; and the revenue about 60 lakhs.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Rewa State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

2 Troops Mule Transport (100 carts) 137

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Cavalry—									
Regular	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	388
Irregular	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78
Infantry—									
Regular	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	506
Irregular	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	915
Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	186
Armed Police	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	383

The State possesses 40 serviceable and 33 unserviceable guns.

The liability of the State to the payment of Nazarana on successions had not been decided by 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

2. NAGOD OR UNCHAHRA.

The founder of the Nagod family, who are Parihar Rajputs, is said to have been Bhoj Raj, who is supposed to have migrated from Kotara, through fear of death at the hands of his bastard brother, and settled in Unchahra in 1478. Like Kothi, the State of Nagod was originally included as one of the subordinates of Panna in the Sanad granted to Raja Kishore Singh. But, as Unchahra had been in the possession of the ancestors of Lal Sheoraj Singh before the establishment of the power of Chhatarsal in Bundelkhand, and the family had never been ousted either by the Bundela Rajas or by Ali Bahadur, a Sanad (No. X) was given to Lal Sheoraj Singh in 1809, confirming him in his possessions. He was succeeded in 1818 by his son Balbhaddar Singh, who was deposed in 1831 for the murder of his brother. Raghavendra Singh, son of Balbhaddar Singh, was then a minor, and the State was temporarily taken under British administration. On attaining his majority in 1838, Raghavendra Singh was installed; a new Sanad (No. XI) was given him, and a nazarana of Rs. 8,000 was taken. He soon became deeply involved in debt and, at his own request, the State was again taken under British management in 1844. The Raja rendered good

service during the mutiny, and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant (No. XII) of eleven villages from the confiscated Estate of Bijairaghogarh, which had at one time formed a portion of the Maihar State.

In 1862 the Ruler of Nagod received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. XIII).

In 1863 the Raja ceded lands (No. XIII) for railway purposes, with full rights short of sovereignty.

In 1865, at the Raja's request, the management of the State was again made over to him.

In 1867 the Ruler of Nagod was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

Raghavendra Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son Jadabindra Singh, called also Sambhu Das, who was put in full charge of the State in February 1882. The grave disorder existing in the State rendered it necessary in 1893 to require the Raja to appoint a qualified person, approved by the Political Agent, as his Diwan. He, however, resented this advice, and in 1894 went to Benares and settled there. The Government of India were therefore compelled to direct the Political Agent to assume charge of the State. The Raja lived in voluntary exile at Benares, declining the allowance that Government were prepared to grant him from his State, until September 1904, when he consented to live at Sutna and to accept an allowance of Rs. 2,000 a month, paid from the revenues of the State. In 1904 he formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Bhargvendra Singh, then aged about 17 years; but he subsequently contracted another marriage, and sons were born to him in 1912 and 1916. Restricted powers were restored to Jadabindra Singh in 1920. He died in 1922 and was succeeded by his elder son Narharendra Singh, who died on the 26th February 1926 and was succeeded by his younger brother the present Raja Mahendra Singh. Since the commencement of the minority in 1922 the administration has been carried on by a State Council with the Political Agent in Baghelkhand as President.

The area of Nagod is 501 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 68,166; and the revenue about 2½ lakhs.

The military forces consist (1926) of 11 Cavalry, 62 Armed Police and 5 Artillery men, with 8 serviceable and 1 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

3. MAIHAR.

The founder of Maihar was Beni Singh, known as Beni Hazuri, Minister to Raja Hindupat of Panna, who in about 1770 granted him in jagir the territory which now forms the State. On the occupation

of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh, a younger son of Beni Singh, was confirmed (No. XIV) in his possessions on his executing a deed of allegiance in 1806. In 1814 a revised Sanad (No. XV) was given to him. On the death of Durjan Singh in 1826 the State was divided (No. XVI) between his two sons, Bishan Singh and Prag Das, the former receiving the district of Maihar and the latter Bijairaghogarh. The Estate of Bijairaghogarh was confiscated in 1858 for the rebellion of the Chief, Surju Prasad, son of Prag Das, and in 1865 was included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Bishan Singh became deeply involved in debt, and at his own request the State was placed under British management in 1849, at which time an Engagement (No. XVII) was taken from him. He died in 1850, and was succeeded by his son Mohan Prasad, who died in 1852, leaving a son Raghubir Singh, who in 1865, on attaining his majority, was invested with the management of the State.

In 1862 the Ruler of Maihar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. XIII).

In 1863 the State ceded land for railway purposes (No. XVIII) with jurisdiction thereon.

In 1869 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred (No. XIX) upon the Ruler of Maihar: and in 1878 he was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

Raghubir Singh died in 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jadubir Singh, who accepted an obligation to consult the Political Agent in all important matters connected with the State.

He died in 1910 and was succeeded by his younger brother Randhir Singh, who was murdered in December 1911, and was succeeded by his son the present Raja Brijnath Singh, born on the 22nd February 1896. During his minority the administration was carried on by a Dewan under the supervision of the Political Agent in Baghelkhand. Raja Brijnath Singh received ruling powers in 1917. In 1920 the Government of India decided that the Ruler of Maihar should be admitted as a Member of the Chamber of Princes. In March 1921 he was granted a Sanad (*see* Bundelkhand No. XXXVI) enhancing his powers to dispose of criminal cases.

The area of Maihar is 407 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 66,540; and the revenue about $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

The military forces consist (1926) of 14 Cavalry, 43 Infantry, 98 Armed Police and 10 Artillery men, with 8 serviceable and 3 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

4. SOHAWAL.

Sohawal was formerly a portion of Rewa territory, but about the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son Fateh Singh threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards the State became subordinate to Panna (*see* Bundelkhand), and was so entered in the Sanad granted to Raja Kishore Singh. But, for the same reasons that separate Sanads were granted to the Chiefs of Kothi and Unchahra on the British occupation of Bundelkhand, a Sanad (No. XX) was granted in 1809 to Rais Lal Aman Singh, the seventh Chief of Sohawal, confirming him in his State on his tendering a deed of allegiance. Aman Singh resigned the State to his eldest son Raghunath Singh. In 1830 Sohawal was taken under British administration to liquidate a private money claim preferred against the Chief, but three years later was restored to Aman Singh, his son Raghunath Singh having died in the interval. In 1840 Aman Singh made over the State to his second son, Sheo Singh, who in 1843 received a Sanad (No. XXI) recognising his succession. By improvidence and misrule the State became involved in debt, and in 1845 it was taken under British management at the Chief's own request.

The eldest son of Sheo Singh, Indrajit Singh, died in 1856, leaving a son Sher Jang Bahadur Singh, who succeeded his grandfather in 1865, and was entrusted with the management of his State in 1871.

In 1862 the Chief of Sohawal received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. XIII).

In 1863 the Chief ceded (No. XXII) lands for railway purposes, with full jurisdiction short of sovereign rights.

Sher Jang Bahadur Singh died in 1899, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh.

In 1911 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred (No. XXIII) on the Chief of Sohawal.

Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh died on the 16th February 1930 and was succeeded by his eldest son the present Raja Jogendra Bahadur Singh, born on the 9th July 1899.

The territories of the State lie in two distinct districts separated from each other by the State of Kothi; the northern portion is also intermixed with lands belonging to Panna.

The area of Sohawal is 213 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 38,078; and the revenue slightly over one lakh.

Lal Duniyapat was succeeded in the Chiefship by his son Lal Abdhut, who was in turn succeeded by his son Lal Ran Bahadur Singh.

In 1862 the Chief of Kothi received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. LV).

In 1863 the Chief agreed (No. XXV) to make over lands for railway purposes free of cost, and to surrender all transit duties on goods passing through his territory.

In 1878 the hereditary title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the Chief of Kothi (No. XXVI). Ran Bahadur Singh died in 1887, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhagwat Bahadur Singh, who died in 1895, and was succeeded by his eldest son Avadhendra Bahadur Singh. He died on the 7th August 1914 and was succeeded by his eldest son the present Raja Bahadur Sitaraman Pratap Bahadur Singh, born in 1892.

The area of Kothi is 169 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 20,087; and the revenue about Rs. 75,000.

The military forces of the State consist (1926) of 10 Cavalry, 17 Infantry, 20 Armed Police and 3 Artillery, with 29 serviceable and 4 unserviceable guns.

Under the terms of its Adoption Sanad, Kothi was subject to the payment of Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and a half year's net revenue on successions by adoption, up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

6. BARAUNDHA OR PATHARKACHHAR.

This family is very ancient. It belongs to the Raghubansi caste of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gauri Chand, a Chief of Baraundha who died in 1549. Under the rule of the Bundela Chiefs, the State seems to have been held under a Sanad from Hirde Sah. Mohan Singh was confirmed by the British Government in the territory which he held under the Bundelas and Ali Bahadur, and a Sanad (No. XXVII) was given to him in 1807. He died in 1827 without male issue, leaving a will in which the whole of his property was bequeathed to his nephew Sarabjit Singh. Although Sarabjit Singh was not formally adopted, Government recognised his succession to the exclusion of his two elder brothers.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. XIII).

In 1863 Sarabjit Singh ceded lands (No. XXVIII) for railway purposes, with jurisdiction thereon.

Durjan Singh and Hari Singh who, during the quarrels in the family of Chhatarsal, managed to maintain themselves in independent possession. Durjan Singh, dying childless, left his share to Chait Singh, son of Hari Singh, who was succeeded by his infant son Murat Singh, in the whole of the Jaso territory. Jaso, like the other Bundelkhand States, was conquered by Ali Bahadur, by whom Gopal Singh, a rebel servant of Chait Singh, was established in possession on condition of submission and allegiance. Gopal Singh took the infant Murat Singh into his protection.

In the arrangement made with Bakht Singh of Ajaigarh in 1807 the pargana of Kotra, in which Murat Singh's possessions lay, was included in the Ajaigarh territory. Murat Singh, however, refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Bakht Singh, and the peace of the country was disturbed by the quarrel. In 1813 the British Government decided in favour of the Raja of Ajaigarh, and directed the Agent in Bundelkhand to endeavour to persuade Murat Singh to acknowledge the Raja's supremacy, and pay his revenue of Rs. 2,500 a year through the British Government, if not direct, to the Raja. But Murat Singh would listen to no terms which involved a recognition of his subordination to Bakht Singh in any form. The inability of the Raja to coerce Murat Singh led to further enquiries into the claims of the latter. It was then clearly proved that, although the Jaso Jagir had never been actually separated from the territories originally ruled over by Jagat Raj, yet the authority of the Ajaigarh branch of the family over Jaso had never been more than nominal; that several influential Chiefs of Bundelkhand were in favour of the recognition of the claims of Murat Singh; and that, had the existence and claims of Murat Singh been known in 1807, his descent and rights would undoubtedly have ensured to him the separate recognition of his patrimonial possessions, according to the policy of the British Government in confirming possession as it stood at the time of Ali Bahadur's death. A separate Sanad (No. XXIX) was therefore conferred on Murat Singh in 1816, confirming him in the possession of Jaso independently of any subjection to Bakht Singh. At the same time it was considered unjust, under a new and more accurate view of the case, to insist on the cession by Bakht Singh, without compensation of what had been acknowledged by the British Government in 1807 to be his right. A remission of the quit-rent of Rs. 1,500 which the Raja of Ajaigarh claimed from Jaso, was therefore granted to Murat Singh. Bakht Singh from the amount of his annual tribute. In consideration of the injury done to Murat Singh by his former subordination to the Raja, Government resolved to bear the quit-rent of Rs. 1,500 from Jaso.

Murat Singh had two sons, the first, *the Raja of Jaso*, and the second, Isri Singh, succeeded him in the territory of Jaso.

as his successor. In 1911 he became afflicted with homicidal mania and was eventually sent for detention in the Lunatic Asylum at Nagpur, where he still remains. Meanwhile the Jagir was administered by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Political Agent. In recent years, Chaube Ganga Prasad, eldest son of the Jagirdar and born on the 13th November 1905, has been closely associated with the administration. In November 1925 the management of the Jagir was made over to him subject to certain restrictions, the removal of which is to be considered after a period of five years.

The area of Taraon is 16.5 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,390; and the revenue about Rs. 20,000.

(c) BHAI SAUNDA.

Bhaisaunda was the share of Nawal Kishor, who was succeeded by his son Acharju, who in turn was succeeded by his second son Tirath Prasad. Tirath Prasad died in 1885, and was succeeded by his eldest grandson Chhatarsal Prasad.

During the minority of Chhatarsal Prasad the Jagir was administered by a Kamdar under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The management was handed over to the Jagirdar in 1895. He died in January 1916 and was succeeded by his younger brother Bharat Prasad, who died in November 1916, when the Estate passed to the third brother, Chaube Govind Prasad, who was born in 1884.

The area of Bhaisaunda is 32 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,390; and the revenue about Rs. 20,000.

The military forces of the Estate consist (1926) of 32 Infantry and 4 Artillery men, with 1 serviceable gun.

(d) PAHRA.

Salig Ram wished to divide his share during his life among his three sons, but this sub-division of the Jagir of Pahra was not sanctioned by Government. Salig Ram died in 1843 and was succeeded by his son Ram Prasad. He was succeeded in 1855 by his nephew Makhsudan Prasad, who had been adopted from Taraon. On the succession of Makhsudan Prasad it was ruled that he had no right to alienate the revenues of the Estate beyond his own life. Makhsudan Prasad died in 1868, when he was succeeded by Chaube Radha Charan, who died on the 20th August 1930, and was succeeded by his grandson the present Jagirdar Chaube Laxmi Prasad, who was born in January 1907.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur State (now Great Indian Peninsula) Railway, compensation being awarded for the area acquired; and in 1888 he ceded (No. XXXVI) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

Frequent instances of robberies and other crimes have occurred within the British territory, the perpetrators of which issue from and take refuge within the Rewah territory ; and thereby not only escape the punishment due to their crimes, but continue to infest the Hon'ble Company's adjacent territory with impunity, keeping the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. With a view to suppress this evil, the Rajah hereby agrees to permit the troops or Police Officers of the British Government to pass into the Rewah territories for the pursuit and apprehension of all such offenders, and also to afford them, and to cause his officers and jaghiredars to afford them, every necessary assistance in discovering and apprehending the objects of their pursuit.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to consider those jaghiredars and others, residents of his country, who have been well-disposed towards the British Government, on the present occasion, as his friends ; and will not molest or retaliate upon them for the favourable disposition they may have shown. The friends of the British Government shall be his friends, and its enemies his enemies.

ARTICLE 8.

On the 2nd of May 1813, corresponding with the 17th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, an agreement for the mutual suspension of hostilities was concluded between Lalla Pertab Singh, on the part of the Rajah of Rewah, and Colonel Martindell, Commanding the British troops. A party of sepoy's escorting a cart of military stores appertaining to a detachment proceeding from the Singrownah Pass were on the 7th of May 1813, corresponding with the 22nd of Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, treacherously, and in direct violation of the above agreement, attacked by a large body of horse and foot near to the village of Sirtenee, and several sepoy's were killed and wounded, and the property plundered. The Rajah of Rewah having solemnly disavowed all knowledge or participation in the above atrocious act, hereby acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish the perpetrators of it in whatever manner and at whatever time it may please ; and the Rajah further agrees to afford every assistance and co-operation in the accomplishment of the above object that the British Government may require of him.

ARTICLE 9.

It is both just and equitable that the Rajah of Rewah should indemnify the British Government for the expense of the armament which has been equipped and marched into Rewah in consequence of his failure to perform the conditions of his former engagements. At the lowest estimation the extra expense of that armament costs the British Government the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eight Rupees per mensem, and the preparations having commenced some days before the 1st of April 1813, corresponding with the 15th of Chyete 1870 Sumbut, it is agreed by the British Government that the expense shall be

Jyte 1870 Sumbut, the Rajah of Rewah has engaged to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence, a news-writer or any other Agent on the part of the British Government, or the Agent in Bundelcund ; and Whereas the Rajah has by the 4th Article of the aforesaid Treaty engaged to allow a dawk to be established through his territory, by the Officers of the British Government in any direction which may be deemed necessary : The Rajah, in the true spirit and intent of those stipulations, engages to treat the news-writer or Agent of the British Government or of the Agent in Bundelcund with every mark of attention and consideration due to their relative rank and character, and also to allow a free passage through his territories to all hucarrahs, eosids, or other messengers, whom the officers of the British Government may, at any time, have occasion to employ, and to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same under the penalties and conditions prescribed with respect to the dawk. The Rajah further promises and engages to perform at all times those offices of friendship which are usual between allied States, and which may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the Treaty.

MINTO.

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

A. SETON.

Done at Fort William in Bengal, this Twenty-fifth day of June in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

J. MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

NO. III.

ENGAGEMENT taken from LALL ZUBBURDUST SING, Jaghiredar of CHOURHUT,
—1813.

Whereas in consequence of the opposition made by me to the establishment of the Honorable Company's dawk in my jaghire, it became stipulated in the 5th Article of the second Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, under date the 2nd June 1813, that the British Government should have the discretion of inflicting upon me an adequate punishment ; and Whereas in consequence of my having come into the British Camp on terms of unconditional obedience to the British Government and signed an engagement to the Superintendent of Political Affairs to surrender my lands and fort whenever required to the British Government, the British Government has been mercifully pleased to pardon my offences and to reinstate me in the enjoyment of my lands, on condition of my fulfilling all the objects of the alliance between the British and Rewah Governments as far as may lie in my power : I do

therefore hereby engage to exert myself to the utmost of my power to obstruct the approach of Pindaries or other predatory troops who may attempt to pass through my jurisdiction, to obey without scruple all requisitions that may be made to me by Officers of the British Government connected with the obstruction of predatory troops, with collecting materials for constructing cantonments, furnishing supplies to British troops, assisting and facilitating the progress of dawk hurrearabs, cossids, and messengers of every other description, and with seizing and delivering up criminals, whether such requisitions shall be made to me directly by Officers of the British Government, or through the Government of Rewah.

J. WAUCHOPE,
*Superintendent,
 Political Affairs in Bundelcund.*

No. IV.

THIRD TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the GOVERNMENT of REWAH,—1814.

Whereas by the 5th and 8th Articles of the second Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah on the 2nd June 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jeyth 1870 Sunbut, the British Government acquired the right to punish Lal Zubburdust Sing jaghiredar of Chourhut, and certain landholders in the Singrownah district for certain offences committed by them against the British Government; and as a necessary consequence of that right, the British Government acquired also the right to expel those persons from their possessions and to dispose of their proprietary right to their lands (the rights of sovereignty over their lands remaining, as heretofore, inviolate with the Rewah Government): That is to say, the British Government has acquired the power to transfer all the rights formerly enjoyed by those persons who have forfeited their possessions under the provisions of the 5th and 8th Articles of the Treaty aforesaid, to such new proprietors as it may please to select, the new proprietors agreeing to fulfil those duties of allegiance to the Rewah Government, to which their predecessors, who have been expelled, were subject; and Whereas it being an object with the Rewah Government to obtain the proprietary right in the lands forfeited by the persons above alluded to, and it being also the disinterested wish of the British Government to promote the interests of those who have shown their attachment to its cause in the course of the operations of the British troops in Rewah: The following arrangement has accordingly been agreed to for the mutual accommodation of both States:—

ARTICLE 1.

All the stipulations in the Treaties and Engagements heretofore concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah are hereby de-

clared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not altered nor affected by the following conditions contained in this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby transfers to the Government of Rewah from this date all proprietary right in the lands in the Singrownah district which it has lately acquired by the operation of the 8th Article of the second Treaty, dated 2nd June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut, with this reservation, that the Rewah Government shall not reinstate Ruchpal Sing in the lands of Suttenee formerly held by him, and that the Rewah Government shall be responsible for the good conduct of the persons whom it may place in the possession of the forfeited lands.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rewah Government hereby disclaims all right to levy from Lal Jugmohun Sing, jaghiredar of Simereeah, any portion of the penalty imposed upon the Rewah Government by the 9th Article of the Treaty of the 2nd June 1813, corresponding with the 19th of Jeyth 1870 Sumbut.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government being desirous that Lal Jugmohun Sing of Simereeah be guaranteed in the possession of the lands now held by him in jaghire, the Rewah Government hereby engages that the said Lal Jugmohun Sing shall remain in unmolested possession of the lands which he now occupies ; but without any change in his relation to the Rewah State.

ARTICLE 5.

By Article 7th of the Second Treaty, the Rewah Government engages not to molest those jaghiredars and others, residents of Rewah, who have been well disposed towards the British Government. Certain persons, who humanely succoured the British sepoys that were wounded at Suttenee in Bysakh 1870, and others who have given information respecting those who were concerned in the above outrage, as well as in the murder of a sepoy employed to protect the town of Raepore on the following day, having thereby exposed themselves to the resentment of all who were in any way implicated in those outrages, the Rewah Government hereby solemnly pledges itself to protect all those persons from suffering any injury or molestation whatever in consequence of such assistance rendered by them to the British cause.

ARTICLE 6.

Lal Zubberdust Sing, Jaghiredar of Chourhut, having voluntarily surrendered himself to the British Government on terms of unconditional submission, the British Government has been pleased to pardon his offence, and to restore him to the enjoyment of his possessions which he had forfeited by his former misconduct, on his executing an engagement never again to offend against the British

2.—The Political Agent knows the character of my Chief Minister, Rundmon Sing, and is willing with his assistance to render me all help.

3.—From the time the Political Agent assumes charge of the administration I will abstain from interference of every sort.

4.—I will issue no orders on State matters.

5.—It will rest with the Political Agent to maintain or dismiss any State servant, and I will do my best to support his authority.

6.—A suitable allowance will be regularly paid me to enable me to live with comfort and dignity.

7.—I shall reside at Govindghur, Rewah, Sutna, as heretofore.

MAHARAJAH BAHADOOR

RAGHOORAJA SINGH of *Rewah*, G.C.S.I.

GOVINDGHUR PALACE :

The 1st Feb. 1875.

No. VIII.

TRANSLATION of MEMORANDUM by the REWAH COUNCIL of SIRDARS respecting the UMARIA COAL and the proposed RAILWAY from KATNI to BILASPUR through UMARIA, etc.,—1883.

We, the Sirdars of the Council, came to Sutua this day, and the Superintendent of Rewah has informed us that the Government of India propose to open up the Umaria, Johilla and Sohagpur coal-fields, and to construct a railway from Katni to Bilaspur through the above-named places.

Having understood the intention of Government, we consider that the Rewah State should grant land for the construction of the line of railway, together with full jurisdiction thereon, according to the arrangements observed when the East Indian Railway line was constructed, that is to say, the land and jurisdiction should now be granted to Government by the State, and the State should arrange to compensate landholders.

As to the coal mines of Umaria, Johilla and Sohagpur, a contract is to be given to a company of capitalists for 99 years, and the agreement which may be entered into by Government on behalf of the Rewah State should be observed by this State.

The Superintendent of Rewah has explained to us that, without making a railway, the coal cannot be developed, and the greater the facility of means for conveying it, the greater will be the extent to which the coal mines will be worked,

No. XIV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT taken from THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, dated 17th October 1806, and signed by CAPTAIN BAILLIE, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in BUNDELCUND.

Whereas I, Doorjun Sing, having professed my cheerful and voluntary obedience and submission to the British Government, have been ranked among the well-wishers and adherents of the British Government; and, Whereas Captain John Baillie, Agent on the part of the Governor-General for the control of all the affairs of Bundelcund, having required from me an engagement comprehending certain Articles specified beneath, I have therefore signed and sealed this engagement and transmitted it to Captain Baillie, and I hereby engage never to deviate from it, and never to be guilty of any act that shall be at variance with the Articles contained in it.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders either in or out of the province of Bundelcund; to give no asylum to any of them in my jaghire; to prevent their families from residing in my jurisdiction; and to relinquish all correspondence with them. I also engage to commit no act of hostility against the adherents and servants of the British Government, and to neglect none of the duties of obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

In the event of the British troops ascending the Ghats, I agree to join them in person; and whenever any English gentlemen shall pass through my country on their route to or from Nagpore, I engage to conduct them to my frontier in safety.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my country, I engage to apprehend them and deliver them to the Officers of the British Government. If any persons on the part of the British Government come into my territory to seize them, I will not only not oppose such persons, but will co-operate with them in the apprehension of the fugitives.

ARTICLE 4.

I will not harbour thieves nor robbers in my country; and if any merchant or traveller belonging to the British Government be robbed or plundered in any of my villages, I agree to cause the zemindars of such village to restore the plundered property, or to apprehend and deliver up the thief or robber; and if any criminal who may have committed murder or any other offence within the British territory take refuge in my jurisdiction, I engage to seize and deliver him to the Officers of the British Government.

having undeviatingly served the British Government with zeal and fidelity from the time of its first occupying the province of Bundelcund ; and Whereas I formerly deputed my confidential vakeels to Captain John Baillie to solicit from the British Government a Sunnud for my lands, and having presented an obligation of allegiance comprising five Articles, I obtained a Sunnud under Captain Baillie's seal and signature ; and Whereas in consequence of the said Sunnud not having comprehended a detail of the names of the villages contained in my jaghire I have now solicited another Sunnud to contain a list of all the villages in my possession, and with a view to confirm my allegiance and fidelity to the British Government, I have also delivered this revised obligation of allegiance comprising nine Articles duly executed, to Mr. John Wanchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund ; and I do hereby promise and engage to adhere firmly to the provisions of this engagement and never to infringe nor deviate from them in any respect.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund ; to give them and their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents and dependants of the British Government, and, in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this province, in alliance with Government, entering into any dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages or on any other subject, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government, to solicit its adjustment of the dispute, and to abide implicitly by its decision. I further engage to take no revenge with my own hands in return for an injury ; nor to take any steps towards obtaining redress without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions in strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders, plunderers, and other malicious persons, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage by those passes into the British territories. And if any Chiefs or commanders of troops belonging to neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghats or of proceeding in another direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow. And so long as the British troops shall remain in

part, to devote himself to the amelioration and improvement of his lands, rendering the inhabitants contented and grateful by his management, and to enjoy the produce of his jaghire in the exercise of zeal and attachment to the British Government.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. II.

No. XVI.

TRANSLATION of the ENGAGEMENT taken from THAKOOR BISHEN SING,—1826.

I, Thakoor Bishen Sing, son of the late Thakoor Doorjun, jaghiredar of Myhere, in the Nerbudda and Saugor territories; Whereas formerly when the authority of the British Government was first established in the territories dependent on Bundelcund, my late father Thakoor Doorjun Sing deceased, having professed his obedience to the said Government, obtained from the Agent for Political Affairs a Sunnud confirming to him his jaghire; afterwards, at the request of my aforesaid father, an engagement of allegiance and submission under his hand and seal, comprising nine articles, was delivered to the Agent for Political Affairs and a Sunnud was granted under the hand and seal of the Governor-General, comprehending a detail of the villages contained in the ilakah of Myhere; and Whereas my father departed this life on the 23rd day of Phagoon in the Sumbut year 1882, having repeatedly during his lifetime solicited the permission of the British Government to make over his jaghire jointly to his two sons, namely, myself and my brother, which proposal being at variance with the usage established amongst the Chieftains of these provinces, and tending to create disorder in the ilakah of Myhere, was not assented to; but after the death of my father and the occurrence of disputes between myself and my brother, when the death of Thakoor Doorjun Sing and the circumstances of us his two sons were reported to Government by Mr. T. H. Maddock, Acting Agent of the Governor-General in these territories, the Government adverting to the constant desire and intention of the late Thakoor, who from paternal affection wished that a perfect equality should exist between us two brothers in the inheritance of his territory and effects, was pleased to direct that the town and fort of Myhere should be made over to Thakoor Bishen Sing, and that the remainder of the lands and property should be divided equally into two parts, and one of them granted to me and the other to my brother; and Whereas in conformity to the above arrangement I have received through Mr. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor-General aforesaid, possession of the town and fort of Myhere and of half the territory, and am to receive hereafter a Sunnud for the same from Government; with a view therefore to confirm my allegiance and fidelity to the British Government I have delivered to Mr. T. H. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor-General, this obligation; and I do hereby promise and engage to adhere firmly to the provisions contained in the five following Articles, and never on any account to infringe or deviate from them.

impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal officers in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab Ally Bahadoor the said village or villages were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct, and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste and Bahadur Sing of the Purnat sect have rebelled against the British Government, and have plundered and carried their outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing; I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebels shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer them to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said men shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize on and apprehend them; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent

Aman Sing as no longer necessary in the present circumstances), expressing his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government, and requesting a new Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him. Government, therefore, acknowledging the right of Lall Sheo Sing, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of those provinces, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule are hereby granted to the said Lall Sheo Sing, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Lall Sheo Sing and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah these villages shall be confirmed and not resumed.

The chowdrees, canoongoes, zemindars, and mukuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Lall Sheo Sing, and it is the duty of the said Lall Sheo Sing to render his ryots and zeminders happy and grateful by the just administration of his Government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of engagement.

ELLENBOROUGH,

Schedule of Villages granted to Lal Sheo Sing—217½ villages.

Tuppa Sohawal		50 villages.	
	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Sohawal	1	Ummodhaw	1
Chooraree and Muzreah*	1	Buchwai	1
Bhowur	1	Dhourera Khoord	1
Diloura Khoord and Muzrah	1	Oomurdhuree	1
Bhutgowah	1	Oorkee	1
Koorgowah	1	Hinota	1
Dhunkher Khoord and Buzrug †	2	Saris Tal	1
Lallpoor	1	Kurhaee	1
Koochee	1	Kurouree Chukbundee	1
Gurlugga and Gurlugee	2	Bhuggundee Lamtara	2
Reora and Diloura	2	Sohalah	1
Etowra	1	Moraha	1
Gorah	1	Rahotah	1
Rahtee	1	Karee and Burha	2
Mahadeva and Rungwa	2	Hummeerpore	1
Diloura Kullan	1	Mujhhoongawah	1
Dhawarree	1	Betoura	1
Soonbursa	1	Jhugra Jhugree	1
Balaita	1	Pantah	1
Dilouree	1		
Kurrewrah	1		
Purrounth	1		
Cheemraha	1		
		Total	48½

* Muzreah means hamlet.—P. W. B.

† Little and large.—P. W. B.

‡ Detailed list of villages only amount to 48. Discrepancy supposed to have arisen merely from writer's mistake. In Sunnud of 1809 Oorkee and Kurouree Chukbundee are entered as each having two villages, not one, which accounts for difference.—P. W. B.

	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Barrah	1	Hinota	1
Bhummourée	1	Sonbursa Deegur.	1
Pursaunjah Shahbazpoor	1	Kurkantee	1
Pursojah Khoord	1	Dhewut	1
Gurlaga	1	Kharura	1
Jumtar Seetul	1	Nuggur	1
Miswassee Khera	1	Urhah	1
Tootua	1	Kuehballah	1
Rewaree	1	Tihæe	1
Modah	1	Purewah Doneem	1
Sillaha	1	Jeetwar, Chilla, Paharee	3
Goorkhat	1	Bhadce, Tilnee, Sumrah	3
Lukhunwar	1	Purrewah, Jummue, Cawnpoor $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bahmoorha	1	Gulbul	1
Oomree	1	Amilpoor	1
Amirtee	1	Goorsanee	1
Jhcer	1	Saliah	1
Burraha	1	Purewah	1
Bitmah	1	Bhilllah	1
Sirwec Kullan and Khoord	2	Pepurha	1
Bichowriah	1	Bahmnakut	1
Borrah	1	Burkhera	1
Nugowra	1	Bulherah	1
Puehllele Kullan	1	Bheriah	1
Mujcar	1		
Shudah	1		
Doonaoh	1		
		Total	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
			—
Pudarak			22 villages.
Purwah	1	Sukrourah	1
Kullicah	1	Nippuniah	1
Missgowa	1	Hurdu	1
Mohar	1	Rajookhun	1
Hurdawah	1	Puttorah	1
Majein	1	Sonbursah Bhat Furoshaw	1
Soojawul	1	Purremiah	1
Burrendah	1	Ookah	1
Shersah	1	Pichlee	1
Aniehee	1		
Pursuddia	1		
Kchauj	1		
Deoree	1		
		Total	22
			—
		Total	217 $\frac{1}{2}$ villages.

No. XXII.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from the RAIS of SOHAWUL to SECOND POLITICAL ASSISTANT, NAGODE, dated the 31st August 1863.

(After acknowledging receipt of khut dated 31st July 1863, requesting the Chief to give the land required for the Railway.)

As the construction of the (Rail) road will be an advantage to the people, a general benefit, and a stimulus to the prosperity of the ilaka, I therefore willingly give as much land of my State as may be required for the Railway works in per-

petuity, with the entire jurisdiction thereof: nothing shall be done contrary to the following conditions :—

1st.—The land which may be required by Government for the Railway works and buildings is given in perpetuity, with its entire jurisdiction and authority.

All residents within the limits of that land, whether they be subjects of this State or of Government, shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the Railway officers and the Government authorities.

2nd.—All disputes between the officers, work-people, and servants of the Railway, and the subjects of this State who live outside the Railway bounds, shall be heard and settled by the Agency (Political) Officers.

No. XXIII.

SANAD granted to RAJA BHAGAT RAJ BAHADUR SINGH, RAJA of SOHAWAL,
—1911.

I hereby confer upon you the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DELHI ;
12th December 1911.

No. XXIV.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by LAUL
DHOONIAHPUT,—1810.

1st Request.

I hope that whatever may be said of me will not be believed without its being first ascertained.

Answer.

It is not customary with the British Government to believe what people say without enquiry into its truth.

2nd Request.

If any of my dependants or relations become disobedient, I hope my representation will be accepted.

Answer.

As you are in possession of your lands and are sole master, you can have no claim to our Government interfering to settle your country.

3rd Request.

If any of my relations disobey and should be dispossessed of any maafce money, etc., and should complain to your Government, I hope it will not be listened to.

Answer.

No complaints from your relations and servants will be attended to.

4th Request.

That a perpetual Sunnud of Nankar for eighty-two villages, my hereditary property, which I have mentioned to you, with all profits, etc., etc., be given to me.

Answer.

A Sunnud as requested will be given.

5th Request.

If any servant or mahajun should complain to you about any debts that may be due to them, I hope it will not be heard.

Answer.

No complaints for debts or revenue will be heard by the British Government.

6th Request.

If any of the Boondellah Chiefs or persons of your Government attack or plunder my country, it is hoped that you will remedy it.

Answer.

The proprietor must take care of his own lands. Persons of our Government have it not in their power to seize your lands; and if any should do any injury to your possession it will be adjusted upon complaint.

*7th Request.**Answer.*

That when your army may be going up the Ghâts, I may receive one month's notice; and that strict orders be given to the commanders not to allow their hercarrahs to take anything from my people; and that notice may be sent to me of what things they require, and I will do all in my power to procure them.

It is not customary for the people of our army to seize the effects of any persons; they will always pay a just price for the things they require and shall be supplied with.

*8th Request.**Answer.*

If any robbers, etc., of your Government territories or dependants should rob in my country, I hope, upon the proof of it, I shall recover the property for the benefit of the sufferer.

If you cause a thief to be apprehended in our territories by lodging information against him, he will be punished according to our laws, and if you point any thieves amongst our dependants or in their possessions, whatever may be proper will be done.

*9th Request.**Answer.*

That I may meet with the same respect and honor that the other Boondellah Chiefs meet with.

Of course.

*10th Request.**Answer.*

If any of my relations should wish to go anywhere for service, it will be consented to.

They are not forbidden to serve, but must not serve the enemies of Government, or in case they should, must quit them upon the orders of Government and not fight against our army.

*11th Request.**Answer.*

If any of my people should fly to you or your dependants' territories, I may have them returned.

If any stay under our Government, they will be tried by us, and if they should go to our dependants, it will be remedied.

*12th Request.**Answer.*

I shall commit no fault in settling the Ghâts, and if any should disobey, he will be punished, and if any party should stop the road, I hope your Government will send a force.

Upon representation it will be remedied.

17th August 1810, corresponding with 3rd Bhadoon, 1217 Fushie.

Dated

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented
by LAUL DHOONIAPUT.

Whereas I, Laul Dhooniaput, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the officer appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories ; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me : Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah, containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province ; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum, or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government ; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehals or villages, or from any other cause between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependence on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisal on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghâts which are situated in my possessions in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts by any of these passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances ; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property, descended to me these many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself, that after having received my Sunnud from the British Government I will not require or ask to be put in possession of any village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a stakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the Governor-General in Bundelcund; and if the British representative shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered in to the British Government, and I promise and bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles, and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Dated 16th August 1810, corresponding with 2nd Bhadoon, 1217 Fushie.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL DHOONIAPUT.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the pergunah of Kotee, in the zillah of Bundelcund, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Dhooniaput, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government; and having lately in person presented an Ikarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, and requesting that a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; he therefore enters into the present engagement, consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient time have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Dhooniaput, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Dhooniaput

and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikarnamah and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue.

The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mohaddams of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Lari Dhooniapat; and it is the duty of the said Lari Dhooniapat to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of Engagement.

After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sumud signed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sumud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Dated the 17th August 1810, corresponding with 3rd Bhadon, 1217 B.S.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 7th December 1810.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. V.

NO. XXV.

TRANSLATION of KAUT from RAIS of NOTES to POLITICAL ASSISTANT to
BURDWOOD, dated 12th Chait Soodi, Sumud 1919,—1863.

(After referring to the purport of zobocare dated 12th March 1863.)

I formerly gave the land in my Daka for the Railway work, and represented it to you.

Now, according to the injunction and purport of the zobocare, I am to carry out ready (to act).

As much land of my Daka as may be required for the Railway work I have to place along with the entire country (and Dakhnaut), and as many persons as are within the limits of that land will remain under the control of the officers and authorities. If any dispute occur between the subjects and the Railway authorities, I shall place the investigation and settlement of it under the Political Officer.

SANAD conferring the title of RAJA BAHADUR upon the CHIEF of KOTHI in
BAGHELKHAND,—1878.
In recognition of your loyalty, public spirit and benevolence, I hereby confer
upon you and your heirs and successors in the Chieftship of Kothi, the title of
“Raja Bahadur”.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 1st January 1878.
LYTTON,
Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops will have occasion to

of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree to

impede their progress, but to depute

them by the most convenient

and provisions so long as they

sions.

ARTI

If any of the subjects of the British

any of my villages I eng

Government immediate

days abscond and

principal officer in B

and to abide by whatever orders in

Regulations of the Government, and to take n

hend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if the

property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject

to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for

the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to

the officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer, or person

amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions, should

take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders

to the British Government and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

As the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government was pre-

pared from the schedule of the villages in my actual possession, which was presented

by me to the Agent to the Governor-General, if therefore it shall hereafter be ascer-

tained that any of the aforesaid villages had not been in my possession during the

Government of the late Nawab Ally Bahadur, but had been acquired by me since

the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to deliver up such village to the British

Government without any hesitation, and to offer no objections on the score of the

village being specified in my Sunnud.

Having deposited this Ikarnamah, comprising six Articles, among the records

of the British Government, I hereby bind myself invariably to observe the condi-

tions contained in the said Articles; and never to evade or omit the scrupulous

performance of any of them.

RAJAH MORUN SING.

“Whatever is written in the above Ikarnamah, I engage to fulfil.”

This 21st June 1807, equal to 1st of the month Assar 1214 Fushie, Banda

TRANSLATION of a SUNNAD granted to RAJAH MOHUN SING,—1807.

Be it known to all chowdries, kannoongoes, zemindars and mokaddums of the pergunnahs of Beer Chur and Nae, in the province of Bumdelcund; that Whereas Rajah Mohun Sing, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bumdelcund, having, from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company, invariably manifested his unremitted obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikramnah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising six Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the said Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the Rajah and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in the Rajah's possession, are hereby granted to the said Rajah; and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the Rajah and his successors, so long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the condition of the Ikramnah, and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government.

The chowdries, kannoongoes, zemindars and mokaddums of the said pergunnahs will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the Rajah; and it is the duty of the Rajah to render his ryots and zemindars happy and gratified by the just administration of his Government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government. This Sunnad, after obtaining the approbation of the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered valid, and shall then be exchanged for another Sunnad under the seal and signature of the Honorable the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 9th July 1807.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. VI.

NO. XXVIII.

TRANSLATION of KAUT from RAJA of BERONDA to POLITICAL ASSISTANT, BUNDELOUND,—(dated the 15th Sawun Buddi, Sunbut, 1920),—1863.

Your roobocaree, No. 1213, dated the 30th June, about giving land for the railway which passes through my State at Mouzah Rampoorah, has been received. As desired by you, I write that I have given to the British Government the land required for the railway, with the entire jurisdiction thereof.

Any persons living within the limits of the railway, whether the subjects of Government or of this State, shall be under the authority of the officers who may be appointed by Government to exercise authority within those limits, and any

cases of disputes between the residents of my Ilaka outside the railway limits and the persons residing within those limits shall be investigated and settled by the Political Officer.

On the ground I have given according to your former writing for the use of the railway there are no dwellings of my subjects near it, but outside of the railway limits there is a chowkey on the east side and Mouzah Rampoorah is on the west side.

not, become desirous of abandoning his former practices and of submitting to your Government, I request that negotiation with him be conducted through my mediation.

Article 3.

I request that no claim nor complaint on account of plunder committed by my people before the date of my submission be attended to by the British Government.

Answer.

No cognizance shall be taken of any crime or offence either on your own part or on that of any of your servants, which may have been committed before the date of your submission. Hereafter, however, it is indispensable that you enjoin your servants to refrain from any acts of violence or plunder, and no complaint against you shall be admitted without due investigation.

Answer.

With a view to the support of your rank and dignity, the same forms of respect which were observed towards you by the former Rajas of this province, shall continue to be observed by the officers of the British Government.

Answer.

No complaint preferred against you by any of your brothers or nephews shall be attended to.

I request that no complaint which may be preferred against me by any of my brothers or nephews or by any member of the family, whether a servant or not, be listened to by your Government.

Article 6.

Whatever terms may be agreed on with me, I request that they be considered as permanently binding and fixed for ever; and for my satisfaction on this point, I request both your own assurances and a ratification of them by the Government in Calcutta.

Answer.

So long as you continue firm and sincere in the duties of submission and allegiance to me British Government, no departure from the terms of your original agreement shall take place.

Therefore I have prepared and transmitted this *Ikarnamah*, signed and sealed by myself, and containing seven distinct Articles, to all and each of which Articles I hereby bind myself most strictly to adhere, and never to depart in the smallest degree from any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise never to aid nor abet the internal or external enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, nor to harbour or give refuge to any such persons in the fort of Calinger or its environs, nor in any of the villages subject to my authority; and I further engage not to permit the families or children of such persons to reside in any part of my possessions, and to abstain from all correspondence and intercourse with them. I bind myself never to enter into a dispute with any of the adherents or dependants of the British Government, nor in the smallest degree to violate any of the duties of obedience and of good faith.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to guard and defend all the passes through the Ghats, as far as my authority extends, and to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascending and descending the Ghats through those passes; and I further engage to protect the Honorable Company's possessions from all predatory incursions through any of the passes in question.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes dependent upon Calinger, I hereby promise not to oppose any obstacle or impediment to their progress, but on the contrary send along with them respectable and intelligent people in order to conduct them by the most convenient route.

ARTICLE 4.

Some of the villages above the Ghats, which have been conferred as *Nankar* on me, containing diamond mines, I hereby promise and engage* not to work nor interfere with any of the mines in question, excepting those which have been granted to me; and if at any future period the officers of the British Government be deputed to work those mines, I engage to deliver them over to the said officers, and to afford them every assistance and support in my power in the exercise of their duty.

ARTICLE 5.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages subject to my authority, I hereby promise and bind myself to seize and deliver over such person to the officers of the British Government; and if any person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend defaulters, I further engage not only not to oppose, but to assist him to the utmost of my power, in apprehending all such defaulters.

* This restriction was removed by order of Government.

information I may possess regarding their haunts to the officers of the British Government; and, if possible, I promise to scize and deliver them up to the British Government; and, to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the British Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the British Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in complete obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the officers of the British Government; and should any person be sent on the part of the British Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation and shall be issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE 8.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such villages responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder, or amenable to the British laws for any other crimes committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, or make the zemindar appear before the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas the villages of Paldeo, etc., which I have now obtained in jaghire have been heretofore subject to the jurisdiction of the British Laws and Regulations; if any decree or any suit shall have passed against any of the ryots or zemindars of the villages aforesaid, and the process to fulfil the execution of any such decree shall be issued through the Agent to the Governor-General for the time being, I hereby engage to obey and fulfil that officer's orders, and not to plead my exemption from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice in such case. I also engage to keep an authorised Agent with the Agent of the British Government.

deavour to promote his advantage. It also is proper and incumbent on the afore-said Chobey Deriao Sing to encourage and use his endeavours for the comfort and happiness of the zemindars and ryots, and to exert his best means to cultivate and render populous and productive his villages, and to enjoy the produce in good faith and loyalty towards the British Government.

Villages of Pergunnahs Bheltree and Koonhuss, etc.

Villages.		5
Paldeo	.	1
Belmal	.	1
Baghobey	.	1
Rhotahna	.	1
Rewtal	.	1
Sayer Nowah Gowah, Sth part.	.	1
included in the Sannud of Chobey Chuttersaul and his mother.		

Villages of Pergunnah Buryhur.

Villages.		5
Suzwar	.	1
Lallahpoor	.	1
Doorwah	.	1
Khurha	.	1
Burhowley	.	1

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

Villages.		4
Diah	.	1
Chundooarah	.	1
Saho, with diamond mine, one part of the Sth share	.	1
Doorgahpore, with diamond mines, except the Sannud of Rajah Kisshore Sing	.	1

A Sannud in similar terms was given to Pokur Pershad for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bheltree and Koonhuss.

Villages.		5
Gusbah Poorwah	.	1
Mozah Uckbairpore	.	1
Chuckenwande	.	1
Bagkella	.	1
Heerapore, in pergunnah Badousa	.	1

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

Villages.		2
Nuggawah, with diamond mine	.	1
Seho, Sth share, with diamond mine	.	1

Villages of Pergunnah Bhetree and Villages of the former jaghire exclusive

Terown
I
Puthalliah, with diamond mine.
I

2

A Sannud in similar terms was given to Newul Kishore and the relics of Bhurtjoo

Koonbuss. to the exchange.

Bungunapore	.	.	.
Daryanah	.	.	.
Kharas	.	.	.
Gauzeepore, with diamond mine	.	.	.

T GIMHS

—: នេះ

Koonhuss.
to the exchange.

Pataamah	.	.	.	.	.	1
Selbo, with diamond mine, one part of the 8th share						1

Sundud of Chobey Chuttersaul,
400 beeche of land

Munatoll, except one-third, which is inserted in the Sundd

Q

perpetuity, generation after generation, for ever, as Nankar, by the British Government. (The remainder is in the same term as the Sunnud of Deriao Sing.)

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.		Garden and lands belonging to it in the village of Turhillee, in Pergunnah Calinger, included in the former jaghire now exchanged.	
Villages.		In garden	
Komptah :	1	Land known by the name of	24
Ragowlah :	1	Cutchira, Gutchee, and Buggah .	26
	2		50

No. XXXIV.

SUNNUD to CHOBEY NEWUL KISHORE, dated the 11th January 1817.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, and zemindars of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in the zillah of Bundelcund; that Whereas on the occasion of the surrender of the fortress of Calinger to the officers of the British Government, an engagement was entered into, in which it was stipulated that Chohey Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurt Jee Chohey, proprietors of two shares out of eight shares of the former jaghire of Calinger, for which a Sunnud was granted in the name of Chohey Deriao Sing, the late killadar of Calinger, should receive from the British Government an equivalent for whatever portion of their shares of the said lands and villages should be transferred to the British Government; and the said Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurt Jee Chohey having selected the villages of Blysonit and six other villages situated in the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in this district, in lieu of such of their original lands as were transferred to the British Government, and they having further agreed to hold their shares under one and a joint Sunnud, a joint Sunnud was accordingly granted to them, under date the 4th of July 1812, assigning to them and their heirs and successors in perpetuity, the following villages, namely, Blysonit, Buggampore, Burtwara, Benher, Mucktee, Barach, and Thuree, seven villages in the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, and Koharee, Ghazepore with its diamond mines, Roypane with its diamond mines, and one-fourth share of Scho with its diamond mines—four villages belonging to their original jaghire were retained by them; and Whereas differences have arisen between the said Chohey Newul Kishore and widow of Bhurt Jee Chohey, in consequence of which the said widow has solicited to be put in possession of her own share to be held separately from Chohey Newul Kishore; and Whereas the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to comply with the request of the said widow and has directed that the villages specified underneath shall hence forth form the separate share of Chohey Newul Kishore, that division being founded

NO. XXXV.

TARAOON LETTER, dated 3rd January 1889.

After compliments.—I have received your orders, dated 10th December 1888, on the subject of the cession of Criminal and Civil powers to Government in lands which have come under the Jhansi-Manakpur Railway in this ilaka. In reply I beg to state that I have no objection to Government exercising powers within the Railway lands, that is, lands included in Railway boundary and enclosed within wire-fencing and I agree and consent to the cession.

NO. XXXVI.

PAHRA LETTER, dated 3rd October 1888.

After compliments.—I have received the (Agency) Robkar, dated 15th September 1888, on the subject of the cession of the powers to hear Criminal and Civil cases on lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway (in Pahra). I gladly agree to cede powers within the line of the above Railway.

them Parvatus promising to pay the amount of the contribution in perpetuity.

In 1921, on the separation of the Jawahar constituency from the Central India Agency, it was decided that the States should be divided into two, holding their holding from Jawahar, whose hold lands or revenue came from the States shown against their names, should in regard to their Jawahar holdings deal with the Jawahar Agency, and for the others with the Agencies entered against their names:-

[illegible]

in part payment for the contingent, ceased: and some other arrangement became necessary. A loan of eighty lakhs of rupees at 5 per cent. was taken from Baiza Bai; but, as this arrangement proved inconvenient, the loan was paid off, and in 1830 the funds allotted for the payment of the contingent stood as follows:—

Rs.	
Allowance of Baiza Bai from the British Government .	2,00,000
Kotah tribute	1,06,118
Kotris tribute	10,998
Jodhpur tribute	1,04,004
Ratlam and Sailana tribute	1,21,380
Revenues of Garhakota	35,000
Revenues of Malhon in Saugor	20,000
Revenues of Yawal, Chopra, etc., in Khandesh	90,000
Total	6,87,500

The total was still less than the cost of the contingent, which was Rs. 7,09,224.

When Baiza Bai fled from Gwalior, the revenues of her jagir were no longer available for the payment of the contingent, and a corresponding reduction of the force became necessary. But this was no sooner resolved on than the Darbar demanded that the revenues of the Khandesh and Saugor districts, which had formed part of the territories restored to Scindia under the 6th article of the Treaty of Sarji Ajyangaon, should be given back; that only the tributes from the Rajput States, amounting to Rs. 3,42,500, should be retained; and that the contingent should be still further reduced to correspond with this diminution of the funds. By the Treaty of 1820 it was optional with the British Government, on the extinction of the debt, either to restore these districts, to pay rent for them, or to give other lands in exchange.

It was finally arranged that, besides receiving the Rajput tributes, the British Government should retain the management of the districts of Garhakota and Malhon in Saugor; that the Khandesh districts should be restored to Scindia; and that in lieu of them Scindia should pay a sum of Rs. 66,926-8 a year, which was equivalent to their net revenues. No written engagement was concluded, but the contingent was reorganised in accordance with this arrangement: and Scindia promised to take measures for the proper management of the country and to respect the settlements which the British Government had made with the Bhils.

The Court of Directors, however, were of opinion that the restoration of the districts was not required by the terms of the engagement of 1820: that Scindia was not likely to respect the Bhil settlements; and that there was danger of the country relapsing into anarchy by its transfer to Scindia's government. They therefore desired that measures should be taken for obtaining the retrocession of the districts to the British Govern-

He died during the negotiations for the exchange: and the lands, the value of which had been excluded from the estimated value of Shujawalpur, were continued to his family, and Scindia was required to abstain from any arbitrary measure of resumption. Questions of succession to this jagir are usually decided by the British Government and the decision communicated to Scindia.

The Agreement of 1823 was in a manner forced on the Dabbar, who long continued to urge their right to the restoration of the districts (other than Deori) placed by them under British management. In 1837 it was decided that the arrangement was not revocable at the will of the Gwalior Dabbar, and that the districts could not be relinquished without disappoining the expectations of their people and causing danger to the general tranquillity and to the freedom of commercial intercourse with Bombay. The districts were eventually ceded in full sovereignty to the British Government under the Treaty of 1860 (No. XII).

The rule of Jankuji Scindia was very weak. Although Baiza Bai* had no strong party within Gwalior territories, she did not cease to intrigue and to use for this purpose a sum of Rs. 37,00,000, deposited in the Benares treasury, which, by the arbitration of the British Government, acquiesced in by Scindia, had been declared to be her private property. The Marna Sahib, the Maharaja's maternal uncle, occupied the post of minister during the greater part of his rule; but the court was a constant scene of feuds and struggles for power among the nobles, while the army was in a chronic state of mutiny. The weakness of the internal government prepared the way for the hostilities with the British Government which broke out shortly after the Maharaja's death, and resulted in an entire change of British policy towards the Gwalior State.

Jankuji Scindia died in 1843. He had no children, and had expressed no wish regarding the succession, although repeatedly and earnestly urged by the Resident to do so. Tara Rani, the Maharaja's widow, a girl twelve years of age, adopted, with the concurrence of the Chiefs of the State and the army, Bhagirat Rao, a boy of about eight years, son of Hanwant Rao, usually called Babaji Scindia. He was the nearest relative, though a very distant one, of the late Maharaja, and the adoption was recognised by the British Government. On his accession he assumed the title of Ali Jah Jayaji Rao Scindia: and the Marna Sahib, who appeared to possess the greatest influence and was attached to British interests, was chosen by the Chiefs of Gwalior as Regent. His selection was reported to give universal satisfaction to the troops and people; and he was accordingly recognised by the British Government as the responsible head of the State during the minority, and was assured of support. For three months affairs went on smoothly; but palace intrigues were

* Baiza Bai was eventually permitted to return to Gwalior, where she died in 1863.

except in cases where the property was of special value. Jurisdiction over all persons residing within railway limits was to rest with the railway authorities; but disputes between railway servants and Gwalior subjects were to be referred to the Agent to the Governor-General. On the transfer of Nimar to the British Government in 1861, compensation to the amount of Rs. 5,098 was paid by Government on account of land taken up by the railway. In 1864 the Alaharaja agreed (No. XV) to cede to the British Government, in full sovereignty, such land as might be required for either of the then proposed lines of railway from Indore to the valley of the Narbada and Baroda, and also to exempt from transit duties all through traffic by the lines in question. He subsequently preferred a request that all the concessions, regarding the treatment of offences and offenders within railway limits, which had been accorded to Holkar (*see* Vol. IV, Indore No. VI) in the case of a similar grant of lands for railway purposes, might also be extended to him: and this was agreed to.

In 1856 the Alaharaja, being anxious to have his army under his immediate control, had withdrawn his troops on provincial service, amounting to 4,000 cavalry, 1,500 infantry and 12 guns, and proposed to entertain in their place a body of 3,000 Nijibs who should be formed into three police corps: one to be stationed in Malwa, another in the Chambal district, and the third in Isagarh and the Bundelkhand frontier. This proposal had been sanctioned by Government on the understanding that the Nijibs were to constitute a police and not a military force. In process of time they came to be regularly drilled soldiers: and in 1866 the Alaharaja urged that the Nijib battalions should be organised on the same *quasi-military* footing as were British police battalions at the time of the enlistment of these men. He also asked that article 9 of the Treaty of 1860 might be modified, so as to admit of their being added to the regular strength of his army. The request was negatived as being contrary to treaty and opposed to the conditions on which the Alaharaja had been allowed to raise the Nijib battalions. The Alaharaja accordingly re-organised them on the footing of police.

In 1866 Scindia preferred a claim that the titles of holders of rent-free estates, in those portions of the assigned district of Bhandar which became British territory under the operation of article 7 of the Treaty of 1860, should be confirmed in perpetuity by the issue of Sanads from the British Government under the terms of article 3. The Maharaja was informed that the terms of clause 4 of article 3 were not intended to apply to any portion of the assigned districts restored to him under the territorial exchanges provided for therein, and that he was free to deal with them as he pleased; but that he must faithfully carry out the terms of that clause in respect of the landowners enjoying special rights in the British lands transferred to him, as would be done in respect of

both was made over to the Indian Midland Railway Company by Agreements (Nos. XXVIII and XXIX) concluded in 1896. Full civil and criminal jurisdiction over these lines was ceded by the Darbar, but no formal agreement on this point was drawn up.

In 1894 the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company contemplated the construction of the Ujjain-Ratlam Railway and its extension to Delhi; and the Gwalior Darbar applied for permission to construct the line from Ujjain to Nagda. The Government of India had decided that the line should be constructed as an imperial railway, but, in deference to the wishes of the Maharaja, they acceded to the Darbar's request to own and pay for the railway, on the understanding that it should be constructed and worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. The Darbar ceded land for, and full civil and criminal jurisdiction* over, the line between Ujjain, Nagda and Ratlam; but no formal agreement was executed. The working of the Ujjain-Nagda section of the Ujjain-Ratlam Railway was handed over by the Gwalior Darbar to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company under an Agreement (No. XXX) concluded in 1896. The Schedules to this Agreement were revised in 1903; and additions and alterations to the Agreement were made in 1915, 1919 and 1921.

In 1896 the cantonment of Sipri, with all its buildings, was made over to the Gwalior Darbar at a valuation of Rs. 50,000. In November of the same year the Estates of Raghunagar, Paton, Garha (Jannar), Umri, Bhadaura, Dharnaoda, Sirsi, and the Chhabra pargana of the Tonk State, and the Bajrangarh district of the Gwalior State, formerly under the political control of the Officer Commanding the Central India Horse at Guna, were transferred to the charge of the Resident at Gwalior.

In the same year Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia placed his Transport Corps at the disposal of the Government of India for service on the North-West Frontier.

In 1898 British Currency was introduced in the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants. Imperial rupees are now current throughout the State; but the State still maintains a mint, and retains the right of coinage.

In the same year a fresh Postal Convention (No. XXXI) was concluded.

The extension of the Bina-Guna Railway to Baran had been sanctioned by the Government of India in 1896, the line running through the territories of the Gwalior and Tonk States. The Gwalior portion of the line was constructed at the cost of the Gwalior Darbar, while the

* Letter from the Chief Secretary, Gwalior Darbar, to the Resident at Gwalior, No. 600-R., dated the 28th February, 1895.

Ghahbra section, which lies in Tonk territory, was constructed from funds advanced by the Maharaja of Gwalior to the Nawab of Tonk. The line was opened for public traffic in 1899, in which year full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind were ceded by the Gwalior Darbar over the lands in that State which were, or might thereafter be, occupied by the line (No. XX.XII). The line was worked by the Indian Midland Railway with whom Agreements were concluded by the Darbars of Gwalior (No. XX.XIII) and Tonk (*see* Vol. III).

In 1900 the Maharaja placed at the disposal of the British Government 300 trained artillery horses for service in South Africa. In the same year an Agreement (No. XX.XIV) was concluded, providing for the effective control and discipline of the Imperial Service Troops, maintained by the State, when serving beyond its frontier.

In September 1900 the Maharaja proceeded on field service to China. He subsequently placed at the disposal of the British Government a fully equipped Hospital Ship for the use of the sick and wounded of the China expeditionary forces, at an initial cost of 20 lakhs of rupees.

In 1897 the construction within the Gwalior State of two sections of the Gwalior Light Railway on the 2-foot gauge, one from Gwalior to Sipri and the other from Gwalior to Bhind, was sanctioned by the Government of India at the cost of the Gwalior Darbar. The question of jurisdiction over these lines is left in the hands of the Darbar so long as the lines remain isolated, but the Darbar have agreed to its cession in the event of its assumption by the British Government becoming necessary. The lines were worked by the Indian Midland Railway under an Agreement (No. XX.XV) concluded in October 1900.

In 1901 sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the extension of the Gwalior Light Railway from Gwalior to Sabalgarh, on the same condition as that which applied to the line already opened; namely, that jurisdiction over the line should be retained by the Darbar so long as the line remained isolated, but that the Darbar should cede the jurisdiction, etc., whenever its assumption by the Government of India might become necessary. In 1904 an Agreement (No. XX.XVI) was concluded with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (with which the Indian Midland Railway had been amalgamated) for the working of the Gwalior Light Railway, including the Sabalgarh extension. In the same year the Darbar obtained sanction to the further extension of the line from Sabalgarh to Sheopur. In 1913 the Darbar took over the working of the whole of the Gwalior Light Railway.

In 1904 the Government of India accepted an offer by the Maharaja to increase his Imperial Service Troops by the addition of a regiment of cavalry, two battalions of infantry and a transport corps.

7. BICHHRAWAD No. 2.*

The Thakur of Bichhrawad No. 2 receives (No. LXIII) a tanka of Rs. 430 direct from Scindia.

Nawal Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated. His grandson Dhaukal Singh died in 1873 and was succeeded by his grandson Ratan Singh. He died in 1899 and was succeeded by the present Thakur Nagji or Nag Singh.

8. BILAUDA.†

The Thakur of Bilauda receives, direct from the Darbars concerned, the following tankas:—

Rs. a.		Total Rs.	
From Scindia (see note to No. LXI)	2,824 0 (Hali)	.	.
From Holkar † (No. LXIV)	832 8 (Hali)	.	.
		3,656 8	

Sawant Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated. Samrat Singh, who succeeded in 1878, died in 1917 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Dule Singh.

9. DABRI.‡

The Thakur of Dabri receives (see note to No. LIX) Rs. 180 from Scindia on Ujjain and Panbhar.

Anup Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his son Lal Singh, and he by his nephew Bharon Singh, who died in 1882 and was succeeded by his son Deo Singh. He died in 1883 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Parbat Singh.

10. DARIA-KHERI.¶

The Thakur receives the following tankas under a settlement made by the British Government in 1819:—

From Scindia (No. LXV)	Rs. 2,900 (2,500 Bundi and 400 Ujjain Hali)
From Scindia (see note to No. LXXV)	180 (Ujjain Hali).
From Dewas (No. LXVI)	200 (Ujjain and Indore Hali).
From Bhopal (No. LXVII)	1,200 (Bhopali).
Total Rs.	4,480

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 36 of Schedule No. II.
 † Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 37 and 40 of Schedule No. II.
 ‡ The amount given by Malcolm is Rs. 1,000.
 § Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 26 of Schedule No. II.
 || Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 9 of Schedule No. II.

The title of Chand Singh to the tanka of Rs. 600 a year, received by his predecessor Raghunath Singh, was questioned by Holkar on the ground that the tanka was a stipendiary service allowance; but Government decided that there was nothing in the sanad to Subhag Singh to justify that view and that, in pursuance of its general policy in respect to all guaranteed holdings, Government must be the judge whether the circumstances of any case allowed of forfeiture.

Chand Singh also held under an agreement (*see* third note to No. LXVIII), mediated in 1831 and guaranteed by the British Government, the village of Sadan-Kheri in Shujawalpur (Gwalior), on a quit-rent of Rs. 175, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent., or Rs. 3-8-0, on the transfer of the pargana to Scindia. Since 1898, however, Sadan-Kheri has been treated as a separate Jagir and is no longer held by the Thakur of Dhabla-Dhir.

A tanka of Rs. 800 (No. LXXVI) was formerly paid to the family of Subhag Singh. This agreement, which is signed by the British authorities, also recognises the grant of Kankar-Kheri to the family of Lal Chand Singh died in 1907 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Ishwari Singh, who received the personal title of Rao Bahadur in 1913.

The area of Dhabla-Dhir and Kankar-Kheri is 7,937 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,481; and the revenue Rs. 4,438.

14. DHARNAODA.

(*See* under 35. Raghugarh.)

15. DUGRI.

(*See* under 18. Jabria-Bhil.)

16. GARHA.

(*See* under 35. Raghugarh.)

17. HIRAPUR.

(For account *see* Vol. IV, Central India Agency.)

18. JABRIA-BHIL.

THE PINDARA JAGIRS.

On the settlement of Malwa, Rajan Khan, foster brother of Chitu the notorious Pindari, was allowed to settle at Gorakhpur on an annual pension of Sonat Rs. 3,600. A few years afterwards he was allowed to return

(iv) *PIPLANAGAR*.

Piplianagar went to *Alakhdaun Bakhsh* and *Rahim Bakhsh*. *Alakhdaun Bakhsh* died in 1892 and his son *Raja Mian* succeeded to his share of the Estate. *Raja Mian* died in 1893 and was succeeded by his son *Yusuf Muhammad Khan*, who had already succeeded to the *Jabaria-Bhil Jagir*. *Rahim Bakhsh* died in 1901 and was succeeded by his son *Masum Bakhsh*, who died in 1903, and was succeeded by his son the present *Mian Sultan Muhammad Khan*.
 The area of *Piplianagar* is 640 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 675, and the revenue Rs. 809.

19. *JAMNIA*.

(For account see Vol. IV, Southern States of Central India.)

20. *JAWASIA*.

(For account see Vol. IV, *Malwa*.)

21. *KALUKHERA*.*

The *Thakur* of *Kalukhera* receives the following tankas:—

Rs.	
From Scindia (see note to No. I.XI)	2,776
From Holkar † (No. I.XXX)	260
From Holkar † (No. I.XXXI)	225
Total Rs.	3,261

The *Thakur* receives the tankas from *Scindia* and *Holkar* direct. The *Thakur* also holds (No. I.XXXII) the villages of *Kalukhera*, *Borkhera*, *Barkheri* and *Barot* in *Panbhar* under *Scindia*, for which he pays Rs. 825 yearly to the *Gwalior Darbar*.

Rao Ratan Singh was the *Thakur* when the settlement was mediated. His nephew *Uned Singh*, who succeeded him in 1843, died in 1893, and was succeeded by *Bijay Singh*, who died in 1896, and was succeeded by his brother *Kishen Singh*. *Holkar's* claim to levy *nazarana* on *Kishen Singh's* succession was disallowed by the Government of India. He died in 1924 and was succeeded by his son the present *Rao Nahar Singh*. The area of *Kalukhera* is 4,600 acres; the population according to the Census of 1921, 971; and the revenue Rs. 4,500.

* *Malcolm's "Malwa,"* Nos. 28 and 48 of Schedule No. II, and 42 of Schedule No. III.
 † These parwanas show only Rs. 485 as paid by *Holkar*. The amount given by *Malcolm* is Rs. 1,150.

Narwar.

28. NARWAR.*

The Thakur of Narwar receives direct from the Darbars concerned the following tankas:—

Rs. a.	
From Scindia (see note to No. LXI)	1,400 0
From Holkar (No. XCI)	250 0
From Holkar (No. XCII)	60 0
From Dewas (see note to No. LVI)	2,551 2
Total Rs.	4,261 2

The conditions are the same as in the Jawasia sanads (see Vol. IV, Malwa.)

Besides the above tankas the Thakur holds in quit-rent tenure (No. XCII) the villages of Narwar, Machakhari and Gumri under Scindia, for which he pays Rs. 7,000 a year.

Achal Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was made. He was succeeded by Itanir Singh, and he by his son Raghunath Singh, in 1882. He died in 1899, and was succeeded by his brother, Man Singh, who died in 1919 and was succeeded by his son the present Rao Madho Singh.

At the time of Man Singh's succession the Gwalior Darbar raised the question of the Thakur's right to the villages of Narwar, Gumri and Machakhari, on the ground that the parwana, with which Captain Bothwick, Political Agent in Mehidpur, forwarded in 1830, to Thakur Tachman Singh and his son Itanir Singh, the patta granted for these villages, did not amount to a guarantee; and that the patta itself was merely a lease for the lives for the grantees. The Government of India decided that the villages should be considered as guaranteed.

The area of Narwar is 10,240 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,065; and the revenue about Rs. 17,500.

29. NAVGAON.†

The Thakur receives (see note to No. LXI) a tanka of Rs. 114 from Scindia.

Bharat Singh was Thakur when the settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by his son Zalim Singh, who died in 1901, and was succeeded by his son Onkar Singh, who died in 1920 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Bapu Singh.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 29 and 39 of Schedule No. II.
† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 32 of Schedule No. II.

Piplia.

1859 had the effect of preserving the British guarantee; and accordingly determined that, in the particular case, as the succession was one of direct descent and the legitimacy of Gajendra Singh was not in dispute, the Maharaja was not entitled, as of right, to be consulted. It was at the same time intimated that, with this understanding, the Government of India would not object to the attendance of a Darbar official at the ceremony of installation.

Gajendra Singh died in 1898 and was succeeded by his elder son Mahindra Singh. He died in 1927, and was succeeded by his infant son, the present Raja Ganga Singh. The Estate is managed by the Gwalior State Court of Wards.

The area of Paron is 72,320 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 7,088; and the revenue Rs. 21,200.

32. PATHARIA.

In 1839 Bhim Singh, brother of Zalim Singh of Karandia, obtained the village of Patharia in the pargana of Unchard from Sambhaji Rao Angria on a quit-rent of Rs. 701 (No. XCVII). The Thakur is bound to render service and to pay the quit-rent in two instalments. Raghunath Singh, who succeeded his father Onkar Singh in 1884, died in 1900 and was succeeded by his adopted son the present Thakur Rai Singh.

This Thakur also receives a tankha (No. XCVI) of Rs. 66-8 from Holkar.

The area of Patharia is 22,297 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 465; and the revenue Rs. 1,734.

33. PIPLIA.

The Piplia Thakur receives direct from the Darbars concerned, the following tankas :—

Rs.	From Scindia (see note to No. LXIII).	Holkar * (No. XCVIII)	" " (No. XCIX)	" " (No. C)	Total Rs.
2,400	2,796
60	211
125	125

Partab Singh was the Thakur with whom the original settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by Hate Singh, and he by Onkar Singh, who died in 1879 and was succeeded by his son Achal Singh. He died in 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Pratap Singh, who died in 1920 and was succeeded by his brother, the present Thakur Madan Singh.

* These parwanas give only Rs. 396 as payable by Holkar. The amount given in Malcolm is Rs. 960.

Raghuwarh.

The area of Garha is 82,560 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 10,008; and the revenue Rs. 33,130.

(i) DHAMNADA.

Chhatarsal also received a Sanad (No. CII), to which the one granted to the Garha Chief was similar, by which he was given 32 villages yielding Rs. 9,000 and the right to certain collections specified in the Sanad. Chhatarsal was succeeded by Mangal Singh, and he by Bharat Singh, who died in 1877 and was succeeded by his son, Bhim Singh. In 1896 the Thakur ceded land for the Guna-Baran Railway free of compensation.

Bhim Singh died in 1925 and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Thakur Bhupendra Singh, during whose minority the Estate is managed by a Superintendent under the Gwalior State Court of Wards. The area of Dhamnada is 35,200 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,950; and the revenue about Rs. 12,000.

(ii) RAGHUWARH.

A sanad similar to the two last mentioned (No. CII) was offered to Ajit Singh on condition that he abstained from plundering, and paid up the arrears of debt which he owed to the Gwalior Darbar; but he showed himself so faithless, and advanced claims so impracticable that negotiations with him were suspended, and it was contemplated at one time to employ the Gwalior Contingent to reduce him to submission. The villages comprising the Estate are not held under any sanad but merely on the strength of the original Agreement (No. CI).

In 1857 Ajit Singh was succeeded by Jaimandal Singh. In 1896 the Raja of Raghuwarh ceded, free of cost, land for the Guna-Bina Railway.

Jaimandal Singh died in 1900, leaving a son, Bikramajit Singh who, as he was considered unfit to rule the Estate, was set aside. He was, however, allowed to adopt Madrup Singh, a near relative, as his son to succeed Jaimandal Singh. Bikramajit Singh died in 1905. Madrup Singh, who assumed the name of Bahadur Singh after his adoption, was installed in 1904. He became insane and was removed from his holding in 1918. During the minority of his son the present Raja Balbhadra Singh, the Estate has been placed under the Gwalior State Court of Wards.

The area of Raghuwarh is 151,680 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 18,276; and the revenue Rs. 60,400.

Sheogarah.

38. SARWAN.

Gopal Singh,* Thakur of Sarwan, originally held of Lachman Singh, Jagirdar of Soukhera, 455 bighas of land in inam for service, and another village (Baraila) for which was paid a tanka of Rs. 500. Lachman Singh wished to resume the village and the bighas of land, as there was no service required to be performed; it was accordingly settled in 1820 (No. CVIII) that Gopal Singh should pay Rs. 500 for the village and Rs. 200 for the land, also a batta of 12½ per cent on the above amount.

Gopal Singh† also held in perpetual jagir Sakatkeri‡ (No. CIX) from the Jagirdar of Mandawar, for services rendered, paying an annual tribute of Rs. 500. The arrangement was that Gopal Singh should render military service, when required, for this jagir. Eventually it was agreed that, in lieu of this service, he should pay the Jagirdar an additional annual tribute of Rs. 300, or Rs. 800 in all.

Man Singh, son of Gopal Singh, died in 1887, and was succeeded by his son Amar Singh, who died in 1902 and was succeeded by Raghunath Singh. He died in 1921 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Mahinder Singh.

Mutation of Thakur Mahinder Singh's name in respect of village Baraila and 455 bighas of land in Manza Ranigaon was sanctioned by the Gwalior Darbar in 1925, subject to the condition that the tanka of Rs. 300 per annum paid by the Thakur to the Jagirdar of Soukhera would be paid to the Gwalior Darbar in future. The Darbar undertook to grant a cash muafi of Rs. 300 per annum to the Jagirdar of Soukhera.

In 1909 the claims of Ratlam, Jaora and Piproda to the Agent to the Government were rejected by the Agent to the Government. Ratlam was held that the lands belonged to Sarwan under the same title.

The area of Sarwan is 71 square miles; the population in the Census of 1921, 5,545; and the revenue Rs. 11,200.

39. SHEOGARH.

The Sheogarah Thakur receives, direct from the following tankas:—

From Seindia (see note to No. CX)
Holkari (No. CX)

* Malcolms' Gazette,
† Malcolms' Gazette,
‡ See Vol. I, p. 11.

pay into the Gwalior treasury the remaining one-fourth, and honestly discharge the duties entrusted to him by reducing the Girsias and others to obedience. In 1838 a fresh Sanad (No. CXII) was granted to Dewan Hindū Singh of Sirsī by Rankuji Rao Seindia, by which the payment of one-fourth of the revenue of the district to the Dabbar was remitted with certain conditions, and the Dewan agreed to provide thirty sowars and seventy footmen, when required, without pay for the first three months; but the Dabbar afterwards dispensed with the fulfilment of this condition. In 1910, however, the Dabbar revived the question of the supply of sowars and footmen on their requisition; but the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India advised them to leave matters as they were, unless and until the contingency contemplated arose—the need for aid in suppressing local disturbances. At the same time the Dabbar claimed one-fourth of the revenue of the Estate; and in this respect he held that the claim was justified by the Sanad of 1837, and decided that, with effect from 1910-11, the Dabbar should receive a fourth share of the revenue of the Estate when it exceeds Rs. 4,000 a year.

Hindu Singh was succeeded by Bikhramaji, who died in 1872, when the succession of his son Bijai Bahadur was recognised. He died in 1891, leaving no sons.

The succession of his younger brother Mithran Singh was sanctioned by the Government of India. He was also direct heir of the late Chief, being a lineal descendant of the original grantee. No nazarana was taken on this occasion, either by the Government of India or by the Gwalior Dabbar.

Mithran Singh died in 1901, when his son Jivan Singh (formerly known as Jangmohan Singh) was acknowledged as his successor by the Government of India. (On this occasion also no nazarana was levied.

Jivan Singh died in 1918; and, his widow having failed to exercise her right of adoption, the claims to succession of the present Dewan Pancham Singh, the legal heir, were recognised. During his minority the Estate is managed by the Gwalior State Court of Wards.

The area of Sirsī is 72,960 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 3,019; and the revenue about Rs. 12,000.

44. UMRI.*

The formal suzerainty of the Gwalior Dabbar over the Estate has been admitted by the Government of India, who also recognised the Dabbar's right to be consulted in cases of succession and to be represented at installation ceremonies. The Gwalior Dabbar is not, however, permitted to interfere with the internal affairs of the Estate.

* See Footnote on following page.

Raja Mohkam Singh, who is said to have succeeded his father Bihin Singh in 1820, died in 1880 and was succeeded by his grandson Prithi Singh. He died in 1927 and was succeeded by his son the present Raja Brijendra Singh.

The area of Umri is 60 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 3,000; and the revenue about Rs. 14,000.

45. KHIAODA.*

Khiaoda is an off-shoot of Umri. The present Phakur Madan Singh succeeded his father Sarwan Singh in 1890.

Khiaoda is subordinate to Umri, which, though not authorized to interfere in its affairs or to exercise any jurisdictional rights, is entitled to levy nazrana on successions.

The area of Khiaoda is 22 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,094; and the revenue about Rs. 1,500.

* Pending a final decision as to the status of these Estates, their accounts have been allowed to remain.

No. I.

TRANSLATION of a copy of the TREATY entered into by MOBARUS-UL-MOWLK, IFTIKER-UL-DOWLA, COLONEL MUIR, BAHADOOR, MOHABUT JUNG, on the part of the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY; and the MAHARAJAH SAHEB SOUBADAR, MADHO RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, on his part,—1781.

The Nawab, Amaid-ul-Dowla, Telledut Jung Hastings, Bahadoor, Governor-General of Bengal, &c., having obtained full authority from the Governor-General of Bengal, &c., grants full powers to Colonel Muir, above-named, to negotiate a peace between Maharajah Sahab Soubadar, Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor, and the English Company, in such manner, that whatever shall be agreed to by the Colonel, on the part of the Company, the Governor-General and Council shall also agree to and confirm: Colonel Muir and the Maharajah Sahab are both desirous of a peace and have determined upon and agreed to a peace on the following conditions, viz:—

First.—That having mutually resolved upon a peace and firm alliance they shall respectively observe their agreements for ever.

Secondly.—That within the term of eight days from the time of the confirmation of the Treaty, they shall, at one time, march off their respective armies. Colonel Muir, with his, shall return towards the country of Nawab Vizier-ul-Mulimalik, and the Maharajah, with his army, shall return to his own country.

Thirdly.—That should it be deemed advisable, the Maharajah shall endeavour to effect a peace between the English and the Peishwa. Should this peace be effected, it is well; otherwise the English have the choice to do as they shall judge proper, and the Maharajah shall not assist or oppose either party.

Fourthly.—That whatever country of the Maharajah's shall have been taken possession of by the Company, on this side the Jumna, Colonel Muir shall restore; and the Maharajah shall agree not to molest or disturb the country of Loekindar Rana Chatter Sing, Bahadoor, Deleer Jung, nor the fort of Gwalior, which is at present in his possession, so long as the Rana Sahab observes his Treaty with the English; nor the country of Mhy-put Rum Sing, Juggunder, Bahadoor, which is at present in the possession of the Rana.

Fifthly.—That the Maharajah shall bring Rajah Ram Chunder Rajah Chundrey and place him on the Raj, in the presence of the Colonel, and shall demand nothing of him. And whatever of his country (except that which shall have been in the possession of the Peishwa for a long time) has been taken from him by Rajah Dhur Dewan, in rebellion, the Maharajah shall cause the said Dhur to restore, and he shall depose the said Dhur.

Confirmed, according to the above written conditions, with the seal and signature of Colonel Muir, on the part of the Company; and with the seal and signature of Maharajah Sahab Madho Rao Sindia, on his own part, this 13th October 1781, or 24th Shawal, 1195 Hegira.

No. II.

GRANT of the Fort, Town and PERGUNNAH of BAROACH to MAHARAJAH SOUBADAR MADHO RAO SINDIA, dated the 6th June 1782.

To all whom these presents shall concern.

Whereas the Honourable English East India Company have long been in the quiet and undisturbed possession of the fort, town, and pergunnah of Baroach, which they hold by right of conquest from the Mogul Government: and whereas it was stipulated by the 4th Article of the "Treaty of Poornundur," dated 1st March 1776, "that the Peshwa and Maratha State do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to their entire share of the city and pergunnah of Baroach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining claim of chowdh, or any other demand whatever, so that the English company shall possess it, without participation or claim of any kind"; And whereas the said Article is accordingly declared to be continued in full force and effect by the 3rd Article of the Treaty concluded at Salpi (*Salbye*) the 17th of May 1782; We, the Governor-General and Council for affairs of the British nation in India, do, of our own free will and accord, and on behalf of the Honourable Company, in testimony of the sense which we entertain of the generous conduct manifested by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia to the Government of Bombay, at Wurgoon, and of his humane treatment and release of the English gentlemen who had been delivered as hostages on that occasion, grant and make over unto the said Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, all right, title, and possession in the said fort, town, and pergunnah of Baroach, whether obtained from the Moguls or from the Marathas, including both shares, in the same manner, and to the full extent in which the Honourable Company ever did or might hold and exercise the same, either by their own right or in virtue of the above stipulations.

Given under our hands and the seal of the Honourable Company, at Fort William this 6th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

WARREN HASTINGS.

EDWARD WHEELER.

J. MCPHERSON.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT from SINDIA, granting to the ENGLISH the exclusive privilege of TRADE in the CITY AND PERGUNNAH of BAROACH, dated the 21st March 1783.

This is to certify, that as the Governor-General and Council have of their own free will and accord, and on behalf of the Company, conferred upon me their entire right to the two shares of the fort, city, and pergunnah of Baroach, I have therefore accepted of the same, and will retain them always in my own possession. And

existed when the Company had possession of Baroach. The Governor-General and Council agree that the English shall not unite any Hindostanee in their trade, and that in case of such partnership, such duties shall be paid thereon as are paid upon the commerce of the merchants wearing turbans. The Governor-General and Council consent that the duties stipulated to be paid upon the Company's trade shall be paid by the Company's Resident at Baroach to the Amil of that district.

ARTICLE 2.

It has been the old established custom, on the wreck of any ship, vessel or boats within any of the ports in the neighbourhood of Baroach, that the owner of the port should take possession of the goods; but as at this time a firm friendship exists between the government of the English Company and Maharajah Soubadar Mdho Rao Sindia Bahadoor, the Governor-General and Council have requested that the goods of the ships, vessels, and boats of the English that may be wrecked in the river of Baroach, may be released and Maharajah Soubadar Mdho Rao Sindia Bahadoor agrees, for the sake of friendship, that when any ship, vessel, or boat belonging to the English shall be wrecked in the river Merbudda which belongs to the district of Baroach, and the Amil of Baroach may save any goods which bear the mark of the English, the Amil shall deliver all such goods to the Company's Resident at Baroach, who shall reimburse the amount expended in saving and keeping them.

ARTICLE 3.

Some disputes having arisen between the English and subjects of the Maharajah belonging to the fort of Baroach, in respect to the time of passing into the fort and out of it, it is now agreed, and the Maharajah has directed, that at the times when it is customary that the gate should remain open, the people belonging to the Amil of Baroach shall not prevent the going and coming of the English or their dependants, but that the gate shall be shut at the appointed hour, and none of the English or their dependants shall have any right to enter the fort, or go out of it, after that time. The English are not then to desire that the gate may be opened for them, not even to give intelligence of the arrival of any ship that may come into the port at night.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Soubadar Mdho Rao Sindia Bahadoor engages that the servants of the English factory, and their household attendants, and the tradesmen such as carpenters or smiths, or porters who work in the Company's factory, and do not work anywhere but in the factory, shall be under the protection of the Resident at Baroach, and the Amil of Baroach shall in no manner molest them for duties or customs, etc. And when any crimes committed or supposed to have been committed, by any such persons, shall be discovered, the Amil of Baroach shall send notice to the Company's Resident that he may examine and pass judgment upon such persons, or the Company's Resident shall send back such persons to the Amil, that whatever is proper in the case may be done by him; and the Governor-General and Council agree that when any tradesmen, etc., working in the Company's

tions of this Treaty of Peace, which are, in every respect, to be binding on the contracting parties, their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty is to be ratified by the Maharajah Dowut Rao Sindia in eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major-General Wellesley.

Major-General Wellesley engages that it shall be ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and the ratification shall be delivered to the Maharajah in three months or sooner, if possible.

The orders for the cession of the territories shall be delivered to Major-General Wellesley at the same time with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but the forts of Asseerghur, Powanghur, and Dohud are not to be delivered up till accounts will have been received that the territories ceded have been evacuated by the Maharajah's officers and troops.

Done in Camp at Surjee Aynungum, this 30th of December, 1803, answering to the 5th Ramezann, 1213 Fuzalee.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

EETUL MAHARAO.

KAVEL NYY.

JESWUNT RAO GOORPARRAH.

MARRAO ITURRY.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, 13th February 1804.

Ratified by His Highness the Nizam on 20th April 1804.

Ratified by the Peishwa on 14th May 1804.

MEMORANDUM² of the Jaidads belonging to the Arms of ZUPUR, YAU KHAM, the son of SUMROO.

In the Deab.

Pergunnah of Palim	Do.	1,39,665
Boorhanna	Do.	1,18,616
Beernaba	Do.	1,32,705
Amilpoor Byrat	Do.	1,00,575
Tharu Sana	Do.	30,779
Sirdhana	Do.	2,07,730
Jeewar Juhunggeerpoor	Do.	1,12,999
Koolana	Do.	1,32,999
Dohud Gann	Do.	12,800
Noorpoora	Do.	9,125

* There is no schedule attached to the original Treaty, but this Memorandum, which is attached to a copy of the Treaty in the Foreign Office, is supposed to be the schedule referred to in Article 2.

<i>Under George Thomas, on the right of the Juma.</i>									
Pergunnah of Thjur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bere and Mndao	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Badlee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tahore and Pathora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	15,000	62,982	76,505	1,51,930					

Under George Thomas, on the right of the Juma.

Belonging to Shah Wizam-ud-deen, in the Doab.

Seamlee.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chephoolee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Islamabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tehar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bhoosoonra.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	38,000	53,000	33,000	25,000	56,223	32,000			

Belonging to Mr. John Baptiste, to the west of the River Sumna.

Kewaree	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tijara .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tawaro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Patodee.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wawui .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rerozepoor Jhikka .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Talooka of Sursum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19,864	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28,610	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38,374	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44,349	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,41,200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Designed for the expenses of His Majesty's Establishment.

1,72,425	1,04,895	1,75,235	77,200	1,96,201	1,89,533	1,08,806	64,434	75,625	25,300	72,064	32,700	1,10,760	4,000	20,000	26,000	1,25,601	17,000	40,000	1,500	4,900
Bahput, in the Doab	Barun, in the Doab	Phoot and Siawa	Truehligur	Sonee, Julahabad, in the Doab	Hawlee Palum, in the Kusba of Delhi	Rahlee Goojur, in the Doab	Surwa, and Khurkanda, in the Doab	Secunderabad, Ditto	Shikarpoor, to the west of the Jumna	Khasra, in the Doab	Kitrawhan, in the Doab	Nujebgur, to the west of the Jumna	Duttiahee	Kiver	Mint of the City of Delhi	From the Office of Kurrooree	Taxes from the shop-keepers of Delhi	Duties from the Mahals of the City	From the collection of Export Duties	Houses in Delhi, etc., becoming the property of the Crown from the death of persons without heirs.

Runjeet Singh Jat.

Kama
Kavuree
Paharee

to the west of the River Jumna }

1,00,00

Amildarees under the charge of Bannun Khande Rao, to the west of the River Jumna.

Kanor .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutteca Mundawur.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ismailpoor .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nemmara .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kor Poollee .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dadeneo .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Surae Saba Chund .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bijwara .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Khodana .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Goonalee Nahurjal .	.	.	.	.	.	.
	73,918	29,756	8,337	12,001	40,042	53,001
						1,401
						2,500
						7,500
						26,641

Under the charge of Krisnajee Appa, the Fort of Kishengur.

Bundara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,324
Bhumhora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,238
Khyrbui	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,712
Doomgur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,500
Hoorsolee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,000
Rutehabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,000
Turufpoor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,000
Ambajee Inglia, Mutra, and the customs collected in Noojgeel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55,000

In the Doab.

MEMORANDUM OF THE MEDALS IN HINDOOSTAN FORMERLY BELONGING TO GENERAL DOUBOINGNE.

Kol	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ungrolee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dobye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Koorja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Danpoor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jellasure	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Khuleelunge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Khundolee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gur Moktesur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jewur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Math	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Firozabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sadabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hassur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chundosee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Khair	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shikarpoor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Umbar and Kurnalpoor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seepoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roha	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bgrampoor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hatras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	1,70,000	8,01,500	60,000	1,40,000	5,000	2,15,000	62,500

No. VI.

Treaty with DOWLAT RAO SINDIA, with the Declaratory Article annexed,—1805.

DEFINITIVE Treaty of Amity and Alliance between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJA ALI JAN DOWLAT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors.

Whereas various doubts and misunderstandings have arisen respecting the clear meaning and interpretation of parts of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the British Government and DOWLAT RAO SINDIA, at SURJEE ANJENGAM, on the 30th December 1803, with a view of doing away all such doubts, and of preventing the recurrence in future of any misunderstanding, this definitive Treaty of amity and alliance is concluded between the two States by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, acting under the immediate direction and superintendence of the Right Honourable General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, &c., &c., and vested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hillier Barlow, Baronet, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Company to control and direct all their affairs in the East Indies, and Moonshie Kavel Nyn, vested with full powers and authority, on the part of the said Maharajah DOWLAT RAO SINDIA.

ARTICLE 1.

Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., at SURJEE ANJENGAM, except what may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company can never acknowledge that DOWLAT RAO SINDIA has any claim or right, grounded on the Treaty of SURJEE ANJENGAM, to possess the fort of Gwalior or the territories of Gohud; but, from considerations of friendship, it agrees to cede to the Maharajah that fortress, and such parts of the territory of Gohud as are described in the accompanying Schedule.

ARTICLE 3.

As a compensation for this cession, and to remunerate the English Government for the annual expense incurred in supporting the Rana of Gohud, DOWLAT RAO SINDIA agrees, on his own part and that of his Sirdars, to relinquish, after the 1st of January 1806, all right and claim whatever to the pensions of fifteen lakhs of Rupees granted to several of the chief officers of his State, by the seventh Article of the aforesaid Treaty of SURJEE ANJENGAM.

ARTICLE 4.

The Honourable Company agree to pay to DOWLAT RAO SINDIA the arrears due upon the pensions granted by the seventh Article of the Treaty of Peace, as above

A precisely similar Sanad was granted to:—

SAVUNT SINGH of BILVADA for Rs. 2,824, viz.:—

Rs.	A.	P.	Haveh Ujjain	Unel	Pan Bihar	Naoh
2,214	5	0	.	.	.	.
500	0	0	.	.	.	.
24	0	0	.	.	.	.
85	11	0	.	.	.	.

Installments.

Rs.	A.	P.	Kartick	Magh.	Vaishakh
941	5	3	.	.	.
941	5	3	.	.	.
941	5	3	.	.	.

Also to SARDAR SINGH of DAYANA for Rs. 186 from Haveh Ujjain in three installments, viz.:—

Rs.	A.	P.	Kartick	Magh.	Vaishakh
62	0	0	.	.	.
62	0	0	.	.	.
62	0	0	.	.	.

Also to RAO RATAN SINGH of KALUKHERA for Rs. 2,776, viz.:—

Rs.	A.	P.	Haveh Ujjain	Pan Bihar	Unel	Naoh
2,000	0	0	.	.	.	.
76	0	0	.	.	.	.
600	0	0	.	.	.	.
100	0	0	.	.	.	.

Installments.

Rs.	A.	P.	Kartick	Magh.	Vaishakh
925	5	3	.	.	.
925	5	3	.	.	.
925	5	6	.	.	.

Also to BILAVAT SINGH of NAVGAON for Rs. 114 from Haveh Ujjain in three installments, viz.:—

Rs.	A.	P.	Kartick	Magh.	Vaishakh
38	0	0	.	.	.
38	0	0	.	.	.
38	0	0	.	.	.

Also to HATE SINGH of NAVANA for Rs. 1,570, viz.:—

Rs.	A.	P.	Haveh Ujjain	Pan Bihar	Unel	Naoh
1,100	0	0	.	.	.	.
50	0	0	.	.	.	.
120	0	0	.	.	.	.
300	0	0	.	.	.	.

Installments.

Rs.	A.	P.	Kartick	Magh.	Vaishakh
523	5	3	.	.	.
523	5	3	.	.	.
523	5	0	.	.	.

NO. LXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SONNUD by DAULAT RAO SINDE to NAWAL SINGH of BICHHRAWAD II,—1820.

Suma Ashwin Mayaten wa Aluf (1220 A.A.).

The *Sarkar* having now discontinued the *Tanka*, etc., received by you from old times and until lately, from Pargana Haveli Ujjain, and Pargana Pan Bihar. In lieu thereof the *Sarkar* has decided to grant you the cash allowances (noted below) for your subsistence, to be paid from the above named Mahals, annually:—

Rs.		From Pargana Haveli Ujjain									
350		From Pargana Pan Bihar									
80											
430											

Details (of payment)—

Rs. A. P.											
143 5 0		In Kartik									
143 5 0		In Magh									
143 6 0		In Vaishakh									
430 0 0											

Thus the *Sarkar* has undertaken to give you in all four hundred and thirty rupees allowance from the year *Ashwin Mayaten* (1220 A.A.), which you should take in accordance with the instalments fixed. Serve the *Sarkar* faithfully. If any one causes a disturbance in these Mahals, you must punish him. If you fail to do so or commit any faults, you will forfeit these allowances. Be it known to you. Ch. 17 of *Rajab*. (1st May 1820).

A precisely similar Sunnud was granted to PARVAB SINGH of PIRPIA for Rs. 2,400 viz.:—

Rs.		Haveli Ujjain									
1,000		Pan Bihar									
200		Unel									
800		Naoli									
		Instalments.									
800		Kartik									
800		Magh									
800		Vaishakh									

NO. LXIV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOKAR to KRISHNAJI BIRTU, KAMAVISDAR of BURGUNNAH DEWALPORE,—1820.

Sawant Singh Giraasia was in the receipt of tankin from the aforesaid per- gunnah, and used to oppress the people of the villages. It having been now abolished

On account of pergunnah Shahjehanpore Rupees 800 ; to be paid—

	Rs.
In Kartick	266
In Maugh	267
In Bysack	267
Total at the end of Kartick	932
Total at the end of Maugh	933
Total at the end of Bysack	935

You shall draw from the said mehals the sum of Rupees two thousand and eight hundred by three instalments ; you shall serve Government with fidelity ; if any individual create disturbance in these mehals you will punish him ; and if you fail in your duty, and it be proved that you have taken part in the disturbance, you shall forfeit the above assignment.

Dated 28th Rujjub

No. LXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to SOOBHAG SING, son of GOODUR BEERGooJUR, dated 1219 A.A.,—1819.

Whereas you obtained girass dues from the villages of Kurwundee Jebel and Shahpoora in the pergunnah of Sarungpore ; and whereas the Honourable Company has through Captain William Henley, fixed Rupees one hundred as your share, which shall be paid to you from the Malwa year 1227 by the following three instalments, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
In Kartick	33
In Maugh	33
In Bysack	34

A kamaisdar on the part of the Circar will remain in the said mehals, and you will send your kamdar to his office to obtain the money in the Bhopal currency. You will make no further demand from the people of these villages, otherwise you shall forfeit the amount assigned to you. If you continue to do your duty the Circar will respect your rights.

Dated 24th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.

No. LXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERGUNNAH regarding the SUNNUD granted by JEHANGHEER
 MAHOMED KHAN to SOOBHAG SING,—1830.

To the Dabla, both present and future, Chordherees, and canoongoes of the mehal of
Ashta.

It is known to you that whereas Soobhag Sing Bergoojur obtained his means
 of subsistence for the last 40 years from the said mehal, and on the 22nd of Jem-
 madee-oos-Sance 1227, in the 13th year of the reign of the late Nawab Nuseer-
 ood-Dowlah Nuzur Mahomed Khan, a Sunnud was issued under his seal, grant-
 ing to the above-named Bergoojur Rupees six hundred in three instalments;
 and whereas the Bergoojur has lost that Sunnud, and his application for a new
 one has arrived from Schore, and according to orders received from that place a
 search has been made in the records and a copy of the Sunnud has been found:
 therefore a duplicate Sunnud is issued as usual in the commencement of the year
 1245 Fuslee. It behoves you to pay to the said Bergoojur annually, as hereto-
 fore, the above fixed amount by three instalments from the said mehal. Soobhag
 Sing Bergoojur will receive the above sum of Bhopal Rupees six hundred per annum
 in three instalments from the annals of the said mehal, and, considering the grant
 as a great favour to him, will promptly execute orders of the Circar, and chastise
 evil-doers who may create disturbance in the pergunnah. He will on no account
 oppress the inhabitants of the said pergunnah by exacting chundec, bhct, etc.
 If he fail in his duty, he will forfeit the above allowance.

The total amount is Bhopal Rupees six hundred.

	Rs.
Instalment in Kartick	200
„ Maugh	200
„ Bysack	200

Dated 8th Ramzan 1245 (A.H.), corresponding with the 23rd year of the reign of the
Sovereign.

No. LXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by HUREE RAO HOLKAR to SOOBHAG SING
 GOODUR, Girassia, dated 1238 A.A.—1837.

Whereas you have represented to the Circar through Mr. John Bax, the Resident,
 that an annual girass due of Rupees 600 was assigned you by Captain Henley,
 payable from pergunnah Turana mehal, and that a Sunnud to that effect
 was granted to you on 10th Jemmadee-oos-Sance 1228, which Sunnud has been
 lost; and whereas you have requested that a fresh Sunnud should be conferred
 on you; therefore this Sunnud is granted to you fixing Rupees 600 to be paid in
 the three months of Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack as specified in the former Sun-
 nud. You will therefore draw the girass due of Rupees 600 per annum from the

the Mahal Kacheri and receive payment from the Mamledars and render service in the Pergana. In lieu of this the Sarkar has ordered that the Girassia will in accordance with this memo. be given Rs. 260 annually from the year 1228.

In all Rs. 260 have been fixed and therefore this letter is written to you. So you should pay annually to the aforesaid Girassia the sum of two hundred and sixty rupees from this pergana on account of Tanka in the local Mahal currency from the Mahal Kacheri and obtain his receipt for the same.

May this be known to you. Cha. 19 Shawal (11th August 1819).

Endorsement.

Sunnud granted by H. H. Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Ruttun Singh of Kalaokaira for the payment of Grass Tanka.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. LXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOVIND RAO CHIMNAJI, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH MEHIDPUR,—1220 A.A.—1820.

Dated Suma Assarin Mayhten wa Alaf (1220 A.A.).

Rattan Singh, son of Himmat Singh of Kalukhera, waited upon the Sarkar at Indore and represented that in Samat year 1874 when Vithal Mahadeo and Low (or *Kaye) Saheb camped with troops at Indukh in the said pargana and established Thanas at Narelia and other †places after causing them to be evacuated, he, through fear when visiting the two Sardars (i.e., Low and Vithal Mahadeo), agreed to take only the sum of Rs. 2 as bhet from each village of the pargana and not to levy a single pice over and above this and gave an agreement in writing to Lakshman Sadashiv Kamavisdar of the Mahal to that effect. He now requests that the Sarkar, after inquiry and taking into consideration the amount of his tanka (formerly) levied in the villages of the said pargana from time immemorial and prior to the period of the disturbances, would arrange for payment of his tanka to him.

Taking the above request into consideration it has been found from inquiries made regarding the Tanka of Kalukhera in the pargana from the Zamindars of the Mahal that he was allowed formerly to take Rs. 2 as bhet. He is therefore to receive that amount from the Mahal Kacheri from the current year. Nothing more than this is to be taken nor are the people of the villages to be oppressed : such being the arrangement of which his acceptance has been received, sanction is given to pay him from the Mahal Kacheri a sum of Rs. 225 in the local currency. So this letter is written to you directing you to pay the said sum of two hundred

*Kaye or Low. Aitchison has Low, which is perhaps correct as writer may have known.

† Probably Thakurates, as the term Kothadi is used for such, e.g., Dotria, Bakhatgarh, etc.

and twenty-five rupees. Therefore from the current year you are to pay (to Ratan Singh of Kalukhera) from the Kacheri of the said pargana a sum of rupees two hundred and twenty-five and obtain his receipt for the same. Besides this he is not to levy a pice from the villages of the Mahal nor take grass, gram or any food-stuff from the ryots. If complaint is made of such exactions, deductions will be made from the Tanka. He may be warned of this and service taken from him according to this arrangement.

May it be known to you. Ch. 5 Rajjab (19th April 1820).

Endorsement.—Sunnud granted by His Highness Malhar Rao Holkar in favour of Rutton Singh for the payment of Grass Tanka.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. LXXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DAULAT RAO SINDHIA to RAO RATAN SINGH of KALUKHERA,—1822.

Dated, Suma Isne Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf (1222 A.A.).

You came to the Sarkar's (Sindia) camp in the neighbourhood of the Gwalior fort and represented that the four villages, Mauza Borkhera, Mauza Barkhera, Mauza Kalukhera and Mauza Barotji, Pargana Panbihar, which you had held from of old, and for which a sum of Rs. 825 had been taken by the Sarkar annually, might be continued in your possession by the Sarkar, under a sanad, on the same terms as before. The Sarkar, therefore, taking the request into consideration, granted to the said Girassia* the village on the same terms as heretofore, and this sanad is awarded to you. You will, therefore, continue to possess the village in question from the current year "sal-daī-sal" (year after year) on the same terms as before and pay to the Sirkar Rs. 825 yearly from the year tisa Ashar† Mayaten as you have hitherto done. Be it known to you. Ch.—18 Saban (10th May 1822).

Endorsement.

This deed under the seal of Daulat Rao Sindia was received from the Resident at Gwalior and transmitted to the Chief of Borkhera.

It confirms an arrangement mediated by me for the payments by the Chiefs to Sindia's Government of an annual tribute of Halee Rupees eight hundred and twenty-five on his lands of Borkhera, Kalukhera, Burkhera and Burotee, four villages situated in the Pargana of Panbihar.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S OFFICE,
MEHIDPUR ;
22nd June, 1825.

Wm. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

* Rattan Singh.
† 1219 A, A.

No. LXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from DAULAT RAO SINDE to HIMMAT BAHADUR,
1821.

From DAULAT RAO SINDE, Greeting, Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaph (1221
A.A.).

The Sarkar has heard that Zalam Singh and Hataji Bhimawat have had difficulty in obtaining from you the tanka which they have received of old from the village of Pipal-Rawa in Pargana Jhokar-Baroda. Therefore in lieu of the tanka from the said village of Pipal-Rawa, commencing from last year, San Ashrin Mayaten (1220 A.A.) (they should receive) yearly in three instalments :—

	Rs.
In Kartik	233
In Magh	233
In Vaishakh	234
	<hr/> 700 <hr/>

In all, seven hundred rupees as maintenance allowance commencing from last year. The Sarkar in making this agreement has issued this Sanad to you. Hence you should yearly pay in lieu of the tanka the seven hundred rupees from the said village to the above-mentioned persons and get their receipt. Be this known to you.

Why should more be written. This is the whole matter.

17 Rabi-ul-Akhir (22nd January 1821).

No. LXXXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SUBHA RAJSURI DAULAT RAO SINDE to
ZALIM SINGH and HATAJI BHIMAWAT,—1221 A.A.—1821.

Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaph (1221 A.A.).

Tanka cash, grain, etc., have long been enjoyed (by your forefathers) and also by you from certain mahals in Malwa Prant, and whereas it has been resolved to assign to you in lieu of the same a pecuniary nemnuk from the current year from the said mahals in three instalments; therefore the annual sum of Rs. 2,100 has been granted to you as a nemnuk by the Sarkar from the current year in the following manner :—

	Rs.
Tappa Barodia	150
Tappa Neori.	780
Pargana Unchod	1,020
Pargana Shahjapur	150
	<hr/> 2,100 <hr/>

Details—

	Rs.
Kartik mas	700
Magh mas	700
Vaishakh mas	700
	<u>2,100</u>

The Sarkar agrees to give you in all a sum of rupees twenty-one hundred from the current year. You will, therefore, receive from the said mahals the amount of rupees twenty-one hundred in three instalments. You will serve the Sarkar with fidelity. If any one creates disturbance in the said mahals you shall punish him. If you deviate from your duty or if you give trouble, you will forfeit the above amount.

Dated 1 Jamadi-ul-Awal (5th February 1821).

Registered.

No. LXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from DAULAT RAO SINDE to RAJSHRI BALAJI SUKHDEV in charge of the khasgee village of PIR-PAHADYA in PERGUNNAH UNCHOD, 1221 A.A.—1821.

Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaph (1221 A.A.).

The Sarkar has heard that Zalam Sing Chauhan and Hataji Bhimawat have had difficulty in obtaining from you the tanka which they have received of old from the village mentioned above (Pir-Pahadya). Therefore in lieu of the tanka from the said village of Pir-Pahadya, commencing from last year, San Ashrin Mayaten (1220 A.A.) (they should receive) yearly in three instalments :—

	Rs.
In Kartik	53
In Magh	53
In Vaishakh	54
	<u>160</u>

In all one hundred and sixty rupees as maintenance allowance, commencing from last year. The Sarkar, in making this agreement, has issued this Sanad to you. Hence you should yearly pay, in lieu of the tanka, these one hundred and sixty rupees, from the said village, to the above-mentioned persons and get their receipt.

Be this known to you. Further writing is unnecessary.

21 Jamadi-ul-awal (15th February 1821).

enquired into by the Hon'ble Company and your Tankas, Bhet, Kharch, etc., were settled through the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm and Captain Borthwick. The total sum of Giras, etc., was fixed in the time of the late Khando Sidesar, Gangaji Gojru and Ramchandra Naik Paranjpe. Details of villages through Chaudhry and Qanungo :—

Asami.	Maximum Tankas,
Mauza Melthia	50
Mauza Sivpur Mandla	175
	225

Total amount Rs. 225 (two hundred and twenty-five) the details of which are as follows :—

Asami.	Original.	Increase.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Year 1228	35	..	35
Year 1229	35	16	51
Year 1230	51	24	75
Year 1231	75	36	111
Year 1232	111	50	161
Year 1233	161	64	225
	468	190	658

Their instalments (are as follows) :—

1. On the full Moon of Kartik.
2. On the full Moon of Magh.
3. On the full Moon of Chait.

According to these instalments you should take money every year for six years by sending your servant to our Kamasdar's Office. You should not collect anything directly from villages. You should take whatever you have to take with the Sarkar's permission. You should not send your servant direct to vil-

No. XCII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOPAL RAO KRISHNA, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH KAYATHE,—1823.

Dated *Suma Arbe Asharin Mayaten wa Alaf* (1224 A.A.).

Lakshman Singh, son of Aehal Singh, Girassia, of Narwar, came to see the *Sarkar* and represented that he used to receive *Tanka* from the village Bhatwani in the aforesaid Pargana from time immemorial which he does not receive now-a-days and requested that arrangement might be made for its payment. On inquiry into the Girassia *Tanka*, it has been found that formerly, when the *Tanka* of Karan Singh, Girassia, was settled by the *Sarkar* the *Tanka* of the said Girassia (Lakshman Singh) was included in that of Karan Singh. In accordance with that Karan Singh was to pay Lakshman Singh the amount yearly, but this was not done, and Karan Singh having told Lakshman Singh that his claim was not included in his, the said Girassia went to Captain Henley and explained his *Tanka* case to him. Whereupon Captain Henley wrote a letter (to the *Sarkar*). It has, therefore, been settled that the Girassia should not trouble the villages by recovering *Tanka* direct but should receive it from the Mahal Kaeheri and should prevent theft in the Mahal. This he should be informed of, and it has been settled that he will be given Rs. 60 yearly as *Tanka* from the *Samvat* year 1879.

In all sixty rupees having been settled this letter is written to you. You should therefore pay the above-mentioned sixty rupees to the said Girassia every year by instalment in lieu of his *Tanka* from the Mahal Kaeheri and take his receipt for the same. The Girassia should act up to your orders.

May this be known to you. Ch. 12, *Zilhij* (19th August 1823).

REGISTERED.

Endorsement.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Malhar Rao Holkar in favour of Luchman Singh of Nirwar for the payment of *Gras Tanka*.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. XCIII.

TRANSLATION of a PUTTA (lease) granted by SRI BAIZA BAI SINDE to LACHMAN SINGH THAKUR and HUMIR SINGH his son,—1830.

You are hereby informed that you have from time immemorial held on *tanka*

No. XCIV.

TRANSLATION of an Order from MAHARAJA MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJI
NILKANTHA, KAMAVISDAR of PARGANA DAPALPUR,—1819.

Dated, Suma Tisa Ashare Mayaten wa Alaf (1219 A.A.).

The tanka due to Hate Singh of Naulana Girasia in the said pargana from this year which has been settled at Rs. 1,650 (sixteen hundred and fifty) in Mahal currency through the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm, should be paid annually from the Kacheri: he (the Thakur) is not to give any trouble in the Mahal or recover a pie directly on account of bhet, etc., and for this purpose this letter is issued. You should therefore pay to Hate Singh Girasia of Naulana the said amount of sixteen hundred and fifty rupees each year, in lieu of collections in the said Pargana, from the Mahal Kacheri and enter it in the accounts and not permit him to cause any trouble in the Mahal. You will warn (the Thakur of this) and obtain a receipt from him for payments made. If (the Thakur) has recovered any amount directly from the villages or has received an advance from you this should be deducted and the balance paid to him.

Chh.—30—Rajjab—(25th May 1819). What more should be written.

Endorsement in English.

Sunud granted by H. H. Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Huttey Singh of Naulana for the payment of Grass Tanka.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

Endorsement in Modi on original Sunud.

It has been ascertained that Raj Singh Thakur of Naulana, Pargana Depalpur, holds a Sunud in his name for the amount of tanka and it is in village Runji, Thana Gotampur. A copy of this document having been taken from the Thakur Raj Singh at the time of Inam enquiry has been filed with the case of the Thakur.

Dated 12th November 1866.

WAMAN KRISHNA,

Ni(sbat) Illegible—Mutanjan (attached to)
I(nam) K. (Commission),
Camp Gotampura,
Pargana Depalpur.

Dated 10th September, 1866 Isvi, Camp Depalpur.

BALWANT RAO (Illegible),
I(nam) K. (Commission)
Ujjain S.

No. CVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from DAULAT RAO SINDE to RAO KHUSHAL SINGH CHAVHAN of RAMGARH,—1821.

From DAULAT RAO SINDE, to RAJSHRI KAMAVISDAR of the Khasgi Department at Chidawad village, Tahika Jhokar. *Sama Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf* (1221 A.A.).

It is reported to the *Sarkar* that trouble is experienced in the payment of the *Tanka* due to Rao Khushal Singh Chavhan from the aforesaid village, which *Tanka* has been paid from old times. Now the amount of the *Tanka* of the aforesaid village (Chidawad) is to be paid from last year, i.e., *Ashrin Mayaten* (1220 A.A.) at Rs. 100 annually in three instalments as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Kartik	33
Magh	33
Vaishakh	34
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

In all a *nemruk* of Rs. 100 has been settled upon you by the *Sarkar* from last year and (accordingly) this *Sanad* has been issued to you. You should therefore pay the amount of Rs. 100 on account of *Tanka* annually to the person aforesaid and obtain a receipt. Be it known. Ch. 17, *Rabi-ul-Akher* (22nd January 1821). What more need be written.

Similar *Sanads* were also granted for two other tankas, viz. :—

Rupees 240 on Bhutia Polai.

„ 75 on Donta.

An Engagement similar to that shown in the annexure to No. LXXV for his three tankas aggregating Rs. 415 was given by RAO KHUSHAL SINGH CHAVHAN of RAMGARH, dated 12th Boodee Bysack 1878 Sumbut.

No. CVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT by THAKOOR LACHMUN SING of SONERHEIRA,—1820.

Whereas mouzah Baraila and a portion of mouzah Rancee Gaon, the latter consisting of 200 beegahs of mal lands and of 5 beegahs of aran lands, were granted by me 45 years ago for service to Thakoor Nahr Sing, the grandfather of Gopal Sing, Thakoor of Surwun ; and

Whereas another portion of the said mouzah Rancee Gaon, consisting of 250 beegahs of mal lands, was given by me in time of Thakoor Khooman Sing, the father of the said Thakoor Gopal Sing ; and

I do hereby engage that I will keep up the said villages in proper cultivation, use them for my own benefit, and, keeping order therein to the best of my ability, pass my life in loyal submission to that Government. If anything goes wrong in the pergunnah on my account, I shall forfeit my maintenance.

List of the villages.

Mouzah Kanowree.	Mouzah Bhoosat.
„ Doonkurkheira.	„ Bahurda.
„ Barowlee.	„ Mohunpoora, off-shoot of
„ Sooklia.	Hajcepoora.
„ Beechukpoora.	„ Birahmpooree.
„ Beechia.	„ Jhakinia.
	„ Merita.

In all 12 villages are given to me, and I have given my engagement as above.

THAKOOR ROOP SING.

„ HIMMUT SING.

„ KOUR PURTAB SING.

Dated Kartik Boodee 7th 1230.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RAM RAO to APPA SAHIB,—dated the 14th of the Second Koor.

A jaghire of 12 villages has been granted by the Government from the said year to Roop Sing of Tappa :—

Mouzah Doonkurkheira.	Mouzah Barowlee.
„ Jhakinia.	„ Birahmpooree.
„ Beechia.	„ Beechukpoora.
„ Sooklia.	„ Merita.
„ Bhoosat.	„ Kanowree.
„ Mohunpoora.	„ Bahurda.

The above 12 villages of Tappa Doonkurkheira have been assigned. You will give him possession of the said villages, and resume all others that may be held by him in ijara, etc., etc.

No. CXII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JANKOJI RAO SINDE ALIJAH to DEWAN HINDU SINGH DHANDHERA of SIRSI,—1837.

Be it known to you that your petition was received by the Sarkar. You write that you hold Taluka Sirsi from the Sarkar and also a Sanad for it. It is written in that Sanad that you should maintain yourself (“make arrangements for your house”) and serve the Sarkar : One Taluka has been granted in lieu of

Order from His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar for the payment of girass tankha to Nahar Sing of Ajrawud.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXIV.

THE AGREEMENT OF ROWJEE SAE AJEET SING JEE, RAJA of AMJHERRA, mediated by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM BAHADUR,—1820.

I allow on the part of myself, my descendants, and the servants of the State that the long established tribute of the district when it was formerly flourishing was Halee Sicca Rupees 35,000, and that sum used to be paid to His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia's Government. But latterly anarchy and confusion have almost ruined my district, and the Circar having benevolently considered its consequent decrease of revenue has settled that tribute, agreeably to the following detail, shall be paid to the jaghirdar of His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia, Jye Sing Rao Ghatkee Sirjee Rao, or to whomever His Highness may order, being at a rate corresponding with the expected improvement of my district, *viz.*—

	Halee Rs.
For the year of the Sumbut 1877	22,000
" " 1878	24,000
" " 1879	26,000
" " 1880	28,000
" " 1881	30,000
" " 1882	32,000
" " 1883	34,000
" " 1884	35,000

The country improving, the above sums will be yearly given. The Rupees are Halee Siceas, the accustomed percentage shall be allowed between the currency and the Salim Sahi Rupees. For and after the year 1885 Sumbut the full tribute of Rupees 35,000 to be given regularly. The tribute to be paid in two equal kists, half in Maugh Sood Poonum, half in Jeyt Sood Poonum, being old established usage, and likewise each year's tribute detailed above to be paid in two kists and in the same proportions. If the whole or any part of a kist is not paid when due, one and a half month law to be given, and at the expiration of that time I agree to the Circar's appropriating to itself lands or villages whose revenues are equal to the deficient sums, the revenue of such seized lands or villages to be afterwards credited to the tribute and to that kist for whose deficiency they have been taken; such lands or villages shall never be claimed by me or my descendants. It would be wrong to do so. But no persons, horsemen or karkoons, belonging to the Government of His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia to be jaghirdar or any kamaisdar shall be allowed to remain in my district.

25th October 1820.

On the part of MAHARAJA DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR on the subject of tribute of the AMJHERRA DISTRICT, JEY SING RAO GHATKEE SIRJEE RAO being Jaghirdar.

Through the medium of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, Jey Sing has written on behalf of himself and his descendants that I and my servants, whoever they may be, shall in no way interfere with the family concerns of the Rajah, the conduct of his Government, or in the affairs of his district : we shall dispute on no such points.

The Circar in its goodness, considering the deteriorated state of the district, has settled the tribute as follows in details :—

								Halee Rs.
For the year	1877	Sumbut	.	.	.	.	.	22,000
"	1878	"	.	.	.	.	.	24,000
"	1879	"	.	.	.	.	.	26,000
"	1880	"	.	.	.	.	.	28,000
"	1881	"	.	.	.	.	.	30,000
"	1882	"	.	.	.	.	.	32,000
"	1883	"	.	.	.	.	.	34,000
"	1884	"	.	.	.	.	.	35,000

This is the tribute to be paid annually as detailed for these eight years in Halee Siccas, and for 1885 of the Sumbut, and ever afterwards, the full established tribute of Rupees 35,000 shall be paid.

The tribute to be paid in two equal kists, as has obtained from time immemorial, one in Maugh Sood Poonum, the other in Jeyt Sood Poonum ; besides this we shall demand no other money, whether for military or any other expenses. If I do so I shall act incorrectly, and moreover none of my troops or horse or kar-koons shall remain in the district of Amjhara.

25th October 1820.

No. CXV.

TRANSLATION of a Mahrattée SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAJAH MAUN SINGH of BHADOWRA,—1821.

You represented at Gwalior that you would exert and put a stop to the depredations made by Sohun Sing Girassia, and that you would further prevent theft, and as a reward for your services you solicited villages in the pergunnah of Meeanab, viz., Doongah Surrah (Doongusra), Mahoo, Tinsae, Sakoorba (Sagore) and Dhunarah, five in all, yielding Rupees 2,300, on an istumrar tenure. For such services the villages have been granted to you ; take possession of them and submit regularly every year correct accounts of the revenue collections, half

of which keep for yourself, and the other half pay into the treasury of the Circar ; diligently and honestly discharge the duty entrusted to you : on failure they will be resumed.

Dated 1st Jate Soodee Chhuth Sambat 1877.

No. CXVI.

SANAD granted by RAJSHRI SUBADAR SHRI DAULAT RAO SINDE ALIJAH BAHADUR to RAJMAN SINGH of BHADORA,—1822.

You and your family have long possessed these villages :—

In Taluka Myana.
Dhamnar.
Sagariya.
Tinsai.
Dagasra.

In Taluka Tarata.
Mahu.
Balapur.
Semra.

You were already in possession of these seven villages when the (Gwalior) Sarkar established its overlordship. At this time the two villages of Shamra and Balapur were left with you ; the others, *viz.*, the five villages of Dhamnar, Dagasra, Mahu, Tinsai and Sagariya were assigned to you by a Sanad by the Sarkar in San Ihide Ashrin (1221), Samat 1877. In return half the revenue (of them) was to go to you and half to the Sarkar—such was the arrangement, but these villages never actually passed into your possession : it is (therefore) proposed that the Sarkar should (formally) resume them, *viz.* :—

	1 Moje Dhamnar.
	1 „ Sagariya.
	1 „ Tinsai.
—	
3	

The other villages lately assigned to you by the Sarkar (were) too so held by you from early days, in the Tarawat Taluka, *viz.* :—

2	1 Moje Shamra.
	1 „ Balapur.
—	
2	

The five new villages were granted to you in the year San Ihide Ashrin (1221) or Samvat 1879*. In return for these the Sarkar resumed three villages, leaving the rest in your possession, *viz.* :—

	1 Moje Dagasra with hamlets, in Taluka Mayana.
2	1 „ Mahu in Taluka Tarata.
—	
4	2

* Should be 1877 and refers to No. CXV.

accordance with custom the Vakil of Nana Sahib was directed to make enquiries into the matter and send a report with the file. Nana Sahib was addressed by the Vakil who after making necessary enquiries returned the file of the case with his letter and a *Kayasnama* (opinion). A perusal of the *Kayasnama* showed that the complaint of the defendant Gehana Bai was not correct and that your statement proved to be just and proper. It is, therefore, with reference to the *Kayasnama* decided that you shall receive every year the sum of Rs. 470 (four hundred and seventy) on account of Tanka which was enjoyed by the deceased Pirthaji. Gehana Bai has since died and her claim to the tanka, to which she had appointed her nephew as successor, was not proved, but as she adopted Samtaji you should make such a provision for his maintenance and clothing as you may deem necessary.

Dated 11th July 1843=Miti Samran Bidi 1st, 1900, Camp Mchidpur.

F. H. SANDYS,
Political Agent.



	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	7		157½ 124
Punchey	1	Singgasur	1
Bitwanney	1	Snekrak	1
Buskharrah	1	Unterkhaddiah	1
Nogoah	2		— 19
Deorey Chutney*	1		— 176½
Dhurrumpetty	1		300½
Powndey	1		
Hautkhorrey	1		

PERGUNNAH PUTTAE SAHANAGUR—209 villages, viz. :—

Talooka Sahanagur—11 villages, viz. :—

Khas Sahanagur	4	Joorainggah	1
Umreah	1	Surdah	1
Joogarawoora	1	Knumnowreah	1
Koosmey	1		— 11
Tullah	1		

Talooka Ram Gurrah—57 villages, viz. :—

Ram Gurrah	3	Pohoreah Burry	1
Soorowndah	12	Hurdoah	1
Duggurgawah	1	Chemlah	1
Amleah	2	Woomreah	1
Jhurha	1	Bhurrar	1
Dhondhorey	1	Jhurriah	1
Mokurow	1	Bugdurrah	1
Boorgawah	3	Jutharrey	1
Bhomurrah	1	Dhurwah	1
Jungunnah	1	Kutchratah	1
Chapporagant	1	Sawnpore (Boozruok)	1
Burrah	1	Teakereah	3
Mahagawah	12	Baassunpiprey	2
Sunpoorah Chutney	1		— 57

Moothfurraka—105 villages, viz. :—

Tara	1	Guzzandah	3
Maldouroo	1	Borey	3
Bhosahey	1	Thappah	1
Choprah	1	Dhurkah	1
Buzzary	1	Jhuhmalaun	2
Digghottah	1	Hurdoah Khoord	1
Lumtarrah Dodowrah	2	Ratcha	1
Deorah	1	Karrowndey	6
Narudpore	1	Koorahy	1
Gharry	1	Puggur Khoord	1
Bissaney	4	Shorefoottey	1
Khantarrak	1	Chouprah	1
Hunnowty	1	Khurmoorah	1
Kutchowrey	4	Buggurboozruok	1
Noongawah	2	Rygawo	1
Moygawuh	1	Parrassey	1
Mughurbhurttallah	2	Ladharry	1
Turangpore	1	Etrahy	1
Imleah	1	Juntarrak	1
Khamreah	3	Kootey	12
Khuzzoorey	12	Dhammoo	1
Kootooreah	1	Bizkhorrah	1
Barraliberry Rampoorah	0	Ruggowleah	1
Talgawo (Woojur)	4	Loodhowndah	1

Carried over 93 68 300½

* This village is supposed to be inserted in the Sanad of Lachhman Singh.

No. of
Villages.

No. of
Villages.

Duffa—6 villages, viz. :—

Brought forward	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90 509½
Surwa	.	.	.	1	Kullookhur	.	.	.	1
Sooruzpore	.	.	.	1	Charrawul	.	.	.	1
Khurrowhey	.	.	.	1					—
Luckungowa	.	.	.	1					6

Duffa—1 villages, viz. :—

Soonhurry	.	.	.	1	Koond	.	.	.	1
Gungo	.	.	.	1					—
Chundunpore	.	.	.	1					4

Duffa—14 villages, viz. :—

Durgaureh	.	.	.	7	Moornaur	.	.	.	1
Muddunpore	.	.	.	1	Bodgepore	.	.	.	1
Kealo	.	.	.	1	Parro Jhare	.	.	.	1
Chutcherry	.	.	.	1					—
Katna	.	.	.	1					14

Duffa—9 villages, viz. :—

Bungawa	.	.	.	2	Bussanah	.	.	.	1
Rampoorah	.	.	.	1	Ruzzowlah	.	.	.	1
Korah	.	.	.	1	Hurdooah	.	.	.	1
Ghurmar	.	.	.	1	Dungawah	.	.	.	1
									—
									9

Pudduruk or Charity—13 villages, viz. :—

Poandey	.	.	.	1	Rudgepore	.	.	.	1
Bhownrey Gopalpore	.	.	.	1	Gurah	.	.	.	1
Koondale	.	.	.	1	Loharpoornah	.	.	.	1
Goorreah	.	.	.	1	Jharhattah	.	.	.	1
Ghattarah	.	.	.	1	Boodgawah	.	.	.	1
Hutrah	.	.	.	1					—
Dhoawrey	.	.	.	1					13
Dowrooah	.	.	.	1					— 136

PERGUNNAH ROUND—6 villages 6

PERGUNNAH SINGPORE—25 villages, viz. :—

Singapore Khass	.	.	.	1	Karah	.	.	.	1
Pulkhumnah	.	.	.	1	Joomnahay	.	.	.	1
Mow	.	.	.	1	Mahanapore	.	.	.	1
Chuckerkhoah	.	.	.	1	Pursootumpore	.	.	.	1
Billahmomey	.	.	.	2	Jhareah	.	.	.	1
Muzzenur	.	.	.	1	Bhownabaco	.	.	.	1
Sujawool	.	.	.	1	Chowparrah	.	.	.	1
Boorkharro	.	.	.	1	Mutkonney	.	.	.	1
Kurrehah	.	.	.	2	Mohowtah	.	.	.	1
Butrus	.	.	.	1	Pohoreah	.	.	.	1
Khumreah	.	.	.	1	Jhursey	.	.	.	1
Kalgawah	.	.	.	1					—
									26

Carried over 31 645½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	93		68 300½
Ummertollah	1	Kuckkurtollah	1
Purraua	3	Burnahey	1
Pahoreah Khoord	1	Pugharpore Pipraah	1
Chundarah	4		— 105

Puddaruk or Charity—36 villages, viz. :—

Dhooranrpoorah	3	Roha	3
Dondah	1	Annumah	3
Muzzawa	1	Koonniah	1
Deorey	1	Deorey 2nd	1
Kumnowrah	1	Goorha	1
Buggaley	1	Seekrah Kurrah	2
Korah	1	Burtollah	1
Singrah	1	Sulloah and Jooghowa	2
Sarra Khorud	1	Maholeah	1
Sarra Buzruck	1	Woosur	1
Sajoputty	1	Khurrah	1
Sickurpoorah	1	Beldamur	1
Pipperiah	1		— 36
Aummiotah	1		— 209
Sallacah	1		

*PERGUNNAH KHUTTOWLA—156 villages, viz. :—**Khalsa Duffa—90 villages, viz. :—*

Mulharrah	8	Jughara	1
Barrali Gossein	1	Putna	1
Urrail	1	Roygawa	1
Chundunpoorah	1	Sirsey	1
Lullacah	1	Nibbas	1
Goandpore	1	Woodoypore	1
Kurkey	1	Soonwanny Khorud	1
Dhowrah	1	Khurhoorah	1
Toorrey	2	Dowraah	1
Kunnowha	3	Butchama	1
Mahalley	1	Ghowrah	2
Kawollarey	1	Bandhee	1
Ruttunpoorah	1	Teckraah	1
Bamunkola	2	Kuckrah	1
Burrearpore	1	Umracha	1
Burruz	1	Chundowlee	1
Amlecah	2	Binnowda	1
Kunnarah	1	Punniary	1
Kummodepore	1	Sillahorow	1
Puldah	1	Khurdowtey	1
Hurdatto	1	Sooraha	1
Pauttah	1	Beekrampore	1
Sunnowaunney	0	Butchrowonney	2
Buzruck	7	Kulmow	1
Mahadpore	2	Burandah	1
Dighey	1	Roodhour	1
Khallone	1	Dhundoorah	1
Ghorah	1	Roypoora	1
Soorajepore	1	Ghoorah	1
Simrah	1	Lizzaho	1
Birsait	1	Bhildaha	1
Sewradhekoo	1	Dhungawah Muzgawa	2
Tipparey	1	Mohuraje Gunge	3
Jhubrah	1		— 90

Carried over

509½

[illegible]

No. of Vessels		1- 500	
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	1
5	1	1	1
6	1	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
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93	1	1	1
94	1	1	1
95	1	1	1
96	1	1	1
97	1	1	1
98	1	1	1
99	1	1	1
100	1	1	1

	Carried over	
		63 1031 856

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	10		30 772½
Lallpore	1	Jurreeapore	1
Kishanpore	1	Gunneshpore Dulsowqud	1
Sunkerpore	1	Rampore	1
Joypore	1	Soonharu	1
Koomurpore	1	Suckarea	1
Mynopore	1	Seetapore	1
Bahadurpore	1	Luchmeepore	1
Chowrey	1	Bassahee	1
Doorgapore (except Sunnud given to Dyreah Sing)	1	Tidowny	1
Sheopore	1	Nagpore	1
Jolapore	1	Muchgawa Burakhan	½
Gundrupore	1	Rannypore Kumlah Cutaul	1
Doorjupore	1	Bhowanypore	1
Woodyepore	1	Dhowleeajee	1
Maharajpore	1	Bara Dhurrumpore	1
Beejoypore	1	Chela Boozrauk	1
Rajahpore	1	Kulleanpore (except in the Sunnud of Rajah Kissory Sing)	1
Gunneshpore	1	Dhurrumpore (other)	1
Ghoorba	1	Except in the Sunnud of Rajah Bidgey Bahadoor	1
Baboopore	1		— 53½
Hurdowah	1		83½
Burdahee	1		
Cuttalo	1		
Roodrahea	1		
Heerapore	1		
		TOTAL	856

ADDITIONAL VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE SUNNUD OF RAJAH KISSORE SING BAHADOOR, THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH.

Pergunnah Punnah.

Emleah	1	Dowrey	1
Coon	1	Murraha	1
Gohudran	1	Tindnee	1
Koodun	1	Hurdooah	1
Khammareah	1		— 9

Pergunnah Kottalah.

Seemereah	1	Selajeet	1
Gauncheepoorah	1	Burkera near the village Koorah (except from the Sunnud of Rutton Sing, the Rajah of Bijawur)	1
Bhowanypore <i>alias</i> Rowtpore	1		— 9
Kunpoorah	1		
Mulgawsha	1		
Aberowrah	1		
Obery	1		

Pergunnah Powey.

Kusbah Aumangur	2	Henowtee	1
Bikrumpore and Mow	2	Etowree	1
Mahadwah	1	Seemeree	1
Cheklahye	1	Bhomowree Khord	1
Seeree	1	Kony	1
Gurraakhur	1	Poonerah	1
Kuchnuree	1	Bumrah	1
Jhaikooah	5	Bandhee	2
Muhodrah	5		— 28 18
		Carried over	856

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma. Rs.	Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma. Rs.
Brought forward	91,400	Brought forward	1,21,750
Sheccerajpore	1,000	Bujurin	900
Doorehra	550	Gabra	12,000
Kussaikhara	4,600	Hatwa	9,000
Chettehree	4,600	Munwaria	4,500
Khemeria	1,100	Suchehree and fort	3,750
Lolass	1,300	Murce Goor	1,500
Chandoura	1,600	Khundehce	600
Dhundarra	1,300	Nepeckhero	900
Bumoon Chorchall	3,300	Coordhunna	475
Khakra Mow	150	Purlabpore	225
Berha	2,600	Rumpore	26
Kaolaho	700	Harbunspore	26
Keotee	1,300	Chooktha	300
Narah	4,000		
Pudreeah	2,250		
Carried over	1,21,750	Total of Talooka Sutwara	1,55,952

Pergunnah Kutola, Talooka Kharcha, Tuppa Bowun.

		Brought forward	36,000
Chance	8,000	Seohan	800
Patha	4,000	Bumooaree	8,000
Ekanece, including Poorwa	1,200	Sulwa	1,200
Purdowra	2,700	Pinsa and fort	4,000
Bumraro, including Rossampoor	3,200	Burrah Puhara	1,800
Kuneree	1,500	Purdharee	1,500
Burawun	3,000	Amuleca	3,200
Pehreta	7,600		
Rohuneca	1,800	Total of Talooka Kharcha	56,500
Carried over	36,000		

Talooka Puthunia, part of Kharcha.

Puthunia Kumureca, Hinguwa Nerkha	12,911
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Talooka Isanugurh, in Pergunnah Khatola.

		Brought forward	12,350
Khero	1,400	1 Dhoongoon	500
Gaor	500	Chunduaikhara	350
Ghogra	1,200	Dhola	200
Ramputtan	250	Munockpoora	250
Ilhrar	250	Duha	200
Burdnaho	700	Gawa	150
Neburea	250	Pathureca	250
Pathada	600	Achalpoora	250
Behta	600	Dumonteepoora	275
Chonka	900	Soorajpoora	300
Baree, the greater	1,100	Bhurgorda	250
Dulpmpore	1,100	Rinjackpoora	1,600
Punaree	1,200	Chopra	300
Jumma	800	Koarpoora	250
Umjhar	600	Narampoora	1,300
Kurkooe	500	Nubalee	300
Doongurpoora	400		
Carried over	12,350	Carried over	19,075

BUNDELKHAND—*Charkhari*—APPENDIX NO. III.

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma.	Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	19,075	Brought forward	59,425
eburra	500	Palee	1,000
Kareya Deo	200	Moree	1,000
Murudce	600	Nesoree	600
Pawaa, 9 villages	5,400	Mahewa Casba	10,500
Burdwarha	1,200	Toorna	1,300
Rum, 3 villages	1,600	Khandoura	500
Khatia	1,900	Doondehree	900
Silachegurh and Fort, 2 villages	8,500	Amkheroo	1,000
Isanachetho, 6 villages	3,700	Mulpoora	700
Purora	500	Soorujpoora	700
Pissoika	950	Sookaka	4,500
Khurpore Hurawunpore	2,000	Toorha	600
Puthahee	1,800	Tooreehur	200
Bundua Doe and Fort, 8 villages	10,500		
Mundwa	700	Total of Talooka Isanugurh	82,925
Kulka Gan	300		
Amle			
Carried over	59,425		

ABSTRACT OF TALOOKAS.

	Rs.
Talooka Gootbie	92,200
o Sutwara	1,55,952
Ditto Kharela	56,500
Ditto Purthunia	12,911
Ditto Isanugurh	82,925
Ditto	
Grand Total of Talookas	4,00,488

	No. of Villages:		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	34		35
Rajowra	1	Ghabra, including Poorwah	1
Sheorajpore	1	Hutwa, including Poorwah	1
Khyraha	1	Manowreah	1
Burho	1	Lutchorree	1
Koslaho	1	Mawee Ghaut	1
Kowtee	1	Khurehee	1
Dhowrara	1	Neeby Khero	1
Kussar Khero	1	Koordhunah	1
Chittaree, including Poorwah	1	Purtabpoora	1
Khumariah	1	Rampore	1
Lowlus	1	Hurbunspore	1
Chandowrah	1	Chookutta	1
Dhundowrah	1	Bhamawry Choorhahee, including Poorwah	1
Nand	1		63
Purreriaha	1		
Bejassun	1		

Tuppah Bawun, Talooka Kurrela.

Chaneo	1	Rowneah	1
Patah	1	Sewar	1
Eaehono, including Poorwah	1	Bhamawrey	1
Pundowra	1	Salwa	1
Bumraro, including Roush-unpore	1	Pursah	1
Chunmaree	1	Burrahpuhary	1
Burawun	1	Pindharee	1
Pheuto	1	Aumereah, including Poorwah	1
			16

Pergunnah Kuttala, Tuppah Mahewa.

Mahewa Khas	1	Soorujpoorapundnee	1
Toonnah	1	Tooraha	1
Khundeura	1	Mulpooora	1
Patahpoor Hurecurranpoor	1	Khurka	1
Doondahurry	1	Taondara	1
Amkhero	1	Sookawha	1
			12

Tuppah Ramgurrah.

Ramgurrah Khas	1
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Burtah—9 villages.

Burtah	1	Teyra	1
Ontah	1	Bunpoora	1
Umeleah	1	Putty	1
Gameunporo	1	Kochunnipoora	1
Bhowanypore	1		9

Tuppa Murriadah, Murriadah Khas—8 Mouzahs.

Murriadah Khas	1	Cunnukpoora	1
Mulwaro	1	Coopyjheery	1
			4

Carried over

101 35

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	81	Jussagawah	1
Choollah	1	Ghoosegawah	1
Luckhungawah	1	Mawaugh Jhallo	1
Pattun Khurd	1	Wootawilley	1
Ranneypoorah	1	Bhoregawah Khurd	1
Purgauspoorah	1	Domowteypoorah	1
Bhurwanney	1	Ruttenpoorah	1
Runnoopoorah	1	Khurgahpore	1
Soorraujepoorah below the		Kissun Ghur	1
Ghat	1	Mamun	1
Pertaubpoorah	1	Mulgawah	1
Bomoney Bhattunkah	1	Paulley (except Sunnud	
Soorraujepoorah Woostunka	1	given to Rajah Bijey	
Gopaulpoorah Khurd	1	Behadur)	1
Sungrampoorah	1	Soypoorah	1
Raunneytaul	1	Anmeerpoorah	1
Woodoypoorah (except Sun-		Narrainpore (except Sun-	
nud given to Rajah Kishore		nud given to Rajah Bijey	
Sing)	1	Behadur)	1
Chohey Koah	1	Bumnowrah Khurd	1
Midenypoorah	1	Sungrampoorah Khurd	1
Aundeyhurrow	1	Dawhey	1
Tickoorrey	1	Woofrey	1
Byrowgur	1	Jitkurrah	1
Nagowrey	1	Agrah	1
Pattun Boozruck	1	Kooppeyah	1
Punrow	1	Jokhrun	1
Punchey	1	Butchowneah	1
Sawheyghur	1	Kawdowhah	1
Umberpoorah Poweye	1	Noygawah	1
Ramghur	1	Rampoor	1
Bugchore	1	Sewtraujepoorah, near Sat-	
Binnaude	1	tiah	1
Burrandah	1	Mundanahpoorah	1
Hujdooh	1	Chourkah	1
Joonwanney	1	Rampoorah Khurd	1
Koychour	1	Doongreah	1
Kulloopoorah	1	Kussaur	1
Kottah	1	Muzgawah Pohurwah	2
Khoyrah	1	Kuthurrah	1
Imleah	1	Bussrohey	1
Goolaut	1	Sajah Bukrapmoorah	2
Barekharrey	1	Gunggwaho	1
Boydpoorah	1	Jhumtoolley	1
Puttaur	1	Silloun	2
Deorey Dounkey	1	Pathurgawah	1
Aushrowhey	1	Woobrey	1
Puttarey Buzruck	1	Soiroro	1
Khowaugh	1	Khohey	1
Sanruck	1	Rumpoor	1
Koilpoorah	1		

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Tuppah Ruggowley.

Ruggowley Khas	1	Bhauggobaurrey	1
Luckungawah	1	Bhurthowly	1
Nunnowrah	1	Pippereah	1
Huttowah	1	Jollahpore	1
Tuhangah Khurd	1	Owreah	1
Nowahdah	1	Choupper	1
Pipput	1	Puggawro	1
Punnahgur	1	Gurhurwar	1
Sirrown	1		
Carried over			17 176

AJAIGARH.

APPENDIX No. VI.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF AJEYGURH IN 1812.

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.
PERGUNNAH KOTRA— TUPPAH HABELLY.				Brought forward .	24		
Kusbah Kotra . . .	1			<i>Nowgah—4 villages; viz. :</i>			
Moujah Nuthnow . .	1			Nowgah . . .	1		
Gollabey and Ranney Chowrah . . .	2			Bharroundey . .	1		
Mutmooroo . . .	2			Ramnagurrah . .	1		
Bhetrey . . .	2			Karrey Mittey . .	1		
Cutchgawah . . .	1			—	—		
Kootgawah . . .	1			Kottah . . .	1		
<i>Putnah Bodgpawhey, Borrow—4 villages.</i>				<i>Bhundowrah—3 vil- lages, viz. :</i>			
Putnah . . .	1			Bhundowrah Khass	1		
Sidnauth . . .	1			Bhundour . . .	1		
Durdahey . . .	1			Margawah . . .	1		
Kongally . . .	1			—	—		
—	4			Assowney . . .	1		
Chejowrah . . .	1			<i>Kutchnowrah—3 vil- lages, viz. :</i>			
Muttowrah . . .	1			Kutchnowrah . .	1		
<i>Reychool—5 villages, viz. :</i>				Kutchnowrah . .	1		
Reychool . . .	1			Simrey . . .	1		
Ferraw . . .	1			—	—		
Mowah Khare . . .	1			Chowkey . . .	1		
Releottah . . .	1			<i>Suthowneah—4 vil- lages, viz. :</i>			
Nawgawah . . .	1			Suthowneah . .	1		
—	5			Aumcowrah . .	1		
<i>Joorrey—3 villages, viz. :</i>				Bhoson . . .	1		
Joorrey . . .	1			Buggahow . . .	1		
Karrey Mittey . .	1			—	—		
Bubboopore . . .	1				4		
—	3						
Carried over .	24			Carried over .	41		

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.
Brought forward .	41			Brought forward .	75		
<i>Dhurwarrow—7 vil-lages, viz. :</i>				<i>Selabo—6 villages, viz. :</i>			
Dhurwarrow 1				Selabo 1			
Loyjawhey 1				Kharwah 1			
Beharcab 1				Mannickpore 1			
Chockore 1				Tigrah 1			
Molluhaw 1				Muttaho 1			
Annawah 1				Sutwah 1			
Goygawah 1					6		
	7			Catrah 1			
Khabborah 1				Bamboro 1			
Pepreah 1				Butchwaro 1			
Munduhaw 1				Mutchreah 1			
Mundoheyah 1				Bamrahaw 1			
Issrub 1				Woojnahey 1			
Tumkoos 1				Bholgawah 1			
Mowah Kharoo and Bulwarrow 2							
<i>Jumwarrow—3 vil-lages, viz. :</i>				<i>Chupperwarrow—4 vil-lages, viz. :</i>			
Jumwarrow 1				Chupperwarrow 1			
Khumrah 1				Sillwon 1			
Buroha 1				Satteah 1			
	3			Behowarry 1			
Sallah 1					4		
Typowrey 1				Etawah 1			
Bharreah 2				Kurroheyah Buzrooq 1			
				Palhorry 1			
<i>Dooraho—11 villages, viz. :</i>				Bhutnowarrow 1			
Dooraho 1				Doondahah 1			
Coporey 1							
Roonahey 1				<i>Puthowrah—3 vil-lages, viz. :</i>			
Mulpoorrah 1				Puthowrah 1			
Muzruh 2				Kurroheah 1			
Bharwah 1				Itwarrah 1			
Bugdora 1					3		
Chowrah 1				Reychowrey 1			
Chilchittah 1				Reychowndah 1			
Dholbajaw 1					1		
	11			<i>Lourahaw—9 villages, viz. :</i>			
Simrey Bisseykey 1				Lourahaw 1			
				Chowkeyney 2			
				Babarawsur 2			
Carried over .	75			Carried over .	102		

Name of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.	Name of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.
Brought forward .		103	117		Brought forward .		19	264	
Pusrady .		2			<i>Simrey Buzruck—1 vil-lages, viz. :</i>				
Catchnarraw .	Ranjo-riko .	1			Simrey .	1			
Deoreykhurd .	Ed-wokey .	1			Kursumboy .	1			
Murkeyrey .		1			Ghaut .	1			
Rampoorah .		1			Boyrishaw .	1			
Boothaur .		1					4		
Sodkawah .		1			Buriah Khurd .	1			
Mudhow .		1							
Nutchnoraw .		1			<i>Singha sur—6 villages, viz. :</i>				
Kutcharabuth .		1			Singha sur .	1			
Ellakah .		1			Lorautto .	1			
Amachodhey .		1			Lodoo .	1			
			117		Koroleghaw .	1			
TUPPAH GOONSTON.					Jumwah .	1			
Goonore and Billa .		2			Elawah .	1			
Chiprawah .		1					6		
Hurashut .	Leet-uh-Lah .	1			Simreyah Ghantkey .	1			
Salgerah .		1			Nawrawah .	1			
Murharrey .		1			Putna Khord .	1			
Surwarrah .		1			Teackreah .	2			
Sunnorah .		1			Lohojorey .	1			
Marhatullah .		1			Palkah Ruzruckah .	1			
Dighorah .		1			Buckoleytaw .	1			
Malgarrah .		1			Palkah Khord .	1			
Dobhorah .		1			Seyby and Bahuchoo-aw .	2			
<i>Poorannah Buzruck—3 villages, viz. :</i>					<i>Bareghally—5 villages, viz. :</i>				
Poorannah .		1			Bareghally .	1			
Goorzahay .		1			Nawrawhey .	1			
Dighey .		1			Soomroho .	1			
			3		Paharaw .	1			
<i>Boyharasur—1 villages, viz. :</i>					Buzarry .	1			
Boyharasur .		1					5		
Sutwah .		1			Mudhecan .	1			
Butchorawah .		1			Imleah Lalla Chut-tarehkey .	1			
Jooghara .		1			Imleah Kour Chut-tarehkey .	1			
			4						
Carried over .		19	264		Carried over .		49	264	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.
Brought forward ..	31	147		Brought forward ..	63	147	
<i>Bhilsawo—8 villages—</i> <i>contd.</i>				<i>Dondoreah—3 villages,</i> <i>viz. :</i>			
Oohrandey 1				Dondoreah 1			
Muzgawah 1				Goorgawah 1			
Beyragur 1				Bugley 1			
	3				3		
Peprey 1	1			Simrey Boozruck 1			
				Ligery 1			
<i>Boghorah—9 villages,</i> <i>viz. :</i>				Bunglaw 1			
Boghorah 1				Champah 1			
Awahur 1				Bhuttaur Bugrunkah 1			
Mallun 1				Bhuttaur Roygahur- reyawkah 1			
Rawreyburrak 1				Bhuttaur Doobinkey 1			
Etwah 1				Tiddooneyhowee 1			
Muzharey 1				Semmerdouro 1			
Summorro 1				Bunjoreyah 1			
Kutrun 1				Mohaso 1			
Rohoncah 1				Soopuntah 1			
	9			Nimhaurrey 1			
Wotin 1	1			Korobeyah Khord 1			
Moujah Hinnowtah 1	1						
Jumneyhow 1	1			<i>Khupteah—3 villages,</i> <i>viz. :</i>			
Poker 1	1			Khupteah 1			
Muzgawah 1	1			Roggawah 1			
Berrahawee 1	1			Sauthsowah 1			
Bunroheyall 1	1				3		
Gurroheyah 1	1			Hinnowtey 1			
Goothey Khurd 1	1			Doobkey 1			
Doondkey 1	1			Sushunjah 1			
Moodeyah 1	1			Surhunje 2			
Goothey Buzruk 2	2			Terhaw 2			
Aujabkey 1	1			Dewrey Buzruck and Sanuro 2			
Khuddohujah 1	1			Purroreyah Khass 1			
Jumnotore 1	1			Dundowrah 1			
				Woorkey 2			
<i>Jiggerdaha—3 villages,</i> <i>viz. :</i>				Belhaw and Secktah 1			
Jiggerdaha 1				Bhutgawah 2			
Nogowah 1				Dhoonokur 1			
Lutpoorah 1				Unterbeydeyah 1			
	3			Muzwaho 1			
Baumrey and Bud- dowrey 2	2			Jhereyow 1			
				Soordahow 1			
Carried over	63	147		Carried over	103	147	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.
Brought forward .	12	12	500	Brought forward .	12	68	500
Blueberray	1			Pentlan	1		
Burkottah Buzruk	1			Pulthoraw	1		
Muckree	1			Imratowad	1		
Burkollsh Khurd	1					15	
Khurroway	1						83
Bamnie	1						
Belur	3						
Kuttaree	1						
Moharajpore	1						
Hurrypore	1						
Rajahpore	1						
Allampore	1						
		26					
<i>Diamond Mines, viz.:</i>							
Queebay Bungalow	1						
Goggar	1						
Pauley Bulhappan	1						
Goondley	1						
Kurroundley	1						
Birwarro	1						
Khurwash	1						
Bhoimoorah	1						
Sirsey	1						
Dumehowar	1						
Khurehoo	1						
Murlbey	1						
						25	
							25
Carried over .	12	68	500	TOTAL .	..	..	608

CHHATARPUR.

APPENDIX No. VII.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHUTTERPORE IN 1817.

Pergumuah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL
KOOUR PERTAB SING'S SHARE.				
LOWREE . . .	1	Lowree Khas	3,650	
	1	Goonha	4,500	
	1	Sahpoor	1,200	
	1	Sejye	2,900	
	1	Muddenpoora	600	
	1	Murrah	1,275	
	1	Teckareh.		
	1	Jhowmmur	1,450	
	1	Behettah.		
	1	Bhutreeh.		
	1	Khupteah.		
	1	Bhngmow	1,500	
	1	Ghungheey.		
	1	Talgong	1,400	
	1	Attarah	850	
	1	Lulgowah	450	
	1	Rajpoor	800	
	1	Thappohun.		
	1	Akonah	750	
	1	Aumleah Khew Khord	40	
	Tuppa Tullun—6 villages.			
	1	Fultum Khas.		
	1	Gomo	125	
	1	Newado.		
	1	Nuturoh	900	
	1	Bamaawree	80	
	1	Fullehree.		
			1,105	
	1	Deoree.		
	1	Wiraan.		
	1	Jamepoora, Nankur of Mukend Sing Tour	400	
	1	Pepree, Nankur of Bharat Bunnafer	100	
	1	Jugsorah, Nankur of Futtch Bunnafer	150	
	1	Hndnea, Nankur of Hiramun Bunnafer.	500	
	1	Lulpoorah, Nankur of Dewan Zorawur Sing	600	
	1	Auchmur, Nankur of Telwar	700	
	1	Nadaba, Nankur of Dewan Mandhata	300	
	1	Pootree, Nankur of Koour Bhapat Sing	90	
	1	Khajwah, Nankur of Koour Soonee Sah	2,100	
	1	Bhyrah, Nankur of Lalla Pertab Sing	3,500	
	1	Bholerah, Nankur of Telwar	250	
	1	Moorwan, Puddaruk of Ramkishan Sookool	150	
	1	Bundow, Nankur of Puddaruk Doobey	75	
Carried over . . .	41	. . . . .	31,385	

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward .	140	. . . . .	..	57,651
KHUTTOLAH —continued.	1	Lahar.		
	1	Chundunkhero.		
	1	Benaika.		
	1	Ghattea.		
	1	Raichore.		
	1	Ghoongchee.		
	1	Nugda.		
	1	Obhypoor.		
	1	Baunke.		
	1	Gyrowlee.		
	1	Declaree.		
	1	Guttea.		
	1	Bhooree.		
	1	Sonagur.		
	1	Allpoora.		
	1	Avnora.		
	1	Bhonree.		
	1	Bhoyra.		
	1	Pepareea.		
		<i>Tappa Khorecancee Sookwaho—12 villages</i>	..	1,700
	1	Kharecancee Khas.		
	1	Pulkowhan.		
	1	Dharan.		
	1	Gungow.		
	1	Lukva.		
	1	Poonwa.		
	1	Kunkva.		
	1	Munkowra.		
	1	Kassier.		
	1	Sookwaho Khas.		
	1	Buddureea.		
	1	Bhourkha.		
		<i>Villages not named in Kooar Sonce Sah's former Sunnud.</i>		
	1	Delhancee.		
	1	Deogong.		
	1	Satna.		
	1	Jheckmow.		
	1	Hatna		
	1	Bheeahtal	50	
	1	Neebharee.	100	
	1	Soorckhee.		
	1	Khyree.		
	1	Koonraree.		
	1	Chutterpoor *	7,000	
Carried over	182			7,150
				68,501

* Formerly granted by Sanad to Kuar Partab Sing.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	97	.	..	48,315
		<i>Tuppa Dhellahpoor—4 villages</i>	1,336	
	1	Dhellahpoor Khas.		
	1	Dhamowrah.		
	1	Dhamehec.		
	1	Gourgong.		
		<i>Tuppa Kishengurh—33 villages</i>	5,000	
	1	Kishengurh with Fort.		
	1	Bhains Khar.		
	1	Khundwaro.		
	1	Naigowah.		
	1	Deemowteepore.		
	1	Putteerec.		
	1	Doomereera.		
	1	Gurda.		
	1	Jharkooah.		
	1	Muharkhea.		
	1	Baharkhero.		
	1	Hunda.		
	1	Putna.		
	1	Poorwa.		
	1	Beeha Semra.		
	1	Bukrampoor.		
	1	Phoortal.		
	1	Sanra.		
	1	Deopoor.		
	1	Munneepoor.		
	1	Sappoora Boozrong.		
	1	Sallyah.		
	1	Busdha.		
	1	Cusba Jytpoor.		
	1	Kuree.		
	1	Koondhapanee.		
	1	Ruheepoora.		
	1	Lahpoorakhond.		
	1	Malwara.		
	1	Putteepoor.		
	1	Soorye.		
	1	Chapner.		
	1	Hullye.		
		<i>Tuppa Deora—25 villages</i>	3,000	3,000
	1	Deora Khas.		
	1	Hurpoora.		
	1	Mootye.		
	1	Mando.		
	1	Beragong.		
	1	Bugsoshee.		
Carried over	140	.	..	57,651

KHUTTOLAH
—continued.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	35	.	27,740	1,12,396
		<i>Tuppah Rajgurh—12 villages, granted for the subsistence of the Ranees of Rajah Hindooput.</i>	3,350	
	1	Rajgurh Khas.		
	1	Motah.		
	1	Paton.		
	1	Roypoora.		
	1	Lalar.		
	1	Imlecha.		
	1	Kishore Gunge.		
	1	Baherpoora.		
	1	Baher Khero.		
	1	Burbustpoor.		
	1	Belbaree.		
	1	Name of this village not known.		
		<i>Villages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.</i>		
	1	Surha	400	
	1	Kisreepoor	350	
	49			31,840
				1,44,236
		<i>Kooar Hindooput's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Singh after his death.</i>		
	1	Moraha, Nankar of Dewan Doorg Sing . .	300	
	1	Khop, Nankar of Dewan Pahar Sing . .	575	
	1	Morobe, Nankar of Dewan Pahar Sing . .	350	
	1	Dobaloond, Nankar of Dewan Doorjun Sing .	500	
	2	Kooteah and Berethe, Nankar of Dewan Sunkur Sah . .	300	
	1	Paaoree, Nankar of Dewan Zalim Sing . .	250	
	1	Bhooskah, Nankar of Dewan Sawut Sing .	350	
	1	Tellowham, Nankar of Mandun Misser . .	600	
	1	Thorra, Puddaruk of Bhentunko	100	
	1	Sandna, Puddaruk of Rajsuka	250	
	1	Kooro, Puddaruk of Jodkee	300	
		<i>Villages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.</i>		
	1	Dulputpoor	800	
	1	Oojra	1,000	
		<i>Tuppa Mow—26 villages . .</i>	4,250	
	1	Mow Khas.		
	1	Turdoonee.		
	1	Nunnee Mow.		
	1	Seekarpoora.		
	1	Katarpoora.		
Carried over	19	.	9,925	1,44,236

K H U T T O L A H
—continued.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward		.	..	66,501
		<i>Villages forming Kooar Hemmat Sing's Share.</i>		
	1	Koorella	575	
	1	Pauecar	400	
	1	Purtabpoora	600	
	1	Puhara	400	
	2	Dabara, Nankar of Dewan Santoke Sing	700	
	1	Mahalwar, Nankar of Dewan Dariao Sing	300	
	1	Belha, Puddaruk of Burjone Sing	150	
	1	Pakaree, Puddaruk of Mahant Sadooram	300	
	4	Nahdora granted for the subsistence of Byachun Koowar	1,700	
	1	Toorhattee	875	
	1	Dhowdah	375	
	1	Poona	1,900	
	1	Merkah	1,300	
	1	Putha	1,375	
	2	Cheetaree and Tahanga	1,900	
	1	Doonee	1,175	
	1	Jhennah	850	
	1	Rampoorra	550	
	1	Soomerece	375	
	1	Burrôhan	675	
	1	Gellonhan	500	
	1	Bassatuh, the jumma of this village is included in the village of Actowhan.	500	
	1	Motonuda Bysunko	40	
	1	Sadphurra	1,250	
	1	Peerha	475	
	1	Rugowleca		
		<i>Tappa Tatum—3 villages.</i>		
	1	Dhegpoora	400	
	1	Soorda	100	
	1	Mookhuna	500	
	1	Puttee, Nankar of Dooyun Funjurra	40	
	1	Rekha, Nankar of Putulwan Sing Hoozorree	550	
	1	Dhond Mow, Nankar of Panchum Sing Chow- bund.		
	2	Soonro and Behitta, Nankar of Dewan Norrend Sing.	3,500	
	1	Ekthoban, Nankar of Kooar Soonee Sah	50	
	1	Bejowra, Puddaruk of Herdehram	100	
	1	Pabunakud, Puddaruk of Munjoo Pooree	150	
	1	Bhuurur, Puddaruk of Misserka	40	
	1	Hunowta, Puddaruk of Bhatunko	150	
	1	Hunspoorra, Puddaruk of Bhatunko	70	
	1	Gudhowree, Puddaruk of Byrageis	150	
	1	Toopoorra, Puddaruk of Bhatunko		
	47		24,540	
			24,540	66,501
Carried over	47	.		

ALIPURA.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGHIREDAR OF ALIPOORA IN 1808.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Allypoorah	1	Juria	1
Sersund	1	Goorah	1
Torreh	1	Cheerwary	1
Lihidral.	1	Buderah.	1
Cokenpoorah	1	Prettoo	1
Kytoker	1	Umah	1
Barby	1	Mahend	1
Gooroh	1	Emeleah	1
Kilayn	1	Meriguh	1
Nawpaharee	1	Dootoo	1
Challeepareh	1	Kurattoo	1
Tillah	1	Pulwah	1
Bombhawzi	1	Bodeh	1
Buragong	1	Kymohoo	1
		TOTAL	28

In the village of Kerarah for a Garden 25 beegahs.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward .	19	. . . . .	9,925	1,44,236
K H U T T O L A H —continued.	1	Namdeopobra.		
	2	Sengrawan Kullaun and Khord.		
	1	Alwa.		
	1	Manpoora.		
	1	Sabaacca.		
	1	Subha Gunge Hareusba.		
	1	Uynaho.		
	1	Peeparee.		
	1	Burpoora.		
	1	Namdeopoor.		
	1	Deoara.		
	1	Purtabpoora.		
	1	Sumurda.		
	1	Choubaro.		
	1	Morwaro.		
	1	Chundwaro, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Dudree, Puddaruk of Bhoywan Chobey.		
	1	Nowrunagong, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Beharee, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Hatowia, Puddaruk of Khooman Chobey.		
				9,925
	40			
GRAND TOTAL .	360	TOTAL .	.. .	1,54,161

Brought forward	No. of Villages.
Kawpermuddowah	6
Pursowar	1
Jhingoder	1
Babopore Paker	2
Aumkoohey Burrey	1
Hillowndah	1
Kharwah	1
Boodkharwah	1
Kotah	1
Etawah Burrah	1
Berrowley	1
Powoheyah	1
Korar	1
Chota Jhingrey	2
Shasarey Burry	1
Moorey Dewerey	2
Simrey	1
Buddhawo Khurd	1
Woomrey	1
Saheypore, Muhudahey	2
Lulloheyah	1
Murdegarry	1
Pungurrah	1
Seyjency	1
Woomrey	1
Moheywoah	1
Umleyah	1
Dhoraharah	1
Putnah	1
Utturhaur	1
Echowley Burrey	1
Jugganauthpore	1
Porcy	1
Murhey	1
Kadahurry Khurd	1
Burhullah	1
Fultall	2
Goorriah Goondcah	2
Inchale Rampore	2
Boodkhare	1
Woordamy Burrey	1
Kurraheyah Khurd	1
Gurrah Moorkathey	2
Nurhaurpore	1
Aukawhey	1
Moorreah	1
Buttoheyah Khurd	1
Sunvursah	1
Bidgohorah	1
Sunkauchur	1
Rohomyah Khurd	1
Goonhaur	1
Dhunniyah	1
Mudggawah	1
Ruggowley	1
Unterbeddiah Khurd	1
Unterbeddiah	1
Burkonneah	1
Majaw Lulloheyah	2
Khakorey Kuttur	1
Nowneah	1
Koolpoorah	1
Carried over	298

Brought forward	No. of Villages
Kuttoreah	1
Tigrah	1
Etwah	1
Ghuttahaw	1
Bholomy	1
Boodkhan	1
Lohorarah with Gurty	1
Deyhu Mohadahey	2
Hurdooah	1
Dinpore Woomrey	1
Burrah	1
Murhey	1
Barranje	1
Telgawah	1
TOTAL	313

Talookah Patlaur.

Rampore Buchwah	2
Umdurrey	1
Baremoy	1
Raur	1
Guthawoteh	1
Murgurdahah	1
Bhoboorah	1
Pipperah Burrah Dandy	3
Mohonnah	1
Khummoreah	1
Lursohawhey	1
Umgaar	1
Rudgowney	1
Ummahdandy	1
Dhokokhawr	1
Pursowahneah	1
Koteddurrey	1
Bijjabhawaur	1
Dubrah	1
Dhowsando	1
Kaurey Mauttey	1
Khamah	1
Dobhaw	1
Puthut	1
Burrah	1
Burrowhamee	1
Joosgawah	1
Kurrowndy	1
Lunghohey	1
Kurrey	1
Maullun	1
Tukkur	1
Doongreah	1
Roy Mooah	1
Buddhawah	1
Maharaujepore	1
Jharreah	1
Toottiah Jhare	1
Bhubborah	1
Goojhore	1
Bussawah	1
Richey	1
Carried over	45

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward .	34	
	<i>Poonry—4 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Poonry	1	
	Mulohoy	1	
	Dandhar	1	
	Dhowarah	1	
	Sukhawur Boojruck	4	
	Bylah	1	
	Cuttyah	1	
	Gurgeetah	1	
	Peepra granted to Ajoodiapersaud Choby as Padaruck .	1	
	<i>Joonwary—6 villages, granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck, viz.:</i>		
	Soonwory	1	
	Hatshan	1	
	Gooryah	1	
	Boorha	1	
	Byragur	1	
	Joodhur	1	
	Kubereaha	1	
	Kuricha	1	
	Mowha	1	
	Myer	1	
	Pura Dobeas	1	
	Ghoorka	1	
	Emleeah granted to Juggernath Pandey as Padaruck .	12	
	Beerah granted to Busty Pandey as Padaruck .	1	
	Koopeary granted to Syntal Pandey as Padaruck .	1	
	Khuriyah and Bajriyah granted to Bhick Roy as Padaruck .	2	
	Dhoorpwah granted to Muchul Poory as Padaruck .	1	
	TUPPAH BOLDARAH.		
	<i>Joorah—6 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Joorah	1	
	Pathrahy	1	
	Bukally	1	
	Durdhara	1	
	Jhaul	1	
	Seelmeely	1	
	Amadandy	6	
	Moonyah	1	
	Kheirawah	1	
	Doorah	1	
	Cuttya and Mookurah	2	
	Cuttya	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Jumtall	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Carried over .	13	61

M. E. H. U. R.—
continued.

Names of Pergumuahts.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought-forward	3	
	Burai	1	78
	Odssee	1	
	Peerutpur	1	
	Churrey and Khurpara	1	6
	Dhuruwahy and Nowgai	1	
	Kherawah	1	
		1	
	<i>Hurriah—1 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Hurriah	1	4
	Dhuruwah	1	
	Mohuzoo	1	
	Arassie	1	
	Bladumpoor granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck	1	1
	<i>Kakra—1 villages, granted to Droad Dadoo as Padaruck, viz.:</i>		
	Kakra	1	4
	Jodary	1	
	Budra Khord	1	
	Budra Doozrook	1	
	Obtaind granted to Khookhow as Padaruck	1	1
	Dhury granted to Hurry Pandu as Padaruck	1	
	Peerutpur granted to Bussaho as Padaruck	1	
	Mohurwah granted to Bussaho as Padaruck	1	
	TUTTAH ROY GOWAH		102
	Reo Gowah Khass	2	
	Etowah and Mang	2	
	<i>Barowah—1 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Barowah	1	4
	Naney	1	
	Lahij	1	
	Khooh Kodrah	1	
	Gooryah and Koorha	2	1
	Goomahy	1	
	Munorah	1	
	Bhowurah	1	
	Coossendy	1	1
	Mutwaro	1	
	Belha	1	
	Muredhan and Koothery	1	
	Muthery	2	1
	Kherowa and Kootchgaon	1	

Carried over

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
MEHUR— continued.	Brought forward	45	152
	Budaira and Gugawar	2	
	Bhutaira and Teckeir	2	
	Peepwah	1	
	Ghootary	1	
	Burandy	1	
	Bunn and Teckehr	2	
	Bodha	1	
	Sulya and Kawhary	2	
	<i>Bussundy—4 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Bussundy	1	
	Bhownraha	1	
	Kherwah Par	1	
	Etorah	1	
		4	
	Koosma	1	
	<i>Mawdha—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Mawdha	1	
	Sookwary	1	
	Bukelly	1	
		3	
	Deory	1	
	Chunmow	1	
	<i>Burrah—4 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Burrah	1	
	Cooahary	1	
	Pursswaro	1	
	Chutkola	1	
		4	
	<i>Jobah—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Jobah	1	
	Bundeah	1	
	Buherah	1	
		3	
	Sarun and Newgaon	2	
	Dhomee	1	
	Hunawta	1	
	<i>Sulyah—6 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Sulyah	1	
	Bhudowah	1	
	Byhurrah	1	
	Carried over	3	78
			152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
MEHUR continued.	Brought forward	10	405
	Oordany	1	
	Dhunery	1	
	Mohuniah	1	
	Kuroundiah	1	
	Nonniah	1	
	Jumoniah	1	16
	TUPPAH GOOREHA.		
	Gooreha	1	
	Putteriah	1	
	Choory	1	
	Peprah	1	
	Kherah	1	
	Lokampoor	1	
	Sunghunpoorah	1	
	Chettahy	1	
	Hudewah	1	
	Currah	1	
	Surrah	1	
	Bussoundah	1	12
	TUPPAH DOOLY		
	Dooly	1	
	Poonry	1	
	Covielliah	1	
	Burrah	1	
	Kullound	1	
	Narry	1	
	Etaharah	1	
	Goobraol	1	
	Amkole	1	
	Pally	1	
	Nohusta	1	
	Sewyee	1	12
	TUPPAH GOYTORAHY.		
	Goytorahy	1	
	Murohah	1	
	Jarrah	1	
	Doonyah	1	
	Goorah	1	
	Teomoha	1	6
	TUPPAH SUCKERHY—5 villages, viz.:		
	Suckerhy	1	
	Garrah	1	
	Khyrah	1	
	Cowah	1	
	Auterbad	1	5
	Carried over	5	451

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward	21	254
	Amiodandy and Pansookhur	2	
	Doondy and Boorgar	2	
	Nowgaon	1	
	Teghura	1	
	Teksully Khord	1	
	Teksully Boozrook	1	
	Amdarah	1	
	Sakery	1	
	Doongur Gowa	1	
	Soonbursa	1	
	Roohuniah	1	
	Kherowah	1	
	Bhyra and Ser	2	
	Looriaty and Goorharry	2	
	Gurowah and Benaika	2	
	Dhunwahy	1	
	Behar	1	
	Mohunyah	1	
	Boony granted to Ramchand Dooby as Padaruck	1	
	Ghemwaro and Jerah granted to Incharam Pandey as Padaruck	2	
	Bhuraoly granted to Buhony Choby as Padaruck	1	
	Etarah granted to Punchurn as Padaruck	1	
	Putear granted to Kessurry Tewary as Padaruck	1	
	Canwaro granted to Ruddy Poory as Padaruck	1	
			51
MEHUR— <i>continued.</i>	TUPPAH PALHEWAH.		
	Patherhatta	1	
	Subha Gunje	1	
	Palla, Pukeria and Darah	3	
	Hordowah	1	
	Googry	1	
	Putcha	1	
	Simrah	1	
	Nowgong and Sohola	2	
	Googud	1	
			12
	TUPPAH ETOURAH.		
	<i>Koondowah—4 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Koondowah	1	
	Mohatoniah	1	
	Pepriah	1	
	Oorky	1	
		4	
	<i>Amatara—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Amatara	1	
	Pugrah	1	
	Kowhara	1	
		3	
	Carried over	7	317

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward	98	489
	Hurdawah Boozrook	1	
	Bumali	1	
	Hurdawa Khord	1	
	Kulwaro	1	
	Culbaro	1	
	<i>Jobha—4 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Jobha	1	
	Pouhy	1	
	Sootputrey	1	
	Sorowar	1	
		4	
	Chuchigowa and Noba	2	
	Curialia	1	
	Majgowah	1	
	Deojoly	1	
	Saluspoorah	1	
	Putrali	1	
	Bisturali	1	
	<i>Punkhory—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Punkhory	1	
	Coosikipe	1	
	Mohuniah	1	
		3	
	Goundrah	1	
	Bujrawro	1	
	Jajnoury granted to Gunness Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Jeriah granted to Mooty as Padaruck	1	
	Salyaha granted to Nebal Sookool as Padaruck	1	
	Salyaha 2nd granted to Joorykut as Padaruck	1	
	Bamungowa granted to Abloo as Padaruck	1	
	Kurchara granted to Adhroo Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Jutwaro granted to Duriao Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Deossur granted to Sunkur Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Bucta granted to Bishumber Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Kuroundiah granted to Beoram Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Burrowah and Rohoniah granted to Gumpat as Padaruck	2	
	Amowhary granted to Mohram Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Kooliah, etc., granted to Gungabhut as Padaruck	2	
	Salyaha granted to Sunker as Padaruck	1	
	Sukry	1	
			137
	<i>TUPPAH NUDWAN.</i>		
	<i>Nudwan—6 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Nudwan	1	
	Mohuniah	1	
	Godhm	1	
	Sedgemoorah	1	
	Carried over	4	

MEHUR—
continued.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward .	5	451
	<i>Gunnesspoor—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Gunnesspoor	1	
	Lobudur	1	
	Coomowra	1	
	Lohurowan	3	
	Patterghotta and Poorary	1	
	Khurata	2	
	Emliah	1	
	Salyah	1	
	Deory	1	
	Pursewaro	1	
	Bhysswahy	1	
	Shahjowary	1	
	Teckeeriah	1	
	Ghunshura	1	
	Suhtarah	1	
	Koyndy and Panduah	2	
	Saigawaro and Tooty	2	
	Deoseer	1	
	Endour	1	
	Budderah	1	
	Dhungowan	1	
	Purryah	1	
	Sungowan	1	
	Powriah	1	
	Bungowah	1	
	Mahowah Dandy	1	
	Pal Pakhoa	1	
	Mohogowah	1	
	Boorah	1	
	Deebiah	1	
	<i>TUPPAH DEORAH.</i>		
	Deorah Khass	1	
	<i>Roohinia—18 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Roohinia	1	
	Bandy	1	
	Busandy	1	
	Maunpoor	1	
	Behundy	1	
	Salansh	1	
	Pursoony	1	
	Tumriah	1	
	Burhara	1	
	Bunhary	1	
	Assondy	1	
	Doobry	1	
	Carried over	12	489

MEHUR—
continued.

MAIHAR.

APPENDIX No. III.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF MYHERE IN 1827.

TUPPAH.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
MYHERE— Containing Villages— 17 Uslee 44 Dakhlee	5	Koolhaee or Myhere Khas.	Oodeepoor. Subhilna. Souhaee. Urkillie. Oomur.
	10	Teetnuggur.	Bundhao. Etuhna. Béesuhna. Kulleeanpoor. Putradha. Gūbhaura.
	15	Lukhwar, little.	Chundoul. Etuhna. Sumodha.
	20	Oomurree.	Pelah. Teedurra.
	25	Punsokha. Kurdosa. Nukkutna.	Mohanee. Gourreea. Gonda.
	30	Kootayee.	Daolunnee. Umra. Daudee.
	35	Burrahee. Dhuttoonaa.	Ukaeena. Dūricher.
	40	Paworee.	Mulohee. Dundhar. Dhuwara.
		Lukhwar, great.	
		Bela.	Kutteea.
		Geergitta. Pippua. Sonwarree.	

TUPPAH.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	
		Ualce.	Dakhee.
GULLONA— <i>continued</i> .	280	Hurdoon. Googree. Pulloha. Surra. Nangoan.	Duggurron.
	285	Googur. Jookheeh. Pushporee. Dharamurree. Koorree.	Poloh.
JOOKEEH— 7 Ualce. 9 Dakhee.	290	Kurra. Kerattarree. Dobla. Daddora. Beldurree.	
	295	Dharamurree. Mokurree. Kerattarree. Nagore. Jummarree.	
	300	Umaul. Gormaree.	

TUPPAH.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
<i>BILDARRA—continued</i>	105	Kurhyeca.	Deoree. Hurouta. Gujgaun.
		Bildarra.	Huthocera.
	110	Bussarree.	Burrauna. Zuhromohna. Doobehee.
	115	Nurwarao, little. Dhumwnee, great. Oomree.	Nurwarao, great.
	120	Kurrectee. Eteewa. Bhutgawan. Muddyec.	Phipburree. Hanrouta. Kothce.
	125	Nadeen. Raecchoer.	Kurroundee. Poocee. Bumrah.
	130	Kunchunpoor.	Rigna. Boondinooa. Half Juntal. Kunneearce.
	135	Pcepurwah.	Chudaun. Burrectheea. Kursurra.
	140	Tilgowa. Ummurrtolla. Kuttuha. Kansa.	Mugrowra. Chummurwah.
	145	Gobra. Burhyeca. Buharee Dhurumpoor. Tubbeyce.	Moondee. Mujgawa, great. Mujgawa, little. Kurrawdee.
	150	Suganneca. Imleca.	
	155	Ajwaeen.	Chokundee. Bundhee. Murha. Bhudyee. Kumta.
	160	Soopatal.	

AJWAEEN—

20 Uslee.

47 Dakhlee.

				No. of Villages.					No. of Villages.
Brought forward				95	Brought forward				100
Khoolooowa	.	.	.	1	Godaroa	.	.	.	1
Burbaha	.	.	.	1	Kooreiah	.	.	.	1
Jhunowehie	.	.	.	1	Nemoorah	.	.	.	1
Bawrie	.	.	.	1	Umeliah	.	.	.	1
Burbusa	.	.	.	1	Ladarah	.	.	.	1
Carried over				100					105

In the Elaka of Colum—13 villages, viz. :

Bhugdera	.	.	.	1	Marwajur	.	.	.	1
Paorwah	.	.	.	2	Munggewrah	.	.	.	1
Lillahah	.	.	.	1	Khullasur	.	.	.	1
Birwahr	.	.	.	1	Khurjgarah	.	.	.	1
Gawlawkhur	.	.	.	1	Etowrah	.	.	.	1
Gowrie	.	.	.	1	Mahawah	.	.	.	1
					— 13				

Talook Birsingpore Khootahah—59 villages, viz. :

Kootahah	.	.	.	1	Rewary	.	.	.	1
Memgehur	.	.	.	1	Medah	.	.	.	1
Kotah	.	.	.	1	Sillah	.	.	.	1
Tellery	.	.	.	1	Goor Ghunt	.	.	.	1
Luekah	.	.	.	1	Luekawur	.	.	.	1
Puggaur Khoord	.	.	.	1	Bhumtratrau	.	.	.	1
Bareumranie	.	.	.	1	Promrie	.	.	.	1
Bhutgawn	.	.	.	1	Humray	.	.	.	1
Sojawwill	.	.	.	1	Chumhar	.	.	.	1
Mawmaw	.	.	.	1	Burtah	.	.	.	1
Simrah	.	.	.	1	Betwah	.	.	.	1
Tigrah	.	.	.	1	Currenty	.	.	.	2
Putrah	.	.	.	1	Burhrowa	.	.	.	1
Kurrereah Nirgoornai	.	.	.	2	Borrah	.	.	.	1
Khootkerah	.	.	.	1	Lungowra	.	.	.	1
Kurreah	.	.	.	1	Puchlollyhorah	.	.	.	1
Kurranndah (Khoord)	.	.	.	1	Munjwar	.	.	.	1
Jhaunta	.	.	.	1	Shndah	.	.	.	1
Dewrahur	.	.	.	1	Doonaoh	.	.	.	1
Purreah	.	.	.	1	Kinatah	.	.	.	1
Ledurrio	.	.	.	1	Soonbusar	.	.	.	1
Burriah	.	.	.	1	Kurkaoty	.	.	.	1
Bhummourco	.	.	.	1	Dhewut	.	.	.	1
Pursaunjah Lashapore	.	.	.	1	Khadura	.	.	.	1
Pursaunjah (Khoord)	.	.	.	1	Nungwar	.	.	.	1
Gurlagah	.	.	.	1	Huriah	.	.	.	1
Jumamahah	.	.	.	1	Ruchmalla	.	.	.	1
Muswasee Khair	.	.	.	1	Teyah	.	.	.	1
Munhah	.	.	.	1	— 59				
					Carried over				
					177				

SOHAWAL.

APPENDIX No. IV.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJA OF SOHAWUL IN 1809.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Sohawul Tuppa	1	Brought forward	50
Chorburree and Poorah	1	Tuppah Rygawn	1
Bhowun	1	Khudlara	1
Dalowra and Poorwah	1	Dhowrowrah Culla	1
Bhutgowah	1	Purrarah	1
Poorgowah	1	Jerwah Chuckbundy	2
Dhundhoor Khoruckbudgekun	2	Kulhowkie	1
Laulpore	1	Syparrah Culla	1
Koorchie	1	Nypuneahah	2
Gurlugger Gurluga	2	Narunpore	1
Gewra Laurah	2	Mungowah	1
Etawrah	1	Zeekur	1
Gowrah	1	Huckhair	1
Rahtee	1	Semurreeah	1
Mahadawah Runggoah	2	Kharsurrah	1
Dellourah Culla	1	Jumrahu	1
Dhaworree	1	Khutch Chorah	1
Soon Bursa	1	Mawtah	1
Bellinghtah	1	Bahtara	1
Dellowrie	1	Bardhee	1
Khundewrah	1	Etwah	1
Purrarounth	1	Uchkhurghur	1
Cheemraha	1	Sypora Bhundarawa	2
Ummowdhaw	1	Nawkhur	1
Butchbyhi	1	Tuppa Doorjunpore	1
Dhourowah Culla	1	Ghawrah	1
Oommerdura	1	Muttahah	1
Orhku Chuckbundy	2	Gunnaraw	1
Hinnowtah	1	Duttiah	1
Saristaul	1	Delowrah	1
Kurha	1	Chuckdahir	1
Gindoorei, Chuckbundy	2	Luckaha	1
Bhuggary, Lumtara	2	Tickoorah	1
Sawhalah	1	Bahara	1
Morahah	1	Utrara	1
Rahstah	1	Ritchraha	1
Kahrei, Borah	2	Goharee	1
Hummeerpore	1	Surahee	1
Munghongawrah	1	Murrahon	1
Etawrah	1	Singowlee	1
Jhugrah Jhugree	1	Simrah	1
Pantah	1	Mungahehaur	2
Carried over	50	Carried over	95

JASO.

APPENDIX No. VII.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE SACEMURIA OF AUGUST 10 1810.

[illegible]

Burwah—22½ villages, viz. :

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	177		
Burwah	1	Pappia	1
Juminiah	1	Bomnet	1
Cawnpoor	½	Bhurkery	1
Jetwa, Chilla, and Buthar	3	Bhyrah	1
Bhundý, Pultoy and Sumrah	3	Bheriah	1
Gulhul	1	Berenah	1
Amurpore	1	Hulleah	1
Goorsany	1	Missgawah	1
Saliah	1	Mohaul	1
Bhelah	1		—199½

Padaruk—18 villages, viz. :

Hurdawah	1	Seerorah	1
Majein	1	Patna	1
Shewjub	1	Hurdu	1
Burrendah	1	Rajookhun	1
Shersah	1	Putturah	1
Ijey	1	Sunwarsah	1
Persawdy	1	Purraniah	1
Khonge	1	Ookah	1
Dewraj	1	Puchley	1
			— 18
		Total Villages	217½

BARAUNDHA.

APPENDIX No. VI.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BERONDA IN 1807.

Purgunnah Beer Ghur.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Barounda Shapoor	2	Rampoorwa	1
Arjuntpoor	1	Cawnpore	1
Pudree, etc.	3	Bunhurree	1
Brehneepoor	1	Rampoor Kishenpoor	2
Nukeila	1	Muchguong.	1
Singpoor	1	Mahteinee, etc.	3
Herdee, etc.	2	Telaeechoa	1
Heerapoor	1	Seoroo	1
Mohleeha	1	Umchoa	1
Lalpoor	1	Kultora	1
Sunda	1	Moondkoh	1
Jerec, etc.	3	Pootreechoa	1
Mulgaza	1	Goopha	1
Puddoo	1	Koodlapuhar	1
Pudwuneea.	1	Bigdurree	1
Joorhee	1	Kurowla	1
Pedra, etc.	3	Tickoree	1
Oojha	1	Nowbusta	1
Chithowra	1	Keruhnee	1
Dewulha	1	Koodee	1
Putnadooe	2	Kooturba	1
Serussee	1		
Beer Ghur	1		
		Total Villages	56

Pergunnah Nae.

Puttur Kuchar	6	Kundar, etc.	3
Nurduha	1	Choa	1
Poojwur Badur.	2	Khurdha	1
Bukowt	1		
Khoegungore	1	Total Villages	16

Villages in the possession of the Rajah's Brothers.

In the possession of Sree Baboo Anund Sing— Seeameo 1	}	Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.	}	In the possession of Surncit Sing—Bhugwuntpoor.	}	Included in the Rájah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.
In the possession of Sree Baboo Koordut Sing— Koolwan 1						

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Number of Villages.	Villages immediately belonging to Jussoo.	Jumma of 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with 1815, according to Dewan Moorut Sing's statement.	
38	Brought forward	....	5,447 0 0
	<i>Villages of Dooraho.</i>		
9	Dooraho Khas.		
1	Apooree.		
1	Buharee.		
1	Mujrah Boozrug.		
1	Mujrah Khord.		
1	Roonchee.		
— 14			1,159 0 0
	<i>Villages of Reechool.</i>		
1	Reechool Khas.		
1	Naigawan.		
1	Mowah.		
1	Khero		
— 4			1,675 0 0
	<i>Villages of Puthar.</i>		
1	Purra.		
3	Kurree.		
1	Kallowul.		
1	Bunjher.		
1	Burgurree.		
1	Kukra.		
2	Kulharra.		
1	Soownr Gorra.		
1	Paharee.		
1	Mujgawan.		
1	Wolleechee.		
1	Wolleecha.		
1	Murraee.		
1	Hurdwa Boozrug.		
1	Hurdwa Khord.		
1	Nuzjhur.		
1	Peehowra.		
1	Puoracena.		
1	Deorce.		
1	Cuttareca.		
— 23			350 0 0
79	Total	8,631 0 0

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Pergunnahs.	Villages.	Pergunnahs.	Villages.
BERHO— continued.	95 Sahapore, without the Diamond Mine.	BERHO— concluded.	Babboopore, without the Diamond Mine.
	Hirahpore, ditto ditto.		Raipaney, with the Diamond Mine.
	Guhorah.		105. Khurogaoh.
	Bhumpah, without the Diamond Mine.		Panharey, without the Diamond Mine.
	Kurroolah, without the Diamond Mine.		Chowpara, ditto ditto.
	100. Simmooriah.		Kutawniah, ditto ditto.
	Guznah, without the Diamond Mine.		Dumchooha, ditto ditto.
	Puthooreah.	110. Woodapore.	
		BIRGURH .	111. Chettainie.

Names of Diamond Mines.

	No.
Scho	1
Saluekpore	1
Jhendah Lallpore	1
Gauziepore	1
Sedheepore	1
Gerrah	1
Chautarah	1
TOTAL	7

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No. CVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from DAULAT RAO SINDE to RAO KHUSHAL SINGH CHAVHAN of RAMGARH,—1821.

From DAULAT RAO SINDE, to RAJSHRI KAMAVISDAR of the Khasgi Department at Chidawad village, Tahika Jhokar. *Sama Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf* (1221 A.A.).

It is reported to the *Sarkar* that trouble is experienced in the payment of the *Tanka* due to Rao Khushal Singh Chavhan from the aforesaid village, which *Tanka* has been paid from old times. Now the amount of the *Tanka* of the aforesaid village (Chidawad) is to be paid from last year, i.e., *Ashrin Mayaten* (1220 A.A.) at Rs. 100 annually in three instalments as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Kartik	33
Magh	33
Vaishakh	34
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

In all a *nemruk* of Rs. 100 has been settled upon you by the *Sarkar* from last year and (accordingly) this *Sanad* has been issued to you. You should therefore pay the amount of Rs. 100 on account of *Tanka* annually to the person aforesaid and obtain a receipt. Be it known. Ch. 17, *Rabi-ul-Akher* (22nd January 1821). What more need be written.

Similar *Sanads* were also granted for two other tankas, viz. :—

Rupees 240 on Bhutia Polai.

„ 75 on Donta.

An Engagement similar to that shown in the annexure to No. LXXV for his three tankas aggregating Rs. 415 was given by RAO KHUSHAL SINGH CHAVHAN of RAMGARH, dated 12th Boodee Bysack 1878 Sumbut.

No. CVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT by THAKOOR LACHMUN SING of SONERHEIRA,—1820.

Whereas mouzah Baraila and a portion of mouzah Rancee Gaon, the latter consisting of 200 beegahs of mal lands and of 5 beegahs of aran lands, were granted by me 45 years ago for service to Thakoor Nahr Sing, the grandfather of Gopal Sing, Thakoor of Surwun ; and

Whereas another portion of the said mouzah Rancee Gaon, consisting of 250 beegahs of mal lands, was given by me in time of Thakoor Khooman Sing, the father of the said Thakoor Gopal Sing ; and

Whereon I received Rupees 500 of the Hakee currency as a tankha for the said mourah; and

Whereon a quarrel having taken place in these days with regard to the said portions of mourah Rance Gaon, I applied to Captain W. Borthwick on the subject, and he was pleased to settle that the said portions of the village should continue to remain in the possession of the said Thakoor Gopal Sing and that I was to receive an additional tankha of Rupees 200 for the said portions of Rance Gaon, making up a total tankha of Rupees 700, or, at the premium rate of Rupees 12½ per cent., of a total amount of the Sahn Shikho currency of Rupees seven hundred and eighty-seven, seven, and one (S. R. 787-81).

I do hereby declare that I will receive annually the said tankha as per instalments hereunto annexed and do hereby assign to the said Thakoor Gopal Sing, and his heirs and assigns, his heirs, assigns, and property, to enjoy the said mourah and parts of the mourah above detailed. I have this day engaged for record for future reference, Dated 1231 Anwar 1820, corresponding with 1st Zilkad 1235 Hijree.

Contracted by me this 21st day of Anwar A. D. 1820.

JOHN MALCOLM, *Major-Genl.*

No. CIX.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT written by THAKUR SHEO SING DORIA, ZEMINDAR of MANDAWAL, to THAKUR GOPAL SING, RATHOOR of SARWAN, -1823.

My grandfather Nahr Ram, he lived in Sambat 1811 on your grandfather Nahr Sing for service the village of Sukutkhatri, Tuppa Punth Piplooda, Munda-wal territory, and it was stipulated that a tankha of Rupees 500 should be paid for the village. A dispute arose about that village between you and me and it was decided by Captain William Borthwick that in addition to the tankha the following sums should be paid, viz:-

	Rs.	A.	P.
For service	300	0	0
For Dami Bhet	125	0	0
For taxes, such as thread, skin, etc.	100	0	0
For Nuzzerana to be paid on account of the village to Sirkar on the occasion of marriage and other ceremonies	35	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	560	0	0
Add to the above on account of Tankha	501	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL S. S. Rs.	1,061	0	0

I will take S. S. Rupees 1,061 annually and will have no other claim whatever on you on account of this village. Both you and I will act according to this agreement. If either of us dispute this agreement he should not be listened to in any court and may God punish him. Continue to hold the village from us from generation to generation together with its Chowthai.

586 GWALIOR RESIDENCY—MEDIATISED ESTATES—*Sarwan*—NO.
CIX—1823 AND *Sheogarh*—NO. CX—1819.

Payments to be made as follows :—

	Rs.
Bhadu Sudi-Poonum	353
Mah " "	353
Chait " "	355
TOTAL	<u>1,061</u>

Dated Bhadu Sudi, 14th Sumbat 1880.

Written by Thakur Sheo Sing Doria, Zemindar of Mandawal. The above is correct and has been written by my free will.

Ratlam, the 9th September 1825.

THIS ENGAGEMENT has been substituted for one of similar tenure except that the village of Kheree which by former stipulation was held on condition of military force, the payment of Rupees 500 annually, it is here stipulated that the condition of Military service shall be dispensed with and the pecuniary condition upon which the village of Kheree has hitherto been held shall be increased to the annual payment of Rupees one thousand and sixty-one Shalum Sai currency under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Tankha	501
In lieu of service	300
Zemindari dues	100
Nazarana	35*

The compromise of service for the increased pecuniary condition was the point at issue between the parties which through my mediation has thus been adjusted.

WM. BORTHWICK,
Local Agent, Political Department.

No. CX.

TRANSLATION of an ORDER from MAHARAJA MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJI VITHAL, KAMAVISDAR of PARGANA DEPALPUR,—1819.

Dated, *Suma Tisa Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf (1220 A.A.)*.

Sahib Singh Girasia has thitherto exacted tanka from the Pargana in excess and thereby greatly oppressed the people of the villages. Now that it has been settled, through the mediation of General Malcolm, that the said Girasia should not oppress the people of the villages, but should take the amount from the

* The item of Rs. 125 for Dami Bhet has apparently been omitted here.

I do hereby engage that I will keep up the said villages in proper cultivation, use them for my own benefit, and, keeping order therein to the best of my ability, pass my life in loyal submission to that Government. If anything goes wrong in the pergunnah on my account, I shall forfeit my maintenance.

List of the villages.

Mouzah Kanowree.	Mouzah Bhoosat.
„ Doonkurkheira.	„ Bahurda.
„ Barowlee.	„ Mohunpoora, off-shoot of
„ Sooklia.	Hajcepoora.
„ Beechukpoora.	„ Birahmpooree.
„ Beechia.	„ Jhakinia.
	„ Merita.

In all 12 villages are given to me, and I have given my engagement as above.

THAKOOR ROOP SING.

„ HIMMUT SING.

„ KOUR PURTAB SING.

Dated Kartik Boodee 7th 1230.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RAM RAO to APPA SAHIB,—dated the 14th of the Second Koor.

A jaghire of 12 villages has been granted by the Government from the said year to Roop Sing of Tappa :—

Mouzah Doonkurkheira.	Mouzah Barowlee.
„ Jhakinia.	„ Birahmpooree.
„ Beechia.	„ Beechukpoora.
„ Sooklia.	„ Merita.
„ Bhoosat.	„ Kanowree.
„ Mohunpoora.	„ Bahurda.

The above 12 villages of Tappa Doonkurkheira have been assigned. You will give him possession of the said villages, and resume all others that may be held by him in ijara, etc., etc.

No. CXII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JANKOJI RAO SINDE ALIJAH to DEWAN HINDU SINGH DHANDHERA of SIRSI,—1837.

Be it known to you that your petition was received by the Sarkar. You write that you hold Taluka Sirsi from the Sarkar and also a Sanad for it. It is written in that Sanad that you should maintain yourself (“make arrangements for your house”) and serve the Sarkar : One Taluka has been granted in lieu of

accordance with custom the Vakil of Nana Sahib was directed to make enquiries into the matter and send a report with the file. Nana Sahib was addressed by the Vakil who after making necessary enquiries returned the file of the case with his letter and a *Kayasnama* (opinion). A perusal of the *Kayasnama* showed that the complaint of the defendant Gehana Bai was not correct and that your statement proved to be just and proper. It is, therefore, with reference to the *Kayasnama* decided that you shall receive every year the sum of Rs. 470 (four hundred and seventy) on account of Tanka which was enjoyed by the deceased Pirthaji. Gehana Bai has since died and her claim to the tanka, to which she had appointed her nephew as successor, was not proved, but as she adopted Samtaji you should make such a provision for his maintenance and clothing as you may deem necessary.

Dated 11th July 1843=Miti Samran Bidi 1st, 1900, Camp Mchidpur.

F. H. SANDYS,
Political Agent.



No. of
Villages.

No. of
Villages.

Duffa—6 villages, viz. :—

Brought forward	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90 509½
Surwa	.	.	.	1	Kullookhur	.	.	1
Sooruzpore	.	.	.	1	Charrawul	.	.	1
Khurrowhey	.	.	.	1				— 6
Luckungowa	.	.	.	1				

Duffa—1 villages, viz. :—

Soonhurry	.	.	.	1	Koond	.	.	1
Gunge	.	.	.	1				— 4
Chundunpore	.	.	.	1				

Duffa—14 villages, viz. :—

Durgaurah	.	.	.	7	Moornur	.	.	1
Muddunpore	.	.	.	1	Bodgepore	.	.	1
Kealo	.	.	.	1	Parro Jhare	.	.	1
Chutcherry	.	.	.	1				— 14
Katna	.	.	.	1				

Duffa—9 villages, viz. :—

Bungawa	.	.	.	2	Bussanah	.	.	1
Rampoorah	.	.	.	1	Ruzzowlah	.	.	1
Korah	.	.	.	1	Hurdooah	.	.	1
Ghurmar	.	.	.	1	Dungawah	.	.	1
								— 9

Pudduruk or Charity—13 villages, viz. :—

Poandey	.	.	.	1	Rudgepore	.	.	1
Bhowrey Gopalpore	.	.	.	1	Gurah	.	.	1
Koondale	.	.	.	1	Loharpoorah	.	.	1
Goorrah	.	.	.	1	Jharhattah	.	.	1
Ghattarah	.	.	.	1	Boodgawah	.	.	1
Hutrah	.	.	.	1				— 13
Dhoawrey	.	.	.	1				— 136
Dowroah	.	.	.	1				

PERGUNNAH ROUND—6 villages 6

PERGUNNAH SINGPORE—25 villages, viz. :—

Singapore Khass	.	.	.	1	Karah	.	.	1
Pulkhunnah	.	.	.	1	Joomnahey	.	.	1
Mow	.	.	.	1	Mahanapore	.	.	1
Chuecherkhoah	.	.	.	1	Pursootampore	.	.	1
Billalmomey	.	.	.	2	Jharcah	.	.	1
Muzzcaur	.	.	.	1	Bhownabaco	.	.	1
Sujawool	.	.	.	1	Chowparrah	.	.	1
Boorkharro	.	.	.	1	Mutkonney	.	.	1
Kurrelah	.	.	.	2	Mohowtah	.	.	1
Butrus	.	.	.	1	Pohoreah	.	.	1
Khumreah	.	.	.	1	Jhursey	.	.	1
Kalgawah	.	.	.	1				— 26

Carried over 31 645½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	93		68 300 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ummertollah	1	Kuckkurtollah	1
Purraua	3	Burnahey	1
Pahoreah Khoord	1	Pugharpore Pipreah	1
Chundarah	4		— 105

Puddaruk or Charity—36 villages, viz. :—

Dhooraurpoorah	3	Roha	3
Dondah	1	Annumah	3
Muzzawa	1	Koonniah	1
Deorey	1	Deorey 2nd	1
Kumnowrah	1	Goorha	1
Buggaley	1	Seekrah Kurrah	2
Korar	1	Burtollah	1
Singrah	1	Sulloah and Jooghgowa	2
Sarraai Khorud	1	Maholeah	1
Surrai Buzruck	1	Woosur	1
Sajoputty	1	Khurrah	1
Sickurpoorah	1	Beldamur	1
Pipperiah	1		— 36
Aummiowtah	1		— 209
Sullacah	1		

PERGUNNAH KHUTTOWLA—136 villages, viz. :—

Khalsa Duffa—90 villages, viz. :—

Mulharrah	8	Jughara	1
Barrali Gossein	1	Putna	1
Urrail	1	Roygawa	1
Chundunpoorah	1	Sirsey	1
Lullacah	1	Nibbas	1
Goandpore	1	Woodoyore	1
Kurkey	1	Soonwanny Khorud	1
Dhowrah	1	Khurhoorah	1
Toorrey	2	Dowreah	1
Kunnowha	3	Butchama	1
Mahalley	1	Ghowrah	2
Kawollarey	1	Bandhee	1
Ruttunpoorah	1	Teckreah	1
Bamunkola	2	Kuckrah	1
Burrearpore	1	Umracha	1
Burruz	1	Chundowlee	1
Amlecah	2	Binnowda	1
Kunnarah	1	Punniary	1
Kummodepore	1	Sillahorow	1
Puldah	1	Khurdowtey	1
Hurdatto	1	Sooraha	1
Pauttah	1	Beekrampore	1
Sunnowaunney	0	Butchrowonney	2
Buzruck	7	Kulmow	1
Mahadpore	2	Burandah	1
Dighey	1	Roodhour	1
Khallone	1	Dhundoorah	1
Ghorah	1	Roypoora	1
Soorajepore	1	Ghoorah	1
Simrah	1	Lizzaho	1
Birsait	1	Bhildaha	1
Sewradhekoo	1	Dhungawah Muzgawa	2
Tipparey	1	Mohuraje Gunge	3
Jhubrah	1		— 90

Carried over

509 $\frac{1}{2}$

[illegible]

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	194		300½
Aummah	3	Sullocah and Joghwa	2
Kooneah	1	Soholeah	1
Deory	1	Woossur	1
Goorha	1	Khureah	1
Sickra Kurra	2	Bildamur	1
Burtullah	1		— 209
			509½

PERGUNNAH KHUTTOLA—136 villages, viz. :—

Khalas Duffa—90 villages, viz. :—

Mulhara—8 villages, viz. :—

Mulharra	1	Soorwany Khoord	1
Madeah	1	Khurpoora	1
Mowey	1	Dhowreah	1
Tongrah	1	Butchamah	1
Putteah	1	Ghowrah	2
Mylwur	1	Bandha	1
Ghurcoah	1	Teekreah	1
Bullawah	1	Kuckrah	1
	—	Umraha	1
	8	Chundrowley	1
Burrah Gossun	1	Bomnowdah	1
Urrail	1	Punneary	1
Chundunpoora	1	Sillaharrow	1
Sallacah	1	Khurdowty	1
Goardpore	1	Soorrubah	1
Kurkey	1	Bickrampore	1
Dhowrah	1	Butchrawonny	2
Toorry	2	Kulmow	1
Kunnowah	3	Burandah	1
Mahally	1	Boodhour	1
Kowolarey	1	Dandorah	1
Ruttunpoora or Rugpoora	1	Roypoorah	1
Bamunkota	2	Ghoorah	1
Burrearpore	1	Sizzahah	1
Burraz	1	Bhildabah	1
Amdiah Bhoorgawa	2	Dhungawah and Muzgawa	2
Kunnara	1	Maharajegunge	3
Kummodepore	1	Survah	1
Pulda	1	Suruzpore	1
Kurdato	1	Khurrowhey	1
Putta Mungrala	1	Luckhungawa	1
Sunnowarey Boozruck	7	Kullo Khur	1
Mahodpore	2	Charrawul	1
Dighey	1	Soonhary	1
Khallore	1	Gunge	1
Ghoorah	1	Chundenpore	1
Soorajepoorae	1	Koond	1
Simrah	1	Durgawah	7
Bissait	1	Muddenpore	1
Sewradheka	1	Kealo	1
Tipparey	1	Chutcherry	1
Jhubiah	1	Katna	1
Jughara	1	Moraur	1
Rutra	1	Bodgepore	1
Roygowa	1	Parraghore	1
Sirsey	1	Burgawah	2
Nibbas	1	Rampoora	1
Woodoypore (except Sunnud of Rajah Ruttun Sing)	1	Karra	1
			— 118
		Carried over	509½

[illegible][illegible]

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma. Rs.	Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma. Rs.
Brought forward	91,400	Brought forward	1,21,750
Sheccerajpore	1,000	Bujurin	900
Doorehra	550	Gabra	12,000
Kussaikhara	4,600	Hatwa	9,000
Chettehree	4,600	Munwaria	4,500
Khemeria	1,100	Suchehree and fort	3,750
Lolass	1,300	Murce Goor	1,500
Chandoura	1,600	Khundehce	600
Dhundarra	1,300	Nepeckhero	900
Bumoon Chorchall	3,300	Coordhunna	475
Khakra Mow	150	Purlabpore	225
Berha	2,600	Rumpore	26
Kaolaho	700	Harbunspore	26
Keotee	1,300	Chooktha	300
Narah	4,000		
Pudreeah	2,250		
Carried over	1,21,750	Total of Talooka Sutwara	1,55,952

Pergunnah Kutola, Talooka Kharcha, Tuppa Bowun.

		Brought forward	36,000
Chance	8,000	Seohan	800
Patha	4,000	Bumooaree	8,000
Ekanece, including Poorwa	1,200	Sulwa	1,200
Purdowra	2,700	Pinsa and fort	4,000
Bumraro, including Rossampoor	3,200	Burrah Puhara	1,800
Kuneree	1,500	Purdharee	1,500
Burawun	3,000	Amuleca	3,200
Pehreta	7,600		
Rohuneca	1,800	Total of Talooka Kharcha	56,500
Carried over	36,000		

Talooka Puthunia, part of Kharcha.

Puthunia Kumureca, Hinguwa Nerkha	12,911
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Talooka Isanugurh, in Pergunnah Khatola.

		Brought forward	12,350
Khero	1,400	1 Dhoongoon	500
Gaor	500	Chunduaikhara	350
Ghogra	1,200	Dhola	200
Ramputtan	250	Munockpoora	250
Ilhrar	250	Duha	200
Burdnaho	700	Gawa	150
Neburea	250	Pathureca	250
Pathada	600	Achalpoora	250
Behta	600	Dumonteepoora	275
Chonka	900	Soorajpoora	300
Baree, the greater	1,100	Bhurgorda	250
Dulpmpore	1,100	Rinjackpoora	1,600
Punaree	1,200	Chopra	300
Jumma	800	Koarpoora	250
Umjhar	600	Narampoora	1,300
Kurkooe	500	Nubalee	300
Doongurpoora	400		
Carried over	12,350	Carried over	19,075

BUNDÉLKHAND—Charkhari—APPENDIX NO. III.

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma.
	Rs.
Brought forward	19,075
eburra	500
Kareya Deo	200
Murudce	600
Pawaa, 9 villages	5,400
Burdarha	1,200
Rum, 3 villages	1,600
Khatia	1,900
Silacagurh and Fort, 2 villages	8,500
Isanagurh, 6 villages	3,700
Purora	500
Pissoika	950
Khurpore Hurawunpore	2,000
Puthahee	1,800
Bundua Doe and Fort, 8 villages	10,500
Mundua	700
Kulka Gan	300
Amle	
Carried over	59,425

Names of villages, etc:	Camil Jumma.
	Rs.
Brought forward	59,425
Palee	1,000
Moree	1,000
Nesoree	600
Mahewa Casba	10,500
Toorna	1,300
Khandoura	500
Doondehree	900
Amkheroo	1,000
Mulpoora	700
Soorujpoora	700
Sookaka	4,500
Toorha	600
Tooreehur	200
Total of Talooka Isanagurh	82,925

ABSTRACT OF TALOOKAS.

	Rs.
Talooka Gootbie	92,200
Talooka Sutwara	1,55,952
Ditto Kharela	56,500
Ditto Purthunia	12,911
Ditto Isanagurh	82,925
Ditto	
Grand Total of Talookas	4,00,488

	No. of Villages:		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	34		35
Rajowra	1	Ghabra, including Poorwah	1
Sheorajpore	1	Hutwa, including Poorwah	1
Khyraha	1	Manowreah	1
Burho	1	Lutchorree	1
Koslaho	1	Mawee Ghaut	1
Kowtee	1	Khurehee	1
Dhowrara	1	Neeby Khero	1
Kussar Khero	1	Koordhunah	1
Chittaree, including Poorwah	1	Purtabpoora	1
Khumariah	1	Rampore	1
Lowlus	1	Hurbunspore	1
Chandowrah	1	Chookutta	1
Dhundowrah	1	Bhamawry Choorhahee, including Poorwah	1
Nand	1		63
Purreriaha	1		
Bejassun	1		

Tuppah Bawun, Talooka Kurrela.

Chaneo	1	Rowneah	1
Patah	1	Sewar	1
Eaehono, including Poorwah	1	Bhamawrey	1
Pundowra	1	Salwa	1
Bumraro, including Roush-unpore	1	Pursah	1
Chunmaree	1	Burrahpuhary	1
Burawun	1	Pindharee	1
Pheuto	1	Aumereah, including Poorwah	1
			16

Pergunnah Kuttala, Tuppah Mahewa.

Mahewa Khas	1	Soorujpoorapundnee	1
Toonnah	1	Tooraha	1
Khundeura	1	Mulpooora	1
Patahpoor Hurecurranpoor	1	Khurka	1
Doondahurry	1	Taondara	1
Amkhero	1	Sookawha	1
			12

Tuppah Ramgurrah.

Ramgurrah Khas	1
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Burtah—9 villages.

Burtah	1	Teyra	1
Ontah	1	Bunpoora	1
Umeleah	1	Putty	1
Gameunporo	1	Kochunnipoora	1
Bhowanypore	1		9

Tuppa Murriadah, Murriadah Khas—8 Mouzahs.

Murriadah Khas	1	Cunnukpoora	1
Mulwaro	1	Coopyjheery	1
			4

Carried over

4 101 35

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	81	Jussagawah	1
Choollah	1	Ghoosegawah	1
Luckhungawah	1	Mawaugh Jhallo	1
Pattun Khurd	1	Wootawilley	1
Ranneypoorah	1	Bhoregawah Khurd	1
Purgauspoorah	1	Domowteypoorah	1
Bhurwanney	1	Ruttenpoorah	1
Runnoopoorah	1	Khurgahpore	1
Soorraujepoorah below the		Kissun Ghur	1
Ghat	1	Mamun	1
Pertaubpoorah	1	Mulgawah	1
Bomoney Bhattunkah	1	Paulley (except Sunnud	
Soorraujepoorah Woostunka	1	given to Rajah Bijey	
Gopaulpoorah Khurd	1	Behadur)	1
Sungrampoorah	1	Soypoorah	1
Raunneytaul	1	Anmeerpoorah	1
Woodoypoorah (except Sun-		Narrainpore (except Sun-	
nud given to Rajah Kishore		nud given to Rajah Bijey	
Sing)	1	Behadur)	1
Chohey Koah	1	Bumnowrah Khurd	1
Midenypoorah	1	Sungrampoorah Khurd	1
Aundeyhurrow	1	Dawhey	1
Tickoorrey	1	Woofrey	1
Byrowgur	1	Jitkurrah	1
Nagowrey	1	Agrah	1
Pattun Boozruek	1	Kooppeyah	1
Punrow	1	Jokhrun	1
Punehy	1	Butchowneah	1
Sawheyghur	1	Kawdowhah	1
Umberpoorah Poweye	1	Noygawah	1
Ramghur	1	Rampoor	1
Bugchore	1	Sewtraujepoorah, near Sat-	
Binnaude	1	tiah	1
Burrandah	1	Mundanahpoorah	1
Hujdooah	1	Chourkah	1
Joonwanney	1	Rampoorah Khurd	1
Koychour	1	Doongreah	1
Kulloopoorah	1	Kussaur	1
Kottah	1	Muzgawah Pohurwah	2
Khoyrah	1	Kuthurrah	1
Imleah	1	Bussrohey	1
Goolaut	1	Sajah Bukrapmoorah	2
Barekharrey	1	Gunggwaho	1
Boydpoorah	1	Jhumtoolley	1
Puttaur	1	Silloun	2
Deorey Dounkey	1	Pathurgawah	1
Aushrowhey	1	Woobrey	1
Puttarey Buzruek	1	Soiroro	1
Khowaugh	1	Khohey	1
Sanruek	1	Rumpoor	1
Koilpoorah	1		

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Tuppah Ruggowley.

Ruggowley Khas	1	Bhauggobaurrey	1
Luckungawah	1	Bhurthowhy	1
Nunnowrah	1	Pippereah	1
Huttowah	1	Jollahpore	1
Tuhangah Khurd	1	Owreah	1
Nowahdah	1	Choupper	1
Pipput	1	Puggawro	1
Punnahgur	1	Gurhurwar	1
Sirrown	1		
Carried over			17 176

BUNDELKHAND—Ajaigarh—APPENDIX NO. VI.

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tahsil.	Total Villages of each Pergunah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages.
Brought forward	102			Brought forward		102
<i>Lourahaw—9 villages—</i>				<i>TUTTAH BURWARROW.</i>		
<i>contd.</i>				<i>Burwarrow—8 villages,</i>		
Muzeary	1			<i>viz. :</i>		
Bunzarrey	1			Burwarrow	1	
Komulpohrah	2			Noonhawee	1	
Buckrahawee	1			Serdohay	1	
				Gudholah	1	
<i>Kutburree—6 villages,</i>				Bandah	1	
<i>viz. :</i>				Marraw	1	
Kutburree	1			Muzheyawry	1	
Orkey	1			Munkah	1	
Nimey	1					
Dhary	1			Tigrah	8	
Rozawo	1			Dhurumpore	1	
Khadar	1			Gokbar	1	
				Burwundah	1	
Mouzah Bhorrabaw	6			Rathgawah	1	
Mullan and Jumarah	1			Purriawtota	1	
Toorkey Taul	2			Phoolwary	1	
Tilhowey	1			Dubriah	1	
Kurtolnow	1			Simrey Baweesykey	1	
Manickpore	1			Muztolaw	1	
Mazheyawry	1			Etawah	1	
Murrowah	1			Tilhaw		
Mungrellaw	1			Bhatchgoawrenko	1	
Khord						
Omrawokah	1			<i>Loodrah—5 villages,</i>		
Buzruk				<i>viz. :</i>		
Mungrellow	1			Loodrah	1	
Anchorjonkah	1			Burnah	1	
Bhattawrey	1			Orkey	1	
Lookah	1			Loondry	1	
Oomrey	1			Kowrey	1	
Billabowee	1					
Bamrahayah	1			Flooderey and Sannowrah	5	
Sing Porohetty	1					
Sinhowley and Baha-rondo	2			<i>Bhilsawo—8 villages,</i>		
Puthroundey	2			<i>viz. :</i>		
Bungawah	2			Bhilsawo	1	
Lowargong and Handiah	2			Bodah	1	
Ourey and Digghey	2			Bomrohaw	1	
Koossadur	1			Pursoreaw	1	
Hurreyah	1			Dehorah	1	
Behlowhow	1					
and						
Auterbedeyah	2					
Kushan Gunge	1					
Carried over		147		Carried over		147
					31	147

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.
Brought forward .	41			Brought forward .	75		
<i>Dhurwarrow—7 vil-lages, viz. :</i>				<i>Selabo—6 villages, viz. :</i>			
Dhurwarrow 1				Selabo 1			
Loyjawhey 1				Kharwah 1			
Behareah 1				Manniekpore 1			
Chockore 1				Tigrah 1			
Melluhaw 1				Muttaho 1			
Annawah 1				Sutwah 1			
Goygawah 1					6		
	7			Catrah 1			
Khabborah 1				Bambore 1			
Pepreah 1				Butchwaro 1			
Munduhaw 1				Mutchreah 1			
Mundoheyah 1				Bamrahaw 1			
Issrub 1				Woojnahey 1			
Tumkoos 1				Bholgawah 1			
Mowah Kharoo and Bulwarrow 2							
<i>Jumwarrow—3 vil-lages, viz. :</i>				<i>Chupperwarrow—4 vil-lages, viz. :</i>			
Jumwarrow 1				Chupperwarrow 1			
Khumrah 1				Sillwon 1			
Buroha 1				Satteah 1			
	3			Behowarry 1			
Sallah 1					4		
Typowrey 1				Etawah 1			
Bharreah 2				Kurroheyah Buzrooq 1			
<i>Dooraho—11 villages, viz. :</i>				Palhorry 1			
Dooraho 1				Bhutnowarow 1			
Coporey 1				Doondahah 1			
Roonahey 1							
Mulpoorrah 1				<i>Puthowrah—3 vil-lages, viz. :</i>			
Muzruh 2				Puthowrah 1			
Bharwah 1				Kurroheah 1			
Bugdorah 1				Itwarrah 1			
Chowrah 1					3		
Chilchittah 1				Reyehowrey 1			
Dholbajaw 1				Reyehowndah 1			
	11						
Simrey Bisseykey 1				<i>Lourahaw—9 villages, viz. :</i>			
				Lourahaw 1			
				Chowkeyney 2			
				Babarawsur 2			
Carried over .	75			Carried over .	102		

BUNDELKHAND—Ajaigarh—APPENDIX N

MADAGASCAR—Ajaigarh—APPENDIX N					
Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.	Names of Villages.	
Brought forward	102			Brought forward	
Lourahau—9 villages— contd.				TUPPAH BURWARROW.	
Muzeary	1			Burwarrow—8 villages, viz. :	
Bunzarrey	1			Burwarrow	1
Komulpoorah	2			Noonhawee	1
Buckrahawee	1			Serdohey	1
	9			Gudholah	1
	1			Bandah	1
				Marraw	1
				Muzheyawry	1
				Munkah	1
					1
Kutburreau—6 villages, viz. :				Tigrah	8
Kutburreau	1			Daurrumpore	1
Oorkey	1			Goktur	1
Nimey	1			Burwundah	1
Dharey	1			Rathgawah	1
Rcogawo	1			Purriawtotah	1
Khadur	1			Pacoolwarry	1
	1			Dubriah	1
				Simrey Baweesseykey	1
Mouzak Bhorrahaw	6			Muztolaw	1
Mullan and Jumrah	1			Etwah	1
Toorkey Taul	2			Bhatchgoawrenko	1
Tilhowrey	1				
Kurtolnow	1				
Manickpore	1				
Mazheyawrey	1				
Murrowah	1				
Mungrellaw	1				
Omarwukah	1				
Mungrellow	1				
Anchorjoukah	1				
Bhattawrey	1				
Lookah	1				
Oomrey	1				
Billabowee	1				
Barrakeyah	1				
Sing Poraketty	1				
Smahway and Baha- ruds	1				
Pothoundey	2				
Bengavah	2				
Lowagang and Kian- dah	2				
Oney and Bighley	2				
Eccasaur	3				
Hareyah	1				
Bel Jorhow	1				
Arasaderah	2				
Kutlan Ganga	1				

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.
Brought forward .	41			Brought forward .	75		
<i>Dhurwarrow—7 vil-lages, viz. :</i>				<i>Selabo—6 villages, viz. :</i>			
Dhurwarrow .	1			Selabo .	1		
Loyjawhey .	1			Kharwah .	1		
Behareah .	1			Mannickpore .	1		
Chockore .	1			Tigrah .	1		
Molluhaw .	1			Muttaho .	1		
Aumowah .	1			Sutwah .	1		
Goygawah .	1				6		
	7			Catrah .	1		
Khabborah .	1			Bambore .	1		
Pepreah .	1			Butchwaro .	1		
Munduhaw .	1			Mutehreach .	1		
Mundoheyah .	1			Bamrahaw .	1		
Issrub .	1			Woojnahey .	1		
Tumkoos .	1			Bholgawah .	1		
Mowah Kharoo and Bulwarrow .	2						
<i>Jumwarrow—3 vil-lages, viz. :</i>				<i>Chupperwarrow—4 vil-lages, viz. :</i>			
Jumwarrow .	1			Chupperwarrow .	1		
Khumrah .	1			Sillwon .	1		
Buroha .	1			Satteah .	1		
	3			Behowarry .	1		
					4		
Sallah .	1			Etwah .	1		
Typowrey .	1			Kurroheyah Buzrooq .	1		
Bharreach .	2			Palhorry .	1		
				Bhutnowarow .	1		
<i>Dooraho—11 villages, viz. :</i>				Doondahah .	1		
Dooraho .	1						
Coporey .	1			<i>Puthowrah—3 vil-lages, viz. :</i>			
Roonahey .	1			Puthowrah .	1		
Mulpoorrah .	1			Kurroheah .	1		
Muzruh .	2			Itwarrah .	1		
Bharwah .	1				3		
Bugdorah .	1			Reychowrey .	1		
Chowrah .	1			Reychowndah .	1		
Chilchittah .	1						
Dholbajaw .	1			<i>Lourahaw—9 villages, viz. :</i>			
	11			Lourahaw .	1		
Simrey Bisseykey .	1			Chowkeyney .	2		
				Babarawsur .	2		
Carried over .	75			Carried over .	102		

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.
Brought forward .	103	117		Brought forward .	19	264	
Pusrady	2			<i>Simrey Buzruk—1 vil-</i>			
Catchnarraw	1			<i>lages, viz. :</i>			
Deoreykhurd	1			Simrey	1		
Monkey	1			Kur'oundey	1		
Murkeyrey	1			Ghaut	1		
Rampoorah	1			Boyrishaw	1		
Rootthaur	1				4		
Sokwah	1			Burrah Khurd	1		
Mudhow	1						
Nutchnoraw	1			<i>Singha sur—6 villages,</i>			
Kutchnarbutah	1			<i>viz. :</i>			
Ellakah	1			Singha sur	1		
Amphorohy	1	117		Lorautto	1		
				Lodoo	1		
TUPPAH GOONSTOOR.				Koroleghaw	1		
Goonmore and Ballaw	2			Jumrah	1		
Chiprawah	1			Blawah	1		
Hurzoohut	1				6		
Lah	1			Simcynah Ghautkey	1		
Salgarah	1			Nawrawah	1		
Muzharrey	1			Purna Khord	1		
Surwarrah	1			Teachwah	2		
Sunnorah	1			Lohojorey	1		
Marhatullah	1			Palkah Ruzrukah	1		
Dighorah	1			Buckoleytaw	1		
Mulgarrah	1			Palkah Khord	1		
Dubhorah	1			Seyby and Bahuchoo-	2		
				aw			
<i>Poorannah Buzruk—</i>							
<i>3 villages, viz. :</i>				<i>Bareghally—5 villages,</i>			
Poorannah	1			<i>viz. :</i>			
Goorahoy	1			Bareghally	1		
Dighey	1	3		Nawrawhey	1		
				Soomroho	1		
<i>Boyharasur—1 villages,</i>				Paharaw	1		
<i>viz. :</i>				Buzarry	1		
Boyharasur	1				5		
Sutwah	1			Mudhecan	1		
Butchorawah	1			Imleah Lalla Chut-	1		
Joogharo	1	4		tarehkey			
				Imleah Kour Chut-	1		
				tarehkey			
Carried over .	19	264		Carried over .	49	264	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tup-pah.	Total Villages of each Per-gunnah.
Brought forward	31	147		Brought forward	63	147	
<i>Bhilsawo—8 villages—contd.</i>				<i>Dondoreah—3 villages, viz. :</i>			
Oohrandey 1				Dondoreah 1			
Muzgawah 1				Goorgawah 1			
Beyragur 1				Bugley 1			
	3				3		
Peprey 1	1			Simrey Boozruck 1			
				Ligery 1			
<i>Boghorah—9 villages, viz. :</i>				Bunglaw 1			
Boghorah 1				Champah 1			
Awahur 1				Bhuttaur Bugrunkah 1			
Mallun 1				Bhuttaur Roygahur- reyawkah 1			
Rawreyburrak 1				Bhuttaur Doobinke 1			
Etwah 1				Tiddooneyhowee 1			
Muzharey 1				Semmerdouro 1			
Summorro 1				Bunjoreyah 1			
Kutrun 1				Mohaso 1			
Rohoncah 1				Soopuntah 1			
	9			Nimhaurrey 1			
Wotin 1				Korobeyah Khord 1			
Moujah Hinnowtah 1							
Jumneyhow 1				<i>Khupteah—3 villages, viz. :</i>			
Poker 1				Khupteah 1			
Muzgawah 1				Roggawah 1			
Berrahawee 1				Sauthsowah 1			
Bunroheyall 1					3		
Gurroheyah 1				Hinnowtey 1			
Goothey Khurd 1				Doobkey 1			
Doondkey 1				Sushunjah 1			
Moodeyah 1				Surhunje 2			
Goothey Buzruk 2				Terhaw 2			
Aujabkey 1				Dewrey Buzruck and Sanuro 2			
Khuddohujah 1				Purroreyah Khass 1			
Jumnotore 1				Dundowrah 1			
				Woorkey 1			
<i>Jiggerdaha—3 villages, viz. :</i>				Belhaw and Secktah 2			
Jiggerdaha 1				Bhutgawah 1			
Nogowah 1				Dhoonokur 2			
Lutpoorah 1				Unterbeydeyah 1			
	3			Muzwaho 1			
Baumrey and Bud- dowrey 2	2			Jhereyow 1			
				Soordahow 1			
Carried over	63	147		Carried over	103	147	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuptah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuptah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	12	12	500	Brought forward .	12	68	500
Bluekorey .	1			Pentlan .	1		
Burkottah Buzruk .	1			Palthoraw .	1		
Muckree .	1			Imratowal .	1		
Burkollsh Khurd .	1					15	
Khurrowrey .	1						83
Bamnie .	1						
Belur .	3						
Kuttaree .	1						
Moharajpore .	1						
Hurrypore .	1						
Rajahpore .	1						
Allampore .	1	26					
<i>Diamond Mines, viz.:</i>							
Queebay Bungalow .	1						
Goggar .	1						
Pauley Bulhupore .	1						
Goondley .	1						
Kurroundley .	1						
Birwarro .	1						
Khurwash .	1						
Bhojmorah .	1						
Sirsey .	1						
Dumehowar .	1						
Khurehoo .	1						
Murlbey .	1						
						25	25
Carried over .	12	68	500	TOTAL .	..	..	608

CHHATARPUR.

APPENDIX No. VII.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHUTTERPORE IN 1817.

Pergumnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL
KOOR PERTAB SING'S SHARE.				
LOWREE . . .	1	Lowree Khas	3,650	
	1	Goonha	4,500	
	1	Sahpoor	1,200	
	1	Sejye	2,900	
	1	Muddenpoora	600	
	1	Murrah	1,275	
	1	Teckareh.		
	1	Jhowmmur	1,450	
	1	Behettah.		
	1	Bhutreeh.		
	1	Khupteah.		
	1	Bhngmow	1,500	
	1	Ghungheey.		
	1	Talgong	1,400	
	1	Attarah	850	
	1	Lulgowah	450	
	1	Rajpoor	800	
	1	Thappohun.		
	1	Akonah	750	
	1	Aumleah Khew Khord	40	
	Tuppa Tullun—6 villages.			
	1	Fultum Khas.		
	1	Gomo	125	
	1	Newado.		
	1	Nuturoh	900	
	1	Bamaawree	80	
	1	Fullehree.		
			1,105	
	1	Deoree.		
	1	Wiraan.		
	1	Jamepoora, Nankur of Mukend Sing Tour	400	
	1	Pepree, Nankur of Bharat Bunnafer	100	
	1	Jugsorah, Nankur of Futtch Bunnafer	150	
	1	Hndnea, Nankur of Hiramun Bunnafer.	500	
	1	Lulpoorah, Nankur of Dewan Zorawur Sing	600	
	1	Auchmur, Nankur of Telwar	700	
	1	Nadaba, Nankur of Dewan Mandhata	300	
	1	Pootree, Nankur of Koor Bhapat Sing	90	
	1	Khajwah, Nankur of Koor Soonee Sah	2,100	
	1	Bhyrah, Nankur of Lalla Pertab Sing	3,500	
	1	Bholerah, Nankur of Telwar	250	
	1	Moorwan, Puddaruk of Ramkishan Sookool	150	
	1	Bundow, Nankur of Puddaruk Doobey	75	
Carried over . . .	41	. . . . .	31,385	

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	35	.	27,740	1,12,396
		<i>Tuppah Rajgurh—12 villages, granted for the subsistence of the Ranees of Rajah Hindooput.</i>	3,350	
	1	Rajgurh Khas.		
	1	Motah.		
	1	Paton.		
	1	Roypoora.		
	1	Lalar.		
	1	Imlecha.		
	1	Kishore Gunge.		
	1	Baherpoora.		
	1	Baher Khero.		
	1	Burbustpoor.		
	1	Belbaree.		
	1	Name of this village not known.		
		<i>Villages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.</i>		
	1	Surha	400	
	1	Kisreepoor	350	
	49			31,840
				1,44,236
		<i>Kooar Hindooput's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Singh after his death.</i>		
	1	Moraha, Nankar of Dewan Doorg Sing . .	300	
	1	Khop, Nankar of Dewan Pahar Sing . .	575	
	1	Morobe, Nankar of Dewan Pahar Sing . .	350	
	1	Dobaloond, Nankar of Dewan Doorjun Sing .	500	
	2	Kooteah and Berethe, Nankar of Dewan Sunkur Sah . .	300	
	1	Paaoree, Nankar of Dewan Zalim Sing . .	250	
	1	Bhooskah, Nankar of Dewan Sawut Sing .	350	
	1	Tellowham, Nankar of Mandun Misser . .	600	
	1	Thorra, Puddaruk of Bhentunko	100	
	1	Sandna, Puddaruk of Rajsuka	250	
	1	Kooro, Puddaruk of Jodkee	300	
		<i>Villages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.</i>		
	1	Dulputpoor	800	
	1	Oojra	1,000	
		<i>Tuppa Mow—26 villages . .</i>	4,250	
	1	Mow Khas.		
	1	Turdoonee.		
	1	Nunnee Mow.		
	1	Seekarpoora.		
	1	Katarpoora.		
Carried over	19	.	9,925	1,44,236

K H U T T O L A H
—continued.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward		.	..	66,501
		<i>Villages forming Kooar Hemmat Sing's Share.</i>		
	1	Koorella	575	
	1	Pauecar	400	
	1	Purtabpoora	600	
	1	Puhara	400	
	2	Dabara, Nankar of Dewan Santoke Sing	700	
	1	Mahalwar, Nankar of Dewan Dariao Sing	300	
	1	Belha, Puddaruk of Burjone Sing	150	
	1	Pakaree, Puddaruk of Mahant Sadooram	300	
	4	Nahdora granted for the subsistence of Byachun Koowar	1,700	
	1	Toorhattee	875	
	1	Dhowdah	375	
	1	Poona	1,900	
	1	Merkah	1,300	
	1	Putha	1,375	
	2	Cheetaree and Tahanga	1,900	
	1	Doonee	1,175	
	1	Jhennah	850	
	1	Rampoorra	550	
	1	Soomerece	375	
	1	Burrôhan	675	
	1	Gellonhan	500	
	1	Bassatuh, the jumma of this village is included in the village of Actowhan.	500	
	1	Motonuda Bysunko	40	
	1	Sadphurra	1,250	
	1	Peerha	475	
	1	Rugowleca		
		<i>Tappa Tatum—3 villages.</i>		
	1	Dhegpoora	400	
	1	Soorda	100	
	1	Mookhuna	500	
	1	Puttee, Nankar of Dooyun Funjurra	40	
	1	Rekha, Nankar of Putulwan Sing Hoozorree	550	
	1	Dhond Mow, Nankar of Puuchum Sing Chow- bund.		
	2	Soonro and Behitta, Nankar of Dewan Norrend Sing.	3,500	
	1	Ekthoban, Nankar of Kooar Soonee Sah	50	
	1	Bejowra, Puddaruk of Herdehram	100	
	1	Pabunakud, Puddaruk of Munjoo Pooree	150	
	1	Bhuurur, Puddaruk of Misserka	40	
	1	Hunowta, Puddaruk of Bhatunko	150	
	1	Hunspoorra, Puddaruk of Bhatunko	70	
	1	Gudhowree, Puddaruk of Byrageis	150	
	1	Toopoorra, Puddaruk of Bhatunko		
	47		24,540	
	47		24,540	66,501
Carried over	47	.		

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward .	19	. . . . .	9,925	1,44,236
K H U T T O L A H —continued.	1	Namdeopobra.		
	2	Sengrawan Kullaun and Khord.		
	1	Alwa.		
	1	Manpoora.		
	1	Sabaueca.		
	1	Subha Gunge Harensba.		
	1	Uynaho.		
	1	Peeparee.		
	1	Burpoora.		
	1	Namdeopoor.		
	1	Deoara.		
	1	Purtabpoora.		
	1	Sumurda.		
	1	Choubaro.		
	1	Morwaro.		
	1	Chundwaro, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Dudree, Puddaruk of Bhoywan Chobey.		
	1	Nowrunagong, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Beharee, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Hatowta, Puddaruk of Khooman Chobey.		
			9,925	
	40			
GRAND TOTAL .	360	TOTAL .	..	1,54,161

Brought forward	No. of Villages.
Kawpermuddowah	6
Pursowar	1
Jhingoder	1
Babopore Paker	2
Aumkoohey Burrey	1
Hillowndah	1
Kharwah	1
Boodkharwah	1
Kotah	1
Etawah Burrah	1
Berrowley	1
Powoheyah	1
Korar	1
Chota Jhingrey	2
Shasarey Burry	1
Moorey Dewerey	2
Simrey	1
Buddhawo Khurd	1
Woomrey	1
Saheypore, Muhudahey	2
Lulloheyah	1
Murdegarry	1
Pungurrah	1
Seyjency	1
Woomrey	1
Moheywoah	1
Umleyah	1
Dhoraharah	1
Putnah	1
Utturhaur	1
Echowley Burrey	1
Jugganauthpore	1
Porcy	1
Murhey	1
Kadahurry Khurd	1
Burhullah	1
Fultall	2
Goorriah Goondcah	2
Inchale Rampore	2
Boodkhare	1
Woordamy Burrey	1
Kurraheyah Khurd	1
Gurrah Moorkathey	2
Nurhaurpore	1
Aukawhey	1
Moorreah	1
Buttoheyah Khurd	1
Sunvursah	1
Bidgohorah	1
Sunkauchur	1
Rohomyah Khurd	1
Goonhaur	1
Dhunniyah	1
Mudggawah	1
Ruggowley	1
Unterbeddiah Khurd	1
Unterbeddiah	1
Burkonneah	1
Majaw Lulloheyah	2
Khakorey Kuttur	1
Nowneah	1
Koolpoorah	1
Carried over	298

Brought forward	No. of Villages
Kuttoreah	1
Tigrah	1
Etwah	1
Ghuttahaw	1
Bholomy	1
Boddkhan	1
Lohorarah with Gurty	1
Deyhu Mohadahey	2
Hurdooah	1
Dinpore Woomrey	1
Burrah	1
Murhey	1
Barranje	1
Telgawah	1
TOTAL	313

Talookah Patlaur.

Rampore Buchwah	2
Umdurrey	1
Baremoy	1
Raur	1
Guthawoteh	1
Murgurdahah	1
Bhoboorah	1
Pipperah Burrah Dandy	3
Mohonnah	1
Khummoreah	1
Lursohawhey	1
Umgaar	1
Rudgowney	1
Ummahdandy	1
Dhokokhawr	1
Pursowahneah	1
Koteddurrey	1
Bijjabhawaur	1
Dubrah	1
Dhowsando	1
Kaurey Mauttey	1
Khamah	1
Dobhaw	1
Puthut	1
Burrah	1
Burrowhamee	1
Joosgawah	1
Kurrowndy	1
Lunghohey	1
Kurrey	1
Maullun	1
Tukkur	1
Doongreah	1
Roy Mooah	1
Buddhawah	1
Maharaujepore	1
Jharreah	1
Toottiah Jhare	1
Bhubborah	1
Goojhore	1
Bussawah	1
Richey	1
Carried over	45

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
M E H U R continued.	Brought forward	4	152
	Boohniah	1	
	Sulyah	1	
		6	
	Roojhwry	1	
	<i>Lewaro—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Lewaro	1	
	Kootiah	1	
	Kaında	1	
		3	
	<i>Carry Tullai—6 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Carry Tullai	1	
	Cooswa	1	
	Bumbhoony	1	
	Jesso	1	
	Kaheta	1	
	Soonijpoora	1	
		6	
	<i>Purswaro—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Purswaro	1	
	Mohoowa	1	
	Pree Pakra	1	
		3	
	Sureeda and Carondaia	2	
	<i>Jumowary—6 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Jumowary Khord	1	
	Jumowary Boózrook	1	
	Kherowah	1	
	Pundahy	1	
	Hundawah	1	
	Bursahun	1	
		6	
	<i>Gooraiah—12 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Gooraiah	1	
	Hunsutta	1	
	Kheshatty	1	
	Gowdee	1	
	Puttahera	1	
	Durrey	1	
	Jhang	1	
	Pulbaha	1	
	Choky	1	
	Kairaooy	1	
	Junswary	1	
	Marind	1	
		12	
	Carried over	45	152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward .	34	
	<i>Poonry—4 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Poonry	1	
	Mulohoy	1	
	Dandhar	1	
	Dhowarah	1	
	Sukhawur Boojruck	4	
	Bylah	1	
	Cuttyah	1	
	Gurgeetah	1	
	Peepra granted to Ajoodiapersaud Choby as Padaruck .	1	
	<i>Joonwary—6 villages, granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck, viz.:</i>		
	Soonwory	1	
	Hatshan	1	
	Georyah	1	
	Boorha	1	
	Byragur	1	
	Joodhur	1	
	Kubereaha	1	
	Kuricha	1	
	Mowha	1	
	Myer	1	
	Pura Dobeas	1	
	Ghoorka	1	
	Emleeah granted to Juggernath Pandey as Padaruck .	12	
	Beerah granted to Busty Pandey as Padaruck .	1	
	Koopeary granted to Syntal Pandey as Padaruck .	1	
	Khuriyah and Bajriyah granted to Bhick Roy as Padaruck .	2	
	Dhoorpwah granted to Muchul Poory as Padaruck .	1	
	TUPPAH BOLDARAH.		
	<i>Joorah—6 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Joorah	1	
	Pathrahy	1	
	Bukally	1	
	Durdhara	1	
	Jhaul	1	
	Seelmeely	1	
	Amadandy	6	
	Moonyah	1	
	Kheirawah	1	
	Doorah	1	
	Cuttya and Mookurah	2	
	Cuttya	1	
	Jumtall	1	
	Carried over .	13	61

M. E. H. U. R.—
continued.

Names of Pergumuahts.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought-forward	3	
	Burai	1	
	Oodssee	1	
	Peerutpur	1	
	Churrey and Khurpara	1	
	Dhuruwahy and Nowgai	1	
	Kherawah	1	
		6	
		2	
		2	
		1	
	<i>Hurriah—1 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Hurriah	1	
	Dhuruwah	1	
	Mohuzoo	1	
	Arassie	1	
		4	
	Bladumpoor granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck	1	
	<i>Kakra—1 villages, granted to Droad Dadoo as Padaruck, viz.:</i>		
	Kakra	1	
	Jodary	1	
	Budra Khord	1	
	Budra Doozrook	1	
		4	
	Obtaind granted to Khookhow as Padaruck	1	
	Dhury granted to Hurry Pandu as Padaruck	1	
	Peerhut granted to Bussaho as Padaruck	1	
	Murwah granted to Bussaho as Padaruck	1	
		1	
	TUTTAH ROY GOWAH		
	Reo Gowah Khass	2	
	Etowah and Mang	2	
	<i>Barowah—1 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Barowah	1	
	Naney	1	
	Lahij	1	
	Khooh Kodrah	1	
		4	
	Gooryah and Koorha	2	
	Goomahy	1	
	Munorah	1	
	Bhowurah	1	
	Coossendy	1	
	Mutwaro	1	
	Belha	1	
	Muredhan and Koothery	1	
	Muthery	2	
	Kherowa and Kootchgaon	1	
		102	

Carried over

Names of Pergunnahs.	Name of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total
	Brought forward		
	<i>Etowrah Khat</i> <i>E. village, viz:</i>	7	317
	Etowrah		
	Dhury and Chodhoy		
	Khat		
	Sohunwar		
	Dharmapary and Jangora		
	Dharm and Kumar		
	Daryah		
	Banspurah		
	S. S.		
	S. S.		
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	S. S.		

13

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
MEHUR— continued.	Brought forward	45	152
	Budaira and Gugawar	2	
	Bhutaira and Teckeir	2	
	Peepwah	1	
	Ghootary	1	
	Burandy	1	
	Bunn and Teckehr	2	
	Bodha	1	
	Sulya and Kawhary	2	
	<i>Bussundy—4 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Bussundy	1	
	Bhownraha	1	
	Kherwah Par	1	
	Etorah	1	
		4	
	Koosma	1	
	<i>Mawdha—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Mawdha	1	
	Sookwary	1	
	Bukelly	1	
		3	
	Deory	1	
	Chunmow	1	
	<i>Burrah—4 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Burrah	1	
	Coochary	1	
	Pursswaro	1	
	Chutkola	1	
		4	
	<i>Jobah—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Jobah	1	
	Bundeah	1	
	Buherah	1	
		3	
	Sarun and Newgaon	2	
	Dhomee	1	
	Hunawta	1	
	<i>Sulyah—6 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Sulyah	1	
	Bhudowah	1	
	Byhurrah	1	
	Carried over	3	78
			152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
MEHUR continued.	Brought forward	10	405
	Oordany	1	
	Dhunery	1	
	Mohuniah	1	
	Kuroundiah	1	
	Nonniah	1	
	Jumoniah	1	16
	TUPPAH GOOREHA.		
	Gooreha	1	
	Putteriah	1	
	Choory	1	
	Peprah	1	
	Kherah	1	
	Lokampoor	1	
	Sunghunpoorah	1	
	Chettahy	1	
	Hudewah	1	
	Currah	1	
	Surrah	1	
	Bussoundah	1	12
	TUPPAH DOOLY		
	Dooly	1	
	Poonry	1	
	Covielliah	1	
	Burrah	1	
	Kullound	1	
	Narry	1	
	Etaharah	1	
	Goobraol	1	
	Amkole	1	
	Pally	1	
	Nohusta	1	
	Sewyee	1	12
	TUPPAH GOYTORAHY.		
	Goytorahy	1	
	Murohah	1	
	Jarrah	1	
	Doonyah	1	
	Goorah	1	
	Teomoha	1	6
	TUPPAH SUCKERHY—5 villages, viz.:		
	Suckerhy	1	
	Garrah	1	
	Khyrah	1	
	Cowah	1	
	Auterbad	1	5
	Carried over	5	451

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
MEHUR— continued.	Brought forward	19	353
	Bypoorah	1	
	Jajah Gurh	1	
	Munsur	1	
	Hurtella	1	
	Gynautee	1	
	Doodry	1	
	Munghotta	1	
	Kurwahy	1	
	Muchmucha	1	
		28	
	<i>Suckroundy—12 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Suckroundy	1	
	Dury	1	
	Loonny	1	
	Khamtarah	1	
	Khamriah	1	
	Negharah	1	
	Dhour	1	
	Sujhouly	1	
	Mahateniah	1	
	Mohjewan	1	
	Amowary	1	
	Endaha	1	
		12	
	<i>Kherowah—10 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Kherowah	1	
	Ghoorund	1	
	Hulendah	1	
	Lusheehur	1	
	Khurhary	1	
	Jumraiah	1	
	Buckelly	1	
	Bucketta	1	
	Lurarah	1	
	Chutta	1	
		10	
	Noodrehy and Bumengowah granted to Juncharam and Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck	2	52
	<i>TUPPAH JOOKEHY—16 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Jookehy	1	
	Puchpary	1	
	Khumriah	1	
	Coossey	1	
	Khariah	1	
	Kaim Turaie	1	
	Boodha	1	
	Dundourah	1	
	Lederry	1	
	Amowah	1	
	Carried over	10	405

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward	98	489
	Hurdawah Boozrook Bumali Hurdawa Khord Kulwaro Culbaro	1 1 1 1 1	
	<i>Jobha—4 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Jobha Pouhy Sootputrey Sorowar	1 1 1 1	
		4	
	Chuchigowa and Noba Curialia Majgowah Deojoly Saluspoorah Putrah Bisturah	2 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	<i>Punkhory—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Punkhory Coosikipe Mohuniah	1 1 1	
MEHUR— <i>continued.</i>		3	
	Goundrah Bujrawro Jajnoury granted to Gunness Bramin as Padaruck Jeriah granted to Mooty as Padaruck Salyaha granted to Nebal Sookool as Padaruck Salyaha 2nd granted to Joorykut as Padaruck Bamungowa granted to Abloo as Padaruck Kurchara granted to Adhroo Bramin as Padaruck Jutwaro granted to Duriao Bramin as Padaruck Deossur granted to Sunkur Bramin as Padaruck Bucta granted to Bishumber Bramin as Padaruck Kuroondiah granted to Beoram Bramin as Padaruck Burrowah and Rohoniah granted to Gumput as Padaruck Amowhary granted to Mohram Bramin as Padaruck Kooliah, etc., granted to Gungabhut as Padaruck Salyaha granted to Sunker as Padaruck Sukry	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1	137
	<i>TUPPAH NUDWAN.</i>		
	<i>Nudwan—6 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Nudwan Mohuniah Godhm Sedgemoorah	1 1 1 1	
	<i>Carried over</i>	4	

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward .	5	451
	<i>Gunnesspoor—3 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Gunnesspoor	1	
	Lobudur	1	
	Coomowra	1	
		3	
	Lohurowan	1	
	Patterghotta and Poorary	2	
	Khurata	1	
	Emliah	1	
	Salyah	1	
	Deory	1	
	Pursewaro	1	
			1
	Bhysswahy	1	
	Shahjowary	1	
	Teckeeriah	1	
	Ghunshura	1	
	Suhtarah	1	
	Koyndy and Panduah	2	
	Saigawaro and Tooty	2	
	Deoseer	1	
	Endour	1	
	Budderah	1	
	Dhungowan	1	
	Parryah	1	
	Sungowan	1	
	Powriah	1	
	Bungowah	1	
	Mahowah Dandy	1	
	Pal Pakhoa	1	
	Mohogowah	1	
	Boorah	1	
	Deebiah	1	
			22
	<i>TUPPAH DEORAH.</i>		
	Deorah Khass	1	
	<i>Roohinia—18 villages, viz.:</i>		
	Roohinia	1	
	Bandy	1	
	Busandy	1	
	Maunpoor	1	
	Behundy	1	
	Salanah	1	
	Pursoony	1	
	Tumriah	1	
	Burhara	1	
	Bunhary	1	
	Assondy	1	
	Doobry	1	
	Carried over	12	489

MEHUR—
continued.

MAIHAR.

APPENDIX No. III.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF MYHERE IN 1827.

TUPPAH.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
MYHERE— Containing Villages— 17 Uslee 44 Dakhlee	5	Koolhaee or Myhere Khas.	Oodeepoor. Subhilna. Souhaee. Urkillie. Oomur.
	10	Teetnuggur.	Bundhao. Etuhna. Béesuhna. Kulleeanpoor. Putradha. Gūbhaura.
	15	Lukhwar, little.	Chundoul. Etuhna. Sumodha.
	20	Oomurree. Punsokha. Kurdosa. Nukkutna.	Pelah. Teedurra.
	25	Kootayee.	Mohanee. Gourreea. Gonda.
	30	Burrahee. Dhuttoonaa.	Daolunnee. Umra. Daudee.
	35	Paworee.	Ukaeena. Dūricher.
	40	Lukhwar, great. Bela. Geergitta. Pippua. Sonwarree.	Mulohee. Dundhar. Dhuwara. Kutteea.

TUPPAH.	No.	NAME OF VILLAGES.	
		Ualce.	Dakhee.
GULLONA—continued.	280	Hurdoon. Googree. Pulloha. Surra. Nangoan.	Dugguricon.
JOOKEEHIE— 7 Ualce. 9 Dakhee.	285	Googur. Jookchee. Pushporee. Dhitamurree. Koozee.	Poloh.
	290	Kurra. Kantarrace. Dhobla. Daddora. Beldarra.	
	295	Dhantarra. Mokarra. Kantarra. Nagora. Jumantarra.	
	300	Ugavla. Gorantarra.	

TUPPAH.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
<i>BILDARRA—continued</i>	105	Kurhyeca.	Deoree. Hurouta. Gujgaun.
		Bildarra.	Huthocera.
	110	Bussarree.	Burrauna. Zuhromohna. Doobehee.
	115	Nurwarao, little. Dhumwnee, great. Oomree.	Nurwarao, great.
	120	Kurrectee. Eteewa. Bhutgawan. Muddyec.	Phipburree. Hanrouta. Kothee.
	125	Nadeen. Raecchoer.	Kurroundee. Poocee. Bumrah.
	130	Kunchunpoor.	Rigna. Boondinooa. Half Juntal. Kunneearce.
	135	Peepurwah.	Chudaun. Burrectheea. Kursurra.
	140	Tilgowa. Ummurrtolla. Kuttuha. Kansa.	Mugrowra. Chummurwah.
	145	Gobra. Burhyeca. Buharee Dhurumpoor. Tubbeyce.	Moondee. Mujgawa, great. Mujgawa, little. Kurrawdee.
	150	Suganneca. Imleca.	
	155	Ajwaeen.	Chokundee. Bundhee. Murha. Bhudyee. Kumta.
	160	Soopatal.	

AJWAEEN—

20 Uslee.

47 Dakhlee.

				No. of Villages.					No. of Villages.
Brought forward				95	Brought forward				100
Khoolooowa	.	.	.	1	Godaroa	.	.	.	1
Burheha	.	.	.	1	Kooreiah	.	.	.	1
Jhunowehie	.	.	.	1	Nemoorah	.	.	.	1
Bawrie	.	.	.	1	Umeliah	.	.	.	1
Burbusa	.	.	.	1	Ladarah	.	.	.	1
Carried over				100					105

In the Elaka of Cohn—13 villages, viz. :

Bhugdera	.	.	.	1	Marwajur	.	.	.	1
Paorwah	.	.	.	2	Mungawrah	.	.	.	1
Lillahah	.	.	.	1	Khullasur	.	.	.	1
Birwahur	.	.	.	1	Khurjgarah	.	.	.	1
Gawlawkhur	.	.	.	1	Etowrah	.	.	.	1
Gowrie	.	.	.	1	Mahawah	.	.	.	1
					— 13				

Talook Birsingpore Khootahah—59 villages, viz. :

Kootahah	.	.	.	1	Rewary	.	.	.	1
Memgehur	.	.	.	1	Medah	.	.	.	1
Kotah	.	.	.	1	Sillah	.	.	.	1
Tellery	.	.	.	1	Goor Ghunt	.	.	.	1
Luckah	.	.	.	1	Luckawur	.	.	.	1
Puggaur Khoord	.	.	.	1	Bhumtratra	.	.	.	1
Bareumranie	.	.	.	1	Promrie	.	.	.	1
Bhutgawn	.	.	.	1	Humray	.	.	.	1
Sojawwill	.	.	.	1	Chumhar	.	.	.	1
Mawmaw	.	.	.	1	Burtah	.	.	.	1
Simrah	.	.	.	1	Betwah	.	.	.	1
Tigrah	.	.	.	1	Currenty	.	.	.	2
Putrah	.	.	.	1	Burhrowa	.	.	.	1
Kurrereah Nirgoornai	.	.	.	2	Borrah	.	.	.	1
Khootkerah	.	.	.	1	Lungowra	.	.	.	1
Kurreah	.	.	.	1	Puchlollyhorah	.	.	.	1
Kurraundah (Khoord)	.	.	.	1	Munjwar	.	.	.	1
Jhaunta	.	.	.	1	Shudah	.	.	.	1
Dewrahur	.	.	.	1	Doonaoh	.	.	.	1
Parreah	.	.	.	1	Kinatah	.	.	.	1
Ledurrio	.	.	.	1	Soonbusar	.	.	.	1
Burriah	.	.	.	1	Kurkaoty	.	.	.	1
Bhummourco	.	.	.	1	Dhowut	.	.	.	1
Pursaunjah Lashapore	.	.	.	1	Khadura	.	.	.	1
Pursaunjah (Khoord)	.	.	.	1	Nungwar	.	.	.	1
Gurlagah	.	.	.	1	Huriah	.	.	.	1
Jumamahah	.	.	.	1	Ruchmalla	.	.	.	1
Muswasee Khair	.	.	.	1	Teyah	.	.	.	1
Munhah	.	.	.	1	— 59				
					Carried over				
					177				

SOHAWAL.

APPENDIX No. IV.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJA OF SOHAWUL IN 1809.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Sohawul Tuppa	1	Brought forward	50
Chorburree and Poorah	1	Tuppah Rygawn	1
Bhowun	1	Khudlara	1
Dalowra and Poorwah	1	Dhowrowrah Culla	1
Bhutgowah	1	Purrarah	1
Poorgowah	1	Jerwah Chuckbundy	2
Dhundhoor Khoruckbudgekun	2	Kulhowkie	1
Laulpore	1	Syparrah Culla	1
Koorchie	1	Nypuneahah	2
Gurlugger Gurluga	2	Narunpore	1
Gewra Laurah	2	Mungowah	1
Etawrah	1	Zeekur	1
Gowrah	1	Huckhair	1
Rahtee	1	Semurreeah	1
Mahadawah Runggoah	2	Kharsurrah	1
Dellourah Culla	1	Jumrahu	1
Dhaworree	1	Khutch Chorah	1
Soon Bursa	1	Mawtah	1
Bellinghtah	1	Bahtara	1
Dellowrie	1	Bardhee	1
Khundewrah	1	Etwah	1
Purrarounth	1	Uchkhurghur	1
Cheemraha	1	Sypora Bhundarawa	2
Ummowdhaw	1	Nawkhur	1
Butchbyhi	1	Tuppa Doorjunpore	1
Dhourowah Culla	1	Ghawrah	1
Oommerdura	1	Muttahah	1
Orhku Chuckbundy	2	Gunnaraw	1
Hinnowtah	1	Duttiah	1
Saristaul	1	Delowrah	1
Kurha	1	Chuckdahir	1
Gindoorei, Chuckbundy	2	Luckaha	1
Bhuggary, Luntara	2	Tickoorah	1
Sawhalah	1	Bhahara	1
Morahah	1	Utrara	1
Rahstah	1	Ritchraha	1
Kahrei, Borah	2	Goharee	1
Hummeerpore	1	Surahae	1
Mungbongawrah	1	Murrahon	1
Etawrah	1	Singowlee	1
Jhugrah Jhugree	1	Simrah	1
Pantah	1	Mungahehaur	2
Carried over	50	Carried over	95

JASO.

APPENDIX No. VII.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JASOHIK OF JASO IN 1310.

Number
of
Villages.

Villages immediately belonging to Jaso.

Sum of 1312 Jaso, and
leading with 1313, according to
the Jaso Jaso Jaso Jaso

1 Jaso Khas.

1 Peshawar.

1 Peshawar.

1 Gawal.

1 Gawal.

1 Sakhari.

1 Sakhari.

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1 Sakhari.

Burwah—22½ villages, viz. :

		No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.
Brought forward		177			
Burwah	.	1	Pappia	.	1
Juminiah	.	1	Bomnet	.	1
Cawnpoor	.	½	Bhurkery	.	1
Jetwa, Chilla, and Buthar	.	3	Bhyrah	.	1
Bhundya, Pultoy and Sumrah	.	3	Bheriah	.	1
Gulhul	.	1	Berenah	.	1
Amurpore	.	1	Hulleah	.	1
Goorsany	.	1	Missgawah	.	1
Saliah	.	1	Mohaul	.	1
Bhelah	.	1			—199½

Padaruk—18 villages, viz. :

Hurdawah	.	1	Seerorah	.	1
Majein	.	1	Patna	.	1
Shewjub	.	1	Hurdu	.	1
Burrendah	.	1	Rajookhun	.	1
Shersah	.	1	Puttorah	.	1
Ijey	.	1	Sunwarsah	.	1
Persawdy	.	1	Purraniah	.	1
Khonge	.	1	Ookah	.	1
Dowraj	.	1	Puchley	.	1
					— 18
			Total Villages	.	217½

BARAUNDHA.

APPENDIX No. VI.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BERONDA IN 1807.

Purgunnah Beer Ghur.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Barounda Shapoor	2	Rampoorwa	1
Arjuntpoor	1	Cawnpore	1
Pudree, etc.	3	Bunhurree	1
Brehneepoor	1	Rampoor Kishenpoor	2
Nukeila	1	Muchguong.	1
Singpoor	1	Mahteinee, etc.	3
Herdee, etc.	2	Telaeechoa	1
Heerapoor	1	Seoroo	1
Mohleeha	1	Umchoa	1
Lalpoor	1	Kultora	1
Sunda	1	Moondkoh	1
Jerec, etc.	3	Pootreechoa	1
Mulgaza	1	Goopha	1
Puddoo	1	Koodlapuhar	1
Pudwuneea.	1	Bigdurree	1
Joorhee	1	Kurowla	1
Pedra, etc.	3	Tickoree	1
Oojha	1	Nowbusta	1
Chithowra	1	Keruhnee	1
Dewulha	1	Koodee	1
Putnadooe	2	Kooturba	1
Serussee	1		
Beer Ghur	1		
		Total Villages	56

Pergunnah Nae.

Puttur Kuchar	6	Kundar, etc.	3
Nurduha	1	Choa	1
Poojwur Badur.	2	Khurdha	1
Bukowt	1		
Khoegungore	1	Total Villages	16

Villages in the possession of the Rajah's Brothers.

In the possession of Sree Baboo Anund Sing— Seeameo 1	}	Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.	}	In the possession of Surncit Sing—Bhugwuntpoor.	}	Included in the Rájah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.
In the possession of Sree Baboo Koordut Sing— Koolwan 1						

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Number of Villages.	Villages immediately belonging to Jussoo.	Jumma of 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with 1815, according to Dewan Moorut Sing's statement.	
38	Brought forward	....	5,447 0 0
	<i>Villages of Dooraho.</i>		
9	Dooraho Khas.		
1	Apooree.		
1	Buharcea.		
1	Mujrah Boozrug.		
1	Mujrah Khord.		
1	Roonehee.		
— 14			1,159 0 0
	<i>Villages of Reechool.</i>		
1	Reechool Khas.		
1	Naigawan.		
1	Mowah.		
1	Khero		
— 4			1,675 0 0
	<i>Villages of Puthar.</i>		
1	Purra.		
3	Kurreea.		
1	Kallowul.		
1	Bunjher.		
1	Burgurree.		
1	Kukra.		
2	Kulharra.		
1	Soownr Gorra.		
1	Paharee.		
1	Mujgawan.		
1	Wolleechee.		
1	Wolleecha.		
1	Murraee.		
1	Hurdwa Boozrug.		
1	Hurdwa Khord.		
1	Nuzjhur.		
1	Peehowra.		
1	Puoracena.		
1	Deoree.		
1	Cuttareea.		
— 23			350 0 0
79	Total	8,631 0 0

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Grant of — to —	
Ajmer	80, 100
Aligarh	80, 100
Banka Palari	80, 100
Bani	80, 100
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Dalia	80, 100
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	Hirahpore, ditto ditto.		Raipaney, with the Diamond Mine.
	Guherah.		105. Khurogaoh.
	Bhumpah, without the Diamond Mine.		Panharey, without the Diamond Mine.
	Kurroolah, without the Diamond Mine.		Chowpara, ditto ditto.
	100. Simmooriah.		Kutawniah, ditto ditto.
	Guznah, without the Diamond Mine.		Dumchooha, ditto ditto.
	Pathooreah.	BIRGURH .	110. Woodapore.
			111. Chettainie.

Names of Diamond Mines.

	No.
Seho	1
Saluckpore	1
Jhendah Lallpore	1
Gauziepore	1
Sedheepore	1
Garrah	1
Chautarah	1
TOTAL	7

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Names of Diamond Mines.

	No.
Scho	1
Saluekpore	1
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